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Drive on Viborg Increased; Coal Holdup Stirs Italy; British Wings at Berlin

The World's Day—At a Glance
March 2, 1940

War Summary: Finns Under Hard Pressure

Finland, striving to hold its hard-pressed lines against the increasing vigor of the Russian onslaught, admitted Soviet troops were on the outskirts of Viborg (Viipuri). Russia claimed to have already entered the suburbs of the strategic city which it was indicated the Finns might defend even at the cost of withstanding siege. Conflicting accounts were given of materials captured by each side. Russians claimed to have seized 922 Finnish fortifications. [Details: Page 4.]

German warplanes raided North Sea shipping anew, claiming several British ships of "considerable size" to be sunk or damaged.

Italy announced preparation of a protest to Britain over the Allied decision to end German shipments of coal to Italy. Four coal-laden Italian ships put back into Rotterdam to await new orders. [Details: Page 6.]

As Hitler and Welles engaged in their historic conversations in Berlin, the Nazi Press strongly reiterated Germany's claims to a "place in the sun." [Details: Pages 1 and 6.]

Wings over Berlin for the fourth time this week were claimed by the British. A Royal Air Force reconnaissance flight was made over the German Capital again last night, the Air Ministry declared. No bombs were dropped. The German antiaircraft fire was claimed to have been without effect.

Bus Drivers Reject Designation of Bargainer

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (AP)—Bus drivers throughout the Atlantic Greyhound system voted against designation of any union as bargaining agent in the election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board during the last two weeks, Oscar Grossman, regional attorney for the NLRB, said here yesterday.

A. F. of L. Reports Less Opposition in South

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A southern organizer, George L. Googe, said today the American Federation of Labor was meeting less opposition than formerly in its organizing efforts in most small towns of the South.

Mr. Googe said a plan for an immediate campaign to organize 100,000 workers in 137 Southern chemical plants and allied industries producing war-use goods would be laid before a 10-state conference of the Federation starting tomorrow.

Court Sustains Film of Historical Personage

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Gen. Andrew Jackson Houston today lost his $1,000,000 damage suit against the Interstate Theaters and others for showing the motion picture, "Man of Conquest," based on the life of his father, Sam Houston, first president of the Texas Republic. He claimed that the film libeled his father's memory. The court ruled that the rights of privacy do not extend to historical characters.

Income Tax Evasion of $2,232,497 Charged

CHICAGO (AP)—William R. Johnson, described by the District Attorney as a top man in Chicago's gambling syndicate, was indicted by a federal grand jury yesterday on a charge of attempting to evade $2,232,497 in income tax, penalties and interest for 1936 to 1938, inclusive.

Traffic Safety Honors Awarded to New Jersey

CHICAGO (AP)—New Jersey drivers and pedestrians led the nation in theoretical lives saved in traffic during January, the National Safety Council reported today. South Dakota and Vermont showed the greatest proportional improvement in the month, with reductions in traffic fatalities of 63 per cent.

Spanish Ban on Masonry Now in Effect

MADRID (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco's decree suppressing Masonry in Spain became effective today. An official Cabinet order provides prison sentences for any who still belong to Masonic lodges, Communistic organizations, or any secret society and confiscation of all property of the secret organizations.

The decree asserts Masonry ranked first among the secret organzations which contributed to Spanish decadence that began with the loss of Spain's colonial empire and continued through the civil war.

Lepke Convicted of Extortion in Two Rackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Louis (Lepke) Buchalter was convicted by a jury in General Sessions here early today of extortion in the bakery and trucking rackets and faces a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment under the Baumes Law. At the same time the jury found his co-defendants—Max Silverman and the latter's son, Harold—also guilty, the elder Silverman on 14 counts and his son on seven counts.

The case has been heard by a blue ribbon jury before Judge John J. Freschi in General Sessions during the past 39 days.

Lepke also faces a 14-year term in federal prison following his conviction recently in connection with the $10,000,000 international smuggling conspiracy.

Reich-Holland Clearing Pact Extended

THE HAGUE (AP)—A one-year extension until June 30, 1941, of the clearing agreement under which German-Netherlands trade is adjusted was announced today at the end of a conference between official delegations of the two countries.

Cuba Welcomes New American Envoy

HAVANA (AP)—George S. Messersmith, new United States Ambassador to Cuba, and Mrs. Messersmith were welcomed at the dock today by a Cuban Government delegation headed by Undersecretary of State Luis Rodolfo Marianda and the staff of the American Embassy.

In Washington: Report on Labor Board

By the Associated Press

Col. F. C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner, reported today a 113,000 increase in WPA rolls between December and January. The total of Jan. 31 was 2,265,000.

Substantial changes in both the National Labor Relations Act and in its method of administration will be recommended to the House of Representatives next week when the Smith committee, after months of investigation and testimony, brings in its report.

Although the enactment of amendments to the Wagner Act at this session is problematical because of the desire for early adjournment, the report is expected to promote a reorganization of the personnel of the Labor Board and to pave the way to subsequent alterations in the law itself.

The House was told yesterday that President Roosevelt might veto a pending stream pollution control bill providing for interstate compacts unless the compacts were subjected to congressional ratification. The Chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee reminded his colleagues that the President disapproved a fisheries bill last year because requirement for such ratification was omitted.

Newspaper Unions Held in Contempt

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP)—Fines and costs totaling $9,176.90 were assessed against the American Newspaper Guild and the Chicago Newspaper Guild, Local No. 71, by the Superior Court yesterday for contempt of court by violation of an injunction limiting picketing of the Chicago Herald American and advertisers.

Judge John J. Lupe imposed the fines after upholding the report of Master in Chancery Benjamin Cohen with one exception. He rejected the finding regarding picketing of a jewelry firm oecause he already had fined the local $500 on that point. An appeal from this fine is pending in the Illinois Supreme Court.

Counsel for the Guild, Arthur J. Goldberg, said he would appeal Judge Lupe's ruling "to the highest court in the land." Edward G. Woods, counsel for the newspaper, made no comment.

Naval Zone?

By a Staff Artist

The Spanish Main
is the scene of reported naval actions within American Safety Zone.

C.I.O. Council Sessions Open In Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass, March 2—Reports and resolutions today are holding the attention of approximately 400 delegates to the third annual convention of the Massachusetts State Council of the Congress for Industrial Organizations, being held this week end at the Hotel Bancroft here.

According to officials of the State Council, the 1940 convention holds promise of being the most successful yet held in this State by C. I. O. Nearly 200 locals have sent delegates—and last night they jammed the main ballroom of the Hotel Bancroft to hear Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and David J. McDonald, of Pittsburgh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, address the mass rally which preceded the opening of the convention proper this morning.

With the agenda crammed with urgent matters, the delegates got off to an early start. There were resolutions on such topics as favoring a third term for President Roosevelt, favoring a meeting between American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. heads to see if a merger of labor's two titanic organizations could be arranged, against war profiteering, against loans to Finland or any other foreign nation, and against further investigations by the Dies Committe. Discussion of these topics absorbed the attention of the delegates throughout the morning.

Third Term Issue

Leading the fight to put the convention on record as favoring a third term were delegates from the Textile Workers Union of America, representing 40,000 Bay State textile workers. Strong support was also given this resolution by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The Newspaper Guild of Boston was foremost among those who urged that the convention take no action on the 1940 presidential candidacies at this time.

According to advance information, the annual reports of the officers of the State Council were expected to reveal the increasing strength of the organization in Massachusetts. Total membership figures are the chief basis on which labor strength is computed. It was forecast that the C. I. O. for the state would report well over the 100,000 mark. This, however, is still far below the A. F. of L.'s 250,000 membership in the Bay State.

In his speech last night, Governor Saltonstall was careful to show no partiality toward either C. I. O. or A. F. of L., confining his remarks, rather, to general labor and its problems. This is the first time a Massachusetts Governor has addressed a C. I. O. convention. Governor Saltonstall was scheduled to speak last year, but was unable to keep the appointment.

Pull Together

Governor Saltonstall told the delegates that "only by pulling together can we continue to enjoy the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness."

There is "plenty of room," the Governor added, for the United States to progress still further through "personal initiative and the hard work of its citizens."

"It is the duty of industry and of government," he declared, "to make sure that when a new ma-

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Sea Warfare Reported In 'Safety Zone'

British reported to have intercepted two Nazi ships — U-boat attack is doubted.

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The Navy was advised today that naval planes had located the British Steamer Southgate, which reported a submarine attack yesterday, and said the vessel was in no apparent danger.

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Reports of a naval hide and seek in American waters were current today, only to be but half confirmed.

Stories of an attack by a German submarine on a British freighter, near Puerto Rico, proved unfounded.

British cruisers, however, were understood to have intercepted two German freighters which attempted to pierce the British blockade.

From the S. S. Southgate, a 4,862-ton vessel flying the Union Jack, came this ominous message last night:

"Attacked by submarine."

After that nothing but silence until reports to Washington said the Southgate had been located and was in no danger.

[As two American submarines were known to be operating near San Juan there was a possibility that the Southgate might have mistaken them for belligerents.]

Three hours later came word that the German freighter Troja, 2,390 tons, was in flames off Aruba, famous oil refinery island of the Netherlands West Indies. Leaving Aruba in an attempt to run the British blockade, she was cut off by a British cruiser and, in the Nazi tradition, her crew fired her rather than surrender.

Aruba reports later declared that the German freighter Heidelberg, which left there at the same time as the Troja, had been captured by a British crusier and was being towed to Trinidad, British West Indies.

The submarine attack report sent the United States into action. The Coast Guard Cutter Unalga, based at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and three speedy destroyers—the McLeish, Satterlee, and Mason—headed for the scene, about 130 miles northeast of Puerto Rico and 1,100 miles southeast of Miami.

Planes Join Search

Lieutenant-Commander Stephen B. Cooke, commanding the U. S. Navy Air Patrol Squadron No. 51 at San Juan, Puerto Rico, sent four planes today to search for the British freighter Southgate.

The new instances of warfare within the American neutrality zone came after weeks of recurring reports from European and South American sources that war vessels of both sides in the European conflict—Nazi U-Boats on the one hand and British cruisers on the other—were operating on this side of the Atlantic.

Thus far in the six months of war, the belligerents have refused to recognize the neutrality zone, but it was considered likely in Washington that, if the investigating Navy ships found hostilities actually had taken place at the spot indicated, representations would be made to the offending nations.

Neutral zone fails to bar belligerents: Page 6.

American 'Listener-at-Large' in Berlin

Wide World Radiophoto

Sumner Welles
United States Undersecretary of State

Baron Ernst von Weizsäcker
Chief of Protocol of the German Foreign Office

President Roosevelt's "Listener-at-Large" is ceremoniously greeted by high Nazi officials on his arrival in Berlin for conferences with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Reichsführer Hitler.

'Brain Trust' Feels Its Own Party's Hand

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The New Deal "brain trust" would like to carry its thesis of "over-savings" and its demand for "government investment" into the coming presidential election but practical politicians are vetoing the idea.

Issues have to be simplified in elections, say the Democratic politicians, and these "brain-trust" proposals are too complicated, not to say too daring, for popular consumption. The fact is that the politicians have no stomach for a presidential contest in which the Republicans could open fire on alleged radical schemes, and they believe the "brain-trust" theories have already given the G. O. P. material for declaring the New Deal harbors a "defeatist" philosophy.

But though the "brain-trust" group may be silenced on the political front it has not abandoned its views. These are being repeatedly stated. Many people see as a parallel to what Dr. Glenn Frank and his Program Committee have done for the Republicans, the writings of Stuart Chase in summarizing the economic philosophy of the Democratic "brain trust."

Some of the Group

Included in this group of New Dealers and independent economists are Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; Lauchlin Currie, formerly of the Federal Reserve Board and now an administrative assistant to the President; Dr. Donald H. Davenport; Dr. Alvin A. Hansen of Harvard; Leon Henderson of the SEC and half a dozen others.

This group has come to be known in Washington as the "TNEC group" because many of them gave their testimony a year ago in the famous hearings under the auspices of the TNEC. Actually, this is a misnomer be-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

War Curbs on Personal Rights Eased by Leading Democracies

By Argus
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A strong stand for personal liberty recorded in the three leading democracies seems likely to distinguish the present war period from any corresponding epoch in history.

The sight of the British Parliament, after practically extinguishing the freedom of the individual in the emergency Defense of the Realm legislation in the first days of the war, suddenly, on second thoughts, tightening the reins on the Government and retrieving some of the liberties surrendered, has few counterparts under the shadow of a great war.

If the British public could think of its personal liberty as well as its personal safety, so too could the French.

A French demand in Parliament and press that co-operation rather than compulsion be the basis of the national defense has virtually compelled Premier Daladier to modify some of the Government's powers over personal liberty obtained at the outbreak of hostilities.

A contribution to personal liberty, not arising out of the war, but not without an important bearing on the general situation, has been made by the United States Supreme Court in reversing a conviction by the Florida State Supreme Court based on confessions extorted by "lawless" third degree methods.

Pledge of Enforcement

The significance of the words, read by Associate Justice Hugo Black, lies not merely in the expression of the principle of equality before the law.

The enunciation of high principles in America, since the failure of the past war, is more likely to be greeted with skepticism, not only abroad, but in America itself.

It lies in the fact that the Supreme Court accompanied the statement of the principle with direct action putting that principle into effect—and furthermore pledging itself, in words as inviolate as the Constitution itself, to see that the principle remained in effect.

The declaration of the rights of the individual involved in this decision may not advance a step beyond those rights set forth in the Bill of Rights of 1689 which has been incorporated in the American Constitution, but at a moment when the most elementary rights of the individual have been swept away in more than half of Europe and considerably reduced in most of the rest, it stands out as a powerful challenge, not only to the totalitarians who have extinguished individual rights, but to the democracies who are still attempting to define their democratic aims in the struggle.

The following brief summary of the status of individual rights in some of the leading nations of Europe may help to show the significance of this three-fold bid for liberty that the past week or two have yielded.

Germany

The function of the German courts is to protect, not the individual, but the State.

A decree of February, 1937, set forth that "the individual's ambitions or desires are subservient to the State's interests." The judges are regarded as trustees, not of the law, but of the National Socialist state—or, in other words, the ruling party.

The law is made to conform to party requirements. Therefore individuals, who, like the Jews, are jailed, dispossessed or driven from the country on account of their race, or who have been similarly treated on account of their political views, are entitled to no protection from the courts.

Pastor Martin Niemöller and others, acquitted by the courts, have been promptly confined in concentration camps on no charge at all. The so-called People's Courts set up to try offenses against

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Quebec Federation Hits Red Padlock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

Repeal of the Quebec anti-Communist Padlock Law, or an amendment eliminating its "violations of fundamental principles of justice" and adding a ban on Nazi and Fascist propaganda, was urged recently by the Provincial Federation of Labor.

In a memorandum to the Provincial Labor Minister, Edgar Rochette, the Federation assailed the controversial legislation as "violating a fundamental of British and Canadian justice by declaring an accused guilty until proven innocent and denying him the right to appeal."

Intimate Message from Washington

Census Bureau Meant All Well Enough With Its Questions, but Failed to Consider "Mrs. Snoop," the Enumerator, and "Town Crier"

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

If Congress knocks out the census question on incomes, demands for federal aid to schools or for return of relief administration to the States may be out of the question.

It is all very well for people to rebel against telling a politically-appointed neighbor how much money they made in 1939, but at the same time they should realize why Government economists ever thought up such a question.

The income queries in the population schedule do not require that the total income of all persons be reported. The first question calls for "amount of money, wages or salary received during 1939, up to $5,000." If a person earned over $5,000, he may report simply "over $5,000." The second inquiry calls for a no-or-yes response, "Did this person receive income of $50 or more from sources other than money wages or salary?"

When government economists wrote the income questions, they weren't thinking of "Mrs. Snoop" down the street who has had herself appointed census enumerator and won't let a little thing like a threat of a fine or imprisonment keep her from repeating to the neighborhood what she finds out.

As economists were wont to do, they were thinking only in terms of "the average man"—especially the average man who belongs to the one-third of the population held to be ill-housed, ill-clothed and undernourished.

Over $5,000? Not Interested

From the census, the economists hope to learn for the first time exactly how many of its citizens earned less than $500 last year, how many made from $500 to $1,000, how many from $1,000 to $2,000 and so forth. If a man made as much as $5,000 his Government isn't so much concerned.

Not only that, but the economists sought to find out just where these "underprivileged" were located. For some time, the Nation's educators have been urging the Federal Government to appropriate funds to even up public school advantages between the States. President Roosevelt says he is basically in favor of federal aid to education but is unwilling to give evenly to poor States now using their taxing ability to the utmost and wealthy States that are not.

In other words, he wants to wait until there is definite information at hand as to where the Nation's underprivileged are to be found and how capable their State is of caring for them.

Economists say the same information would be necessary before any satisfactory method can be worked out for turning relief administration back to the States, advocated by the Republican Program Committee as a remedy for present over-centralization in relief management.

Even So, Must Have Data

The Program Committee, headed by Dr. Glenn Frank, recommends that Congress devise a "regularized formula" for relief grants, but here, too, there would be need to first know how a state's financial resources are related to its need.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Chief, has said a fairer system of old-age assistance could be worked out if there were some way of judging a State's financial resources. Latest Social Security Board figures show assistance payments in November ranging from $6.01 a month in Arkansas to $32.89 in California.

If one does not believe it is the Federal Government's function to begin to even up the disparities of opportunity that exist today for the average American in rural Arkansas and Metropolitan New York, then he may base his whole census judgment on the snooping issue.

But if this is a legitimate function of a democratic Government, sooner or later the matter of financial resources of the 48 States will have to be delved into. Putting a personal income question on the population schedule seemed to Government statisticians to be the easiest way. But perhaps they were wrong.

Mary Hornaday

Bleak Norwegian Village Receives Gift of $150,000

PHILADELPHIA, March 2 (AP)—To compensate for misfortunes resulting from his father's business failure, a noted construction engineer bequeathed $150,000 to improve the cultural life of a bleak Norwegian fishing village.

The unusual bequest has been disclosed here in the will of the late Henrik von Zernikow-Loss, native of Norway, who lived in Philadelphia more than half a century but never became an American citizen.

The will relates that during the engineer's childhood several citizens of Christianssand, his birthplace, suffered losses in the failure of his father's business. Mr. von Zernikow-Loss wrote that he would like to repay the losers.

So he directed that part of his estate be turned over to Christianssand "for the furtherance of the beautification of its public parks, its musical life, and art museum and a museum of cultural history."

'Monroe Code' For Germany Seen in Hitler Talk to Welles

Restoration of colonies and end to British control of seas believed other demands.

BERLIN, March 2 (AP)—Germany will fight until Britain and France recognize a "German Monroe Doctrine for Central Europe" and restore its war-lost colonies—this was described by sources believed to be close to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, as the burden of the message he delivered today to President Roosevelt's emissary, Sumner Welles.

Another point in the message believed given by the Führer to the American Undersecretary of State in their 94-minute conference in the Chancellery was that England must renounce "her stranglehold control" of the strategic lanes to the world's raw materials.

Germany's price of peace, according to this version of Herr Hitler's declaration, includes permanent Germany hegemony—political domination—over Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia, Poland, and Hungary, making the Reich proper a solid bloc of about 130,000,000 population.

Disarmament Plans

Herr Hitler was said to have argued further that disarmament must begin by England's relinquishing military control of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, and other strategic points held in the midst of non-British territories.

Improvement of German-American relations was also declared to be most desirable, according to this version of Herr Hitler's talk, but to be impossible so long as Washington declines to name an Ambassador for the now-vacant post in the Berlin Embassy.

Mr. Welles, accompanied by Alexander C. Kirk, United States Chargé d'Affaires, both in formal morning clothes, entered Herr Hitler's Chancellery at 10:53 a. m.

Honors for Welles

A company of honor saluted Mr. Welles, which Nazis said was an unusual honor for one not a State visitor. At 11 o'clock the Americans began their meeting with the Nazi chieftain, who was supported by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Informed persons said the Führer, with American illustration ever at hand, asked Mr. Welles what the United States would do if, say, some Asiatic or European power tried to stir up trouble in Mexico.

It was not disclosed whether Mr. Welles replied.

Herr Hitler's thesis was said to be that the seas never can be considered free as long as Britain has military control of all the important trade lanes of Europe and Asia, and can at any time choke off aspiring young nations such as Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany.

In this connection, Herr Hitler was said to have asked Mr. Welles how the United States would like for some non-American power to have control of the Panama Canal.

Defends Nazi Policy

Herr Hitler was reported to have defended Germany's position aggressively. His argument was said to have run to this effect:

Just as the United States, largest and most powerful Nation of the Western Hemisphere, has assumed obligations for all of America so far as interference from European or Asiatic powers is concerned, so Germany considers it its moral obligation to see that Central European living space be guaranteed once and for all from the interference of Britain and France.

Herr Hitler reportedly insisted that German colonies be returned, and at the same time impressed on Mr. Welles that he considers Germany unbeatable economically in the war with Britain and France because of the German arrangements with the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, he was described as emphasizing that Germany still wants its colonies as a matter of justice and as a means of enjoying life's amenities—in other words, the use of tropical products of such colonies.

On the question of disarmament, the Führer's view was described reliably as being that, first, such British fortresses as Gibraltar, Malta and Singapore must be dismantled.

Nazi press sets stage for Welles' visit: Page 6.

Taxes in Installments Now Legal in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 2—A legislative bill permitting delinquent municipal taxes to be totaled as of Jan. 1, 1940, and to be paid in monthly or quarterly installments over a five-year period has been signed by Gov. A. Harry Moore. Eight per cent interest is provided. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Frank S. Platts (R), of Essex.

The Week in Focus: Welles Sounds Out Peace Prospects in Rome, Berlin

Finns Get American Credits; Red Avalanche Nears Viborg

By Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Welles' Tour: President Roosevelt's "listener at large" in Europe, Sumner Welles, is "doing" the Rome-Berlin Axis before storming the Allied capitals. His reception and interviews in Rome with Foreign Minister Ciano and Premier Mussolini this week were auspicious. The Italian controlled press, after soft-pedalling the Welles' visit for days, suddenly played it up prominently following his talks with Italy's Number One and Two men.

Italy, most commentators agreed, was ready and willing to work for a quick peace. Qualifications would of course include concessions to Italy and presumably Allied acceptance of German aggression to date. But Rome, knowing the temper of the belligerents, is expected to make no peace gestures without a sign of possible success.

After his sojurn in Rome, Mr. Welles journeyed to Berlin, stopping over a day in Switzerland. The joyous reception given him in Switzerland emphasized the yearning for peace that permeates Europe's hard-pressed neutrals.

In strong contrast was Berlin's belligerent attitude. The Nazis, their press clearly revealed, are in no mood for conciliation or peace negotiating. Still digesting its Austrian, Czech and Polish conquests, the Third Reich apparently insists that Britain's economic power be broken, that Germany have a free hand in Eastern Europe, and that its "stolen" colonies be returned. The Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Robbentrop, is understood to have made that clear to Mr. Welles. The latter's interview with Hitler, it can be assumed, followed that same pattern.

The Nazis are also spurning Mr. Hull's suggestion that all nations work for the end of autarchy, of regimentation and totalitarianism. They cannot give those things up, they say, while Britain continues its "stranglehold" on the world.

Reports of the Welles-Nazi-talks would seem to hold small hope for those expecting great things from Mr. Welles' trip. Still—the publication in London this week of what was purported to be Germany's peace terms (though their authenticity was questioned) suggested that Berlin might not be so ill-disposed to talk peace as its press indicated.

Unacceptable to the Allies, some saw these "peace terms" as designed to sow dissension in Britain and France. Such Nazi decoys have invariably led the Allies to reply with their repeated and firm assertion that only an end to aggression—in other words to Hitlerism—could this time bring them to the council table.

Taylor Mission: Myron S. Taylor's reception by Pope Pius this week as President Roosevelt's special peace envoy was over-shadowed by Mr. Welles' visits. It was noticed, however, with some trepidation by certain Americans that the Vatican reception of Mr. Taylor and its declarations of the intention to treat Mr. Taylor like "other ambassadors" was not in keeping with Mr. Roosevelt's designation of him as "my representative."

The objections voiced in America at the time of the Taylor appointment resolved around the suspicion that it could so easily be interpreted as a formal resumption of relations. This week's reception of Mr. Taylor at the Vatican has only increased the apprehension of those who questioned the Roosevelt appointment in the first place.

Civilization's Thermopylae?

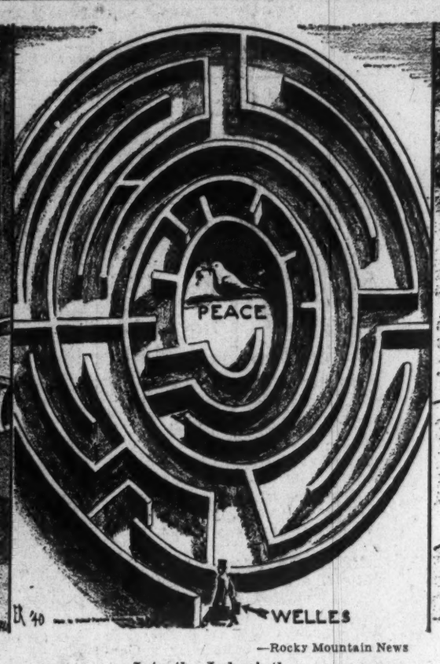
Russia's manpower has begun to tell. That was the only interpretation one could put on the continued reports this week of slow if sure Russian advances on the Karelian Isthmus. The objective was the strategic center of Viborg, Finland's second largest town. Reports were that Stalin had thrown 19 fresh divisions against the Finns—300,000 men. And though the Finns withdrew slowly, their enemy paid highly for his gains.

That the Russians were perturbed about rumors that the Allies might go to the aid of the Finns, landing troops and supplies at the Finnish Arctic port of Petsamo, was indicated by another Red drive this week in the north. The thin Finnish lines there were reported quickly routed.

Further communiqués from Finland indicated that Russia was resorting to civilian bombing on an unprecedented scale.

—Elderman, Washington Post

Examination Time



—Rocky Mountain News

Into the Labyrinth

—Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

You've Got Something There, Boy!

Aid to Finland—and Poland?

Finland: The United States Congress, at long last, has dared to put its O. K. on the hotly-debated $20,000,000 loan to Finland. Although the Finns have been falling back almost daily of late before the powerfully armed push of the Russians, Congress made it explicit that the credit supplied could in no wise be used for purchasing war materials. Such aid, if Helsingfors is to get it, must come from the British and French. Congress is still fearful that loans for war materials might lead to American involvement in the war. Credits the Finns get elsewhere, though, may be spent on military supplies.

That some military aid, at least, would reach Finland from Britain and France was asserted in both London and Paris. How much, and how soon, was uncertain. Premier Daladier of France told the Chamber of Deputies that material Allied aid would "continue." Prime Minister Chamberlain was more caustic, refusing after much pestering to grant the House of Commons time to discuss Finnish aid.

It was rumored in Washington that the Finns, pleased with the $20,000,000 loan—though disappointed at its nonmilitary character—were prepared to float a $40,000,000 private loan in the United States.

Poland: Hardly had Congress approved the Finnish loan before Washington heard a stirring appeal for between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 for the starving and destitute Poles. Herbert Hoover, World War humanitarian and relief administrator in Europe, earnestly urged the House Foreign Affairs Committee to do something for those war sufferers.

The exact plight of the Poles is supposedly a secret. Foreign correspondents are refused permission to witness what Nazi and Red methods are doing to that once proud Nation. Still enough reports have seeped out—two authoritative ones appearing recently in the Monitor—to substantiate the Hoover appeal.

To those Americans who are fearful that relief for Poland—or Finland—will entangle America, the former American President gave the crisp answer: Not the remotest chance.

Scandinavia: Though it was the Export-Import Bank Finnish loan of $20,000,000 that drew the headlines, Washington at the same time made other loans. Sweden got $15,000,000; Norway, $10,000,000. While none of this money may be used directly for military equipment, it still can buy commercial aircraft.

Land and Sea War

On Land: Still little doing on the Western Front. A sudden burst of air activity, though, accompanied the return of springlike weather to Europe. Royal Air Force planes were reported flying over Berlin, over Helgoland, over the German North Sea coast. German squadrons soared over Paris, apparently on reconnaissance flights, bringing Parisians their first air raid alarm of the year. Neither group were reported as dropping bombs.

Because the neutral Netherlands lies across the shortest route between Britain and Germany, it stands in constant danger of having its neutrality violated by warplanes. Last week foreign aircraft flying high above the Netherlands at night drew a rain of cannon-fire. Berlin insisted it was the British; London kept mum. The Netherlands' cannons failed to reach their mark.

On Sea: Winston Churchill, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, admitted this week that two of Britain's largest battleships had been damaged by the Nazis last year. But he assured the House of Commons, they would soon be ready to rejoin the fleet. He was also pleased to announce that five new battleships would shortly be completed. Britain would then have 16 battleships, the largest battle fleet in the world.

London admitted Friday that a British convoy had been attacked by Nazi planes this week, though denying the Berlin claims of several ships hit. The Allies countered by reporting several U-boats as sunk.

There was also a conflict in reports on Allied ships and tonnage lost to date. The French Admiralty admitted 312 Allied and neutral ships lost. A German communiqué put the loss at 496.

Blockade: The British blockade of Germany continued to be a subject for dispute between London and Berlin. Nazis admitted their overseas trade had been throttled, but pointed with satisfaction at Russia, the Balkans, and Scandinavia as evidence that it was blockade proof.

London then tightened the blockade screw one notch by threatening to seize German seaborne coal exports to Italy.

Ferment in the Balkans

The war's military front may be at the Maginot Line. But its economic front is world-wide, centered for the moment in the Balkans. The stress and strain on Rumania, Hungary, Greece, is severe in particular. For the Balkans constitute Germany's back door; and both the Allies and the Nazis know the value of possessing the key to that back door. During the past week the following moves and countermoves were taken by the belligerents in that region.

Allied Gain: Rumania, which is guaranteed by the Allies against German—though not Russian—aggression, won valued material help from the guarantors. France, it was learned, is to supply Bucharest with quantities of warplanes, machine guns and other armaments. Britain already has flown dozens of pursuit planes and bombers to Rumania. The apparent price: assurances that Germany would not be favored in exports of Rumanian oil. A 12 to 40 per cent increase in railway freight rates on exports, which include oil for Germany, was imposed by Bucharest.

Reich Gain: The Nazis won a point in the Balkans in their trade battle with the Allies when a German was named president of the Danubian Commission—a group, now sitting, which is concerned with Danube shipping.

Berlin also seemed prepared to benefit from a complicated Russian canal project that would link the Baltic with the Black Sea. When completed, it would give Germany an alternate water route for the procuring of Russian oil from the Baku wells.

Americana

Census Issue: Something of a political tempest has arisen over Congressional discussion of the questions census-takers are go-to ask this year. Those on income, mortgage payments, and bathing facilities have been debated on the ground of propriety.

The past has been dug into to show that the Republicans, when they managed the census taking, asked perhaps equally potentially embarrassing questions. Congressional discussion and voting to date tends to be partisan rather than impersonal on these matters, political rather than based on the justification of such invasions of privacy.

Political Straws: Republican victory this week in both of Ohio's two special congressional elections augured well for the G. O. P. It lead Washington commentators practically to agree that New Deal popularity was continuing to recede from its 1936 high-water mark.

Because President Roosevelt left his name in the Illinois primary, third-term enthusiasts were jubilant this week. It was a sure sign to them that at the convention the President could be sold the nomination on the issue of necessity. But because the President was mum on the question, other Democratic possibilities—except for Garner—continued to hesitate in advancing their own candidacies.

Pershing's Position: Many a person, seeing a resurgent and aggressive Germany again threatening the world, has wondered if the Allies did not make a mistake in 1918 in not pushing on to a complete victory. That Gen. John J. Pershing held that view, and strongly opposed the 1918 armistice, wanting an unconditional surrender by the Germans, was disclosed this week in the publication of the second volume of the papers of Robert Lansing, America's World War Secretary of State. Had the Allies done as Pershing wanted, Hitler could not now maintain that the Germans had been betrayed by the 14 points.

Philadelphia Plan Cuts Crime By Older Boys 13.4 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 2—While arrests of older boys increased throughout the country last year, they decreased 13.4 per cent from 1938 figures in Philadelphia sections where recreational and vocational activities were under supervision, according to the annual report of the Crime Prevention Association.

Despite unemployment, which continues a major problem with older boys, the report stresses that the Association's method of combating potential crime by constructive activity helped reduce total arrests from 1,627 in 1938 to 1,409 last year in the area where the Association directs recreation.

Worst-Record Area Organized

In that area, chosen because it had the worst record of older boy arrests, the Association has formed and maintained eight boys' clubs and 10 recreation fields. More than 4,400 boys registered as members of the various activities last year, while 45,303 participated in the privileges.

"While there has been much discussion concerning the older boy and crime throughout the country," the report continues, "there still exists lack of interest on the part of the public in this vital problem.

"Until we arouse the interest of all groups and individuals in this task, the possibility of making any great headway is definitely limited."

Police Helped

The Association was organized in 1932 by the late Charles Edwin Fox, District Attorney. It covered four police districts, and four policemen were assigned to aid the work. In 1936, the police districts were increased to nine; 16 policemen were detailed to the work, and a police juvenile division for crime prevention was formed within the Association. Last year activity was extended to 13 police districts.

The report said the Association was seeking modification of the rules of admission to the Civilian Conservation Corps to allow boys on parole or probation to join.

Baltimoreans Raise Protest Against Methods of Tax Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 2—A taxpayers' protest similar to that which rocks New York State is being organized here as the deadline for the payment of the Maryland levy on incomes as March 15 approaches. Thus the State tax becomes due on the same date that payment must be made on the Federal income tax.

Chief targets are the Democratic faction of Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor in the 1939 Legislature, which passed the income tax law, and the members of the Governor's tax-raising committee, which recommended the income tax as a means of adding to the State's revenues. Reasons given for the opposition to the tax include the following:

(1) The voters of Maryland overwhelmingly defeated a constitutional amendment for a State income tax in 1938, and yet a few months later the Legislature imposed the levy. (2) The tax bears particularly hard on persons who live on returns from investments and pensions. (3) Taxpayers resent having to pay the full tax in a lump sum.

At the same time a ruling that city officials do not have to pay a tax on their income, but that city employees must pay it meets objection. This ruling, it is held, means that the clerk who gets a small salary must pay. This is called "discrimination" and "grossly unfair."

Another objection is that the tax is, roughly, five times as high as it was last year. Maryland had an income tax levy for two years prior to this year, but it was small and reached only a few people. The new income tax law is going to hit many persons, since the exemptions were reduced from $2,500 to $2,000. Still another objection — and one which is disturbing many taxpayers—is a provision in the law which imposes a 6 per cent levy upon incomes classed as "unearned." There are no exemptions for income under this classification, the levy for which is 6 per cent.

By contrast, the tax on "earned" incomes is 2½ per cent, which the taxpayers also believe is too high.

Refusal of the tax-raising committee and the Legislature to include in the law a provision for quarterly payments of the tax, similar to the provision in the Federal income tax law, also has aroused dissatisfaction. The taxpayers recall that the Federal Government does not require lump-sum payments of the income tax and ask why the State, if it were going to impose an income tax, could not have followed the Federal pattern.

Educator Urges Going Back To Old Style of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Restoration of the type of education had by Washington and Jefferson is imperative today in an era "when men have lost the power to read," according to Dr. Stringfellow Barr, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. Dr. Barr addressed more than 300 delegates to the fifteenth annual conference of the Secondary Education Board at a dinner at the Roosevelt Hotel here last night at which leading private schools throughout the United States were represented.

"Liberal education is in bad shape," Dr. Barr charged. "Despite the fact that more people than ever are able to read advertisements, men have lost the power to read."

Referring to the recent statement by Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, to the effect that many college graduates cannot read nor write fluently, Dr. Barr held this was "not only depressing but a little dangerous." He advocated an intellectual discipline similar to the physical discipline athlectic directors require and similar to what was demanded in earlier days.

"The curriculum that Washington or Jefferson got was what we moderns would call scholastic," Dr. Barr continued, "but I think we are capable of restoring the kind of education our forefathers had. It will be very difficult. All of our college machinery is opposed to it.

"Reading is a very complicated art. Liberal education in America has not concerned itself seriously with it for several decades; it has not seriously concerned itself with the power of the intellect. A large proportion of the reading done in our colleges today is from textbooks. I think the textbooks will have to go. In replacing the textbooks we must put in books that are not good or better, but best."

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March. 2

President: Away from Washington on vacation cruise.

Senate: Passed the $107,079,000 State-Justice-Commerce Departments appropriation bill; completed Congressional action of the resolution enlarging the capital of the Export-Import Bank. Confirmed nominations of Carrol Miller to the Interstate Commerce Commission and James J. McEntee as director of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

House: The $90,890,843 first deficiency bill; the amended bill to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank (enabling the Finnish and Chinese Governments to borrow up to $20,000,000 each); the amended bill to extend the farm mortgage provisions of the Frazier-Lemke Act for four years; the War Department civil functions bill. Received the President's request for $20,000,000 increase in Army Air Corps authorizations.

Departments: Securities and Exchange Commission announced the beginning of its proceedings to reorganize certain utilities corporations under the "death sentence" clause of the Holding Company Act.

Johns Hopkins to Share Fund With Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., March 2 — Part of the fund recently granted by the Carnegie Foundation to the Johns Hopkins University to promote the fine arts and other cultural interests of Baltimore has been offered to the City by the University for fianncing a series of conferences on city planning. A committee to formulate a program of study is to be named, the committee to act in conjunction with the City Plan Commission.

It is the thought of Johns Hopkins officials that city planning properly belongs in any study dealing with the cultural interests of the community, particularly since the city's physical environment is necessarily a phase of the cultural life.

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Program of Civic Alertness On Its Way in Minneapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — A long-range program to overcome public apathy and indifference to municipal administration has been formally launched in Minneapolis with a regional conference on citizenship and government held here.

Need for acquainting citizens with the power they can exert for good government was one of the conclusions brought out. It was estimated that more than 2000 people attended the conference, sponsored by the Minneapolis Civic Council and the National Municipal League, with a co-operation of eight civic organizations.

A direct outgrowth of Minneapolis' newly-adopted "Town Hall" plan, the meetings of the conference found local and national authorities discussing taxation, civil service, municipal government, public relief, social security, and employer-employee relationships.

Citizens' Council Pleased

The success of the conference marks an important step in the history of the Civic Council, according to Allen H. Seed, Jr., executive secretary.

Organized three years ago by citizens who wanted to do something to counteract diminishing trade trends, and overcome the city's reputation as a seat of labor trouble, the Council now has 3,000 members and an operating capital of $30,000 to carry out its program.

Believing that genuine civic reform cannot come until the electorate is "educated" to the need of reform, the main emphasis of the Council's program has been to make citizens aware of civic issues through discussion groups, chiefly the 157 "Town Hall" groups.

It was for the purpose of informing these groups that the conference on citizenship and government was called, so that participants might have the privilege of hearing authoritative opinion on municipal problems.

Pointers From Meetings

Some highlights of discussions: Civil Service: "The Federal Government has the policy of drawing upon the best trained men and women for its positions. . . Soon the states will recognize this and reverse the tactics to bring national figures into responsible state positions." (Dr. Leonard White, Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago, Vice-President of the National Civil Service Reform League.)

Citizenship: "The future of democracy is up to the citizens. . . The democratic idea can survive in our generation only if we are willing to face the fact that we have a more complex world than did those who set up our democratic scheme. The problem . . . demands a reconciliation between tradition and modern science." (Dr. C. A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin and head of the National Municipal League.)

Taxation: "Large cites should be given the opportunity to receive all the revenue raised . . . by the property tax—and then there would be no need to look for help from the State and Federal Governments." (William Fallon, Mayor of St. Paul, Minn.)

California Defense Report Says to Arm, Then Negotiate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Make every possible provision for negotiation of international issues—and be fully prepared militarily to deal with any nation that won't negotiate: this is the substance of a special report by the National Defense Section of the fact-finding, nonpartisan Commonwealth Club of California.

"Lack of preparedness has never kept us out of war," said the Club's 400-member study section, "and it is time for us to try another system—to follow the advice of Theodore Roosevelt: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick.'"

"Astonishing," is the estimate of the report made by Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, retired, former commander of the Second Division in the World War. "I have never listened to a document prepared by civilians that was in the slightest degree comparable. I agree with it from beginning to end."

Recommendations for Defense

Ten specific recommendations on subjects relating to preparedness and national defense were made by the Section. These are:

1. Immediate fortification of our advance bases.
2. The acquiring from England and France by appropriate negotiation of islands in and near the Caribbean Sea.
3. Development of a Navy strong enough to protect all our interests in the Western Hemisphere.
4. The building up of adequate stock-piles of strategic materials.
5. Accumulation of adequate reserves of war materials.
6. Maintenance and continual operation, as long as the need exists, of effective shipyards on both coasts.
7. Creation of an air force more than equal to any which might attack us.
8. Speeding of construction of a third set of locks at the Panama Canal.
9. The early construction of a Nicaraguan canal.
10. The maintaining of a mobile, compact, fast-maneuvering, highly mechanized National Guard, and a large civilian reserve of trained men.

Wide Effect Is Expected

Because the Commonwealth Club is recognized as a sounding board for a broad segment of informed public opinion, it is expected that the report will have wide effect in military and naval circles here. Ninth Corps Army Headquarters and Twelfth Naval Districts Headquarters are here.

The Section's report also presented three questions as basic:

1. What will we go to war to defend?
2. For what will we let the world know we will fight?
3. How will we make our military, naval and air forces strong enough to meet our needs?"

In a general way, the Section decided that the United States should defend North America and—in most instances—South America. The answer to the question, "For what will we let the world know we will fight?" was somewhat vague.

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Canada Seeks Ways To Pay Cost of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 2—While the politicians of Canada are out campaigning, the unknown experts of the Canadian Treasury are devising plans for meeting the cost of the war, already at a staggering figure. On their advice, the Government to be elected on March 26 will frame the next budget and introduce it in Parliament next May. It will probably be the most drastic budget in the history of the country, introducing Canadians to taxation such as they have never known.

This is clearly foreshadowed by the cost of the war to date. Putting the financial picture of Canada simply, this country was not fully paying its way before the war began. Latest figures show that in the fiscal year ending March 31 last, the Federal Government incurred a deficit of $50,800,000. It budgeted for a deficit of $60,000,000 in the present fiscal year, ending March 31 next. Then came the war.

In addition to all its ordinary costs, Canada has started to spend on the war at the rate of $1,000,000 a day—$375,000,000 in the first year. To meet this cost, or part of it, Parliament imposed special war taxes both on business profits and on luxuries. But at best these new taxes cannot raise more than $125,000,000 a year and in the present fiscal year will only cover the ordinary peacetime deficit.

Heavy Deficits

Thus, while the election campaign ignores the financial situation almost entirely, Canada is going behind about $250,000,000 a year on the war alone and, in addition, is running a substantial but undetermined ordinary deficit.

In the last war Canada met this difficulty—or rather evaded it, by borrowing $1,732,000,000, largely by an inflationary process which sent prices soaring. In that war, the Federal Government financed almost entirely on these borrowings, and raised only $100,000,000 for the war by direct taxation. The results of this process here, as everywhere, have been exceedingly grave.

What every Canadian is asking himself today is whether this old process is to be repeated, with results still more serious, perhaps with a ruinous inflation which would be ruinous to all fixed investments. The Canadian Government is determined that Canada shall not go through the former cycle again, and made its determination clear in the war session of Parliament last September.

Taxes Not Sufficient

But obviously the remedy has yet to be devised. The present taxes are not sufficient and more must be imposed. Even then, no doubt, substantial borrowing will be necessary, especially as the present cost of the war is likely to advance.

Against a dangerous policy of inflationary borrowing Mr. Graham Towers, the Governor of the Bank of Canada, gave sharp warning in his annual report, released a few days ago. He said: "War gives rise to such a demand for goods and services of certain types that monetary action to stimulate production becomes unnecessary. It is true that in the initial period of shock and transition, credit expansion may help to prevent liquidation which is not required by underlying conditions and may ease the process of adjustment to the new situation. This was the case in the latter part of 1939. But, as was pointed out in the budget speech of last September, credit expansion should be confined to this initial phase."

Increase in the money supply, he said, finally curtails private expenditure and "it does so by means of an inflationary rise in prices." This is the thing that every Canadian wants to avoid.

Were it not that an election campaign is under way, and increased taxes are notoriously bad material for men seeking election, no doubt the public would be hearing more about the present financial situation. Once the campaign is over the Government, it is expected, will begin to prepare the public mind for what must be a sharp increase in taxes if enormous borrowings and possible inflation are to be avoided.

Taxes for Two Purposes

The new taxes presumably will be levied for two purposes—first to raise revenue and, secondly, to discourage the consumption of luxuries. Both purposes must be achieved if dangerous financial methods are to be avoided. In a word, what Canada is trying to do at present is to increase production and reduce consumption so that the surplus may be poured into the war in the form of munitions, expeditionary forces and supplies for its Allies.

What most Canadians have not realized yet is that in the business of shipping to its Allies, Canada cannot expect to make any money in this war. That is one of the many facts which make this war so entirely different from the last one.

In the present war, Britain does not expect to pay for its huge purchases in this country in sterling, which Canada could spend elsewhere. Instead, Britain will husband all its gold and its American investments for purchases mostly in the United States. It will pay for its Canadian purchases, or the bulk of them, by repatriating Canadian securities.

How It Works

In laymen's language, this means that when Britain buys a million dollars' worth of goods in Canada it will collect from its own citizens a million dollars' worth of Canadian bonds or stocks, paying the owners off in British government bonds or currency. Then the Canadian securities will be sent to Canada. In this way Canada will reduce its foreign debt and this is a sound method of receiving payment for goods.

In a long war Britain might repatriate most or all of its Canadian securities. No one knows the precise amount of them, but they are estimated by the Canadian Government at $2,500,000,000. It would tax the Canadian financial system to the limit to absorb such huge quantities of securities in a short period, especially as the Canadian Government itself will be making heavy inroads into the liquid savings of the people for its own war costs.

Canada's aid to Britain may not end with the repatriation of securities. In an official statement issued Sept. 19 last, the Canadian Government foreshadowed the transfer of Canadian debt from Britain to Canada in these words: "In the first instance this will probably involve repatriation of Canadian securities held in London" and it added these significant words: "And, at a later stage, the granting of credits."

This can only mean that after Britain has finished sending back all the Canadian securities it can collect from its citizens or even before then, Canada will make loans on its own account to the British Government, to enable it to buy war materials here.

This will involve serious problems after the war, as the United States found. Where the United States was unable to secure payment of its war debts, refusing to accept goods, will Canada adopt the same course to protect its own industries against British competition? This is one problem which may be raised by the present war, but only one of many, and at the moment Canada is too busy waging the war to think much about the job of liquidating it afterwards.

To Many, Chapel Hill Is North Carolina Capital

Seat of State University is widely respected as source of much of State's progress.

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the twelfth of his articles.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—North Carolinians often say that Chapel Hill is the capital of their State. This means that people who have been inspired by the State University here consider it the chief cause of North Carolina's progress. The men at the head of this school, it is asserted, really direct the affairs of the State. This claim is too large, but it contains some truth.

Probably no school in America exerts a greater influence on the society maintaining it than the North Carolina State University at Chapel Hill. It is one of humanity's most inspiring public institutions. It comes nearer to fulfilling the functions of an ideal school than most colleges. What distinguishes this university is that it is intensely human. It is both scientific and humane. Its ideals are flaming, its loyalty to truth unhampered. It is a balanced school.

The university is right out in the country. You might think it a cloister or monastery; a recluse; an escape from life; an ivory tower for frail and futile thinkers. About it are rolling hills and charming woods. Flowers bloom along the rustic walks; birds sing in the trees; vines climb over the walls. You might imagine it far from the turmoil of life, but you would be deceived. It is not only in the midst of life—it is life.

The Meat That Counts

Other schools have better buildings and especially sidewalks, but still the housing and equipment here is excellent. In addition, it is rapidly improving.

In the realm of pure science not a few other universities equal this; some surpass it—though both the search for and dissemination of knowledge are on a very high plane here. What distinguishes Chapel Hill from most other schools is that it brings its knowledge into the lives of Americans. It is courageous without playing up revolution; daring without being extreme.

For example, it brings literature into life. It makes life rich through literature and literature rich through life. Its students study literature and make literature. They find themselves through literature and express themselves in literature. The university sees drama in the people within it and about it and gives these dramas literary form. The dramas, stories, acting coming from here constitute a notable contribution to American life.

History Is Alive

Some history is treated in the same way. North Carolina teems with history. There's a "Gone With the Wind" in every breeze; a dozen heights are Bunker Hills; Paul Reveres ride all over the place.

This history which came from life is made to live again. It is dramatized. Chapel Hill has created its "Oberammergau," re-enacting, each summer, the drama of "the lost colony"—America's first English colony—on the very isle where the tragedy occurred. This is education, art, history, sociology of a very high order.

The university, fortunately, is not a one-man school. It had found its course before the present President came; it would continue on its course were he to leave. However, it is exceedingly fortunate in having as its President, Dr. Frank Foster Graham, who embodies and brings to fruition the spirit of the school.

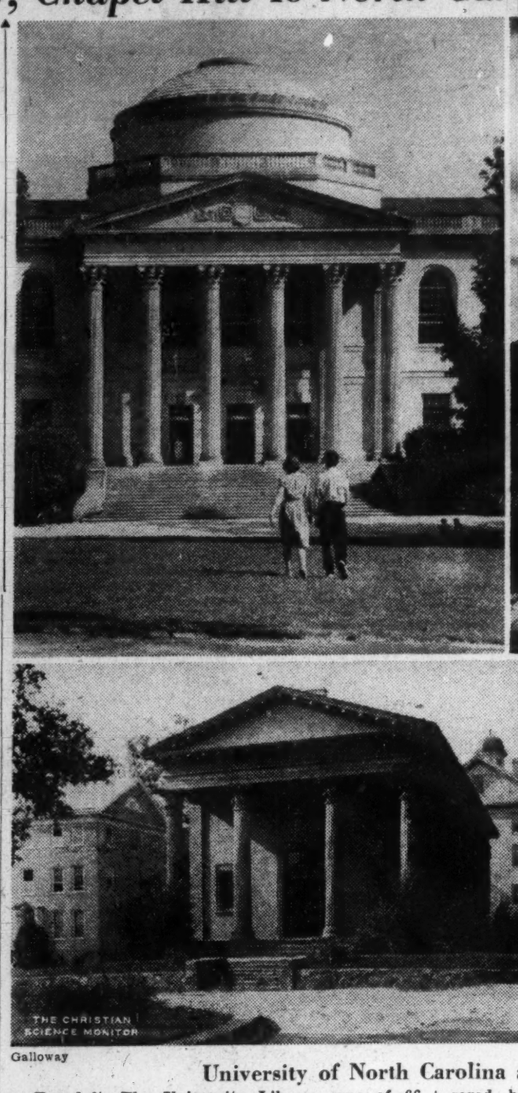
He is one of America's foremost educators, personifying the qualities American youth most need just now, and possessing the ability to impart these qualities. He is modest, friendly, patient, fearless, gifted, and balanced. To call him liberal would completely miss the mark. That is just a tag. He is a Christian gentleman full of faith and devotion.

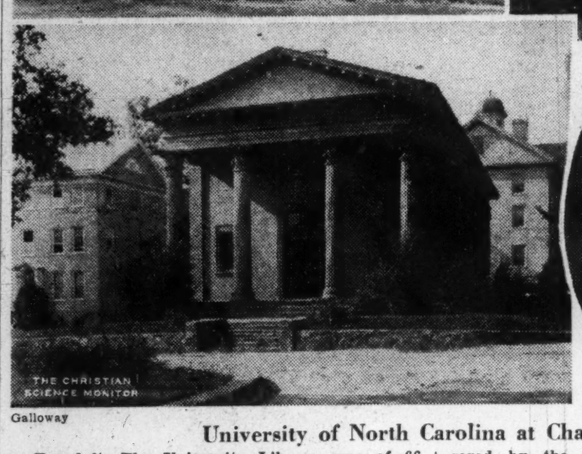
For All Classes

His first educational thought is that the University of North Carolina shall be for all North Carolinians, from the banker, factory owner and old plantation family to the last sharecropper, white or colored. This is no mere declaration, but an actuality. Here in Chapel Hill was opened the first State school for bankers and here was made the first comprehensive study of the poorest southern agriculturists.

Dr. Graham has sometimes been called a Communist. Actually, no one in the State is working more wisely or ardently against Communism than he, no one more judiciously or patiently observes the folk ways and folk sensibilities of the dominant race. Dr. Graham believes both races must advance. He also believes with all his heart that men like his colleagues and himself can serve the under-privileged class and race better than blind, bitter, selfish agitators.

Here are three examples of his actions. An ardent, devoted, and religious young alumnus, who conducted night classes for workers in a North Carolina town was accused of abetting the workers in an act of mob violence accompanying a strike. The youth was arrested. Dr. Graham furnished bail and was attacked as a supporter of labor violence. The boy was tried and found guiltless by the court. In fact, it was shown he tried to prevent the violence. Truth triumphed. This illustrates Dr. Graham's second basic principle: namely, the truth must be proclaimed even in times of crisis, when truth is most vital.





Galloway

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Top left: The University Library, one of 66 buildings. Top right: Bell tower on University grounds. Bottom left: Playmaker's Theater sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation. Bottom right: Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University.

Problem for Professor

A professor in the university with Socialistic affiliations, attending a small inter-racial conference in North Carolina, unexpectedly found himself invited to lunch at a hotel with a Negro delegate, who was a former classmate of the professor's at a northern college. The Negro was a Communist.

The professor was in a predicament and had to choose between offending deep-seated southern susceptibility, and offending a friend sharing many of his ideals. He chose the first alternative. A storm arose. The professor's dismissal was demanded and seemed certain. Dr. Graham let it be known that in such a case he also would resign. Both stayed. Dr. Graham does not favor Socialism nor Communism, nor inter-racial "social" intercourse, but he does favor fair play and he thought his colleague unjustly attacked. He took his stand.

Just now he is under fire for having accepted the presidency of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, working for better economic and racial relations in the South. The situation is assuming critical aspects and Dr. Graham believes that at such a time wise, experienced, moderate men should not desert. He thinks universities should serve in just such a crisis. Wisdom, truth, patience, courage, are for such times.

All this is characteristic of Chapel Hill and of education at its highest, rightest, noblest.

The Chapel Hill Press has done much to obtain and reveal a true, balanced picture of the South. The Chapel Hill Sociologists are preparing an inestimable service in patiently, objectively, exhaustingly studying every social force, economic development and group of people in the South. Their work has served as a model and inspiration for hundreds of youth desiring to serve their people and their country.

California Legislators Hit Public Control Over Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The State Legislature in special session here has dealt a serious blow to the Olson Administration's plans to distribute, through public agencies rather than private companies, the electric power to be produced at Shasta Dam, which ranks with Grand Coulee, Boulder and Bonneville among the West's biggest reclamation and power projects.

As the big concrete wall begins to rise across the valley of the Sacramento River in the shadow of snow-capped Mount Shasta, in northern California, the Legislature, in revolt against the relief and taxation program of Gov. Culbert L. Olson, has extended its opposition to include his plan for public ownership of utilities.

Committees of both the Assembly and the Senate have refused to report out to the Legislature the administration-sponsored bills calling for the "unfreezing" of $50,000,000 in revenue bonds to be used in financing public outlet facilities for Shasta power. There seems to be no possibility of the project even coming to a vote during the special session.

Hits Public Ownership

Such decisive squashing of the project in legislative committees is interpreted as a signal defeat for proponents of public ownership and a corresponding victory for private utility interests, led by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

The legislation which was thrown out by the committees was drawn up in December by representatives of the State and Federal administrations, and had received the approval of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and John C. Page, Commissioner of Reclamation, as well as of Frank W. Clark, State Director of Public Works, who is also Chairman of the California Water Project Authority.

It took the form of an amendment to the Central Valley Project Act authorizing the prompt issue of $50,000,000 of the $170,000,000 bond issue authorized in that Act, approved by popular vote in 1933. Shasta Dam is the principal unit in the Central Valley Project, designed to provide irrigation, flood control, navigation and power facilities for an area approximately 400 miles long and 100 miles wide.

State Bonds Frozen

Since the Federal Government has taken over the construction of the major features of the project, the State revenue bonds have remained frozen because of a section in the Act which provided that the total issue was to be reduced by the amount of the Federal Government's "contribution." Until the amount of that "contribution" is determined, bonds provided for by the Act remain frozen.

The proposed legislation would have released $50,000,000 in bonds, leaving $120,000,000 as a safeguard against the failure of the Federal Government to complete the major features of the project.

Opposition to the measure was one aspect of the Legislature's intention, as expressed by its majority leaders, to wreck the Olson Administration's "spending" program. Some committee members opposed the measure because, they contended, there was no need to take action at this special session, since power from Shasta Dam will not be available until 1943 or 1944.

The Legislature at its last session defeated the Pierovich bill, which would have freed the entire $170,000,000 bond issue for use by the State in developing markets for the water and power from the project.

Baby Federal Hatch Act Proposed for New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 2—Patterned after the Federal Hatch Act, a bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature by Assemblyman Walter J. Freund, (R) of Bergen, a member of the Republican "Clean Government" faction, to prohibit public officials from using their positions to promote the election of political candidates.

Manitoba Pushes War Crops

WINNIPEG, March 2 (AP)—Increased efficiency on the farm is aimed at by Manitoba's Wartime Committee on Agriculture through an intensive farm educational campaign it is now launching.

This campaign, to be conducted through every medium, press, radio and lectures, is designed specially to assist agriculture to carry out its national obligations in wartime and to help the farmer make the most efficient use of the farm resources in his own interest as well. By stimulating use of improved methods of production and marketing, it is also expected that the farmer will be placed in better position to withstand the readjustments anticipated in the post-war period.

The Committee's program consists basically of the stimulation of ordinary peacetime farm activities. For instance, it will work for intensified drought prevention, keeping feed on the farm, guarding against crop failures by diversification and other means, improved breeding of stock, reduction of wastage, such as badly balanced feeding and the feeding of poor animals, less over-cultivation with its consequent loss of moisture.

To help the farmer replace inefficient implements worn out during the 10 years of western agricultural depression, encouragement will be given to implement purchases through co-operative organizations by which it is hoped the farm may obtain such machinery at cash prices instead of the usual two or three years' installment price, commonly considered a problem by both sellers and buyers. It is hoped that prices of implement parts especially may be reduced in this way.

Since adequate food supplies are a prime requisite of war, the committee considers that the war impinges directly on Western Canada and especially on the good areas in Western Canada, into which much of Manitoba falls by climate and variety of produce. A somewhat similar program is being organized in Saskatchewan.

Washington Sideglances

Senator's secretaries become exclusively clubby—No extra bureaus in Washington but Mrs. Owen knew of a fine 'oil-stained cabinet'—Red faces in white ties—Screen and stage stars dabble in Washington.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

No. 1 Secretaries: The Senate, "most exclusive club in the world," now has a rival. It's the Secretaries Club of the United States Senate, formally organized this week, with Victor Russell, long-time secretary to Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, at its head, and Miss Bertha C. Joseph, Secretary to Senator George L. Radcliffe (D) of Maryland, as Vice-President.

Only the top secretary in each Senator's office is eligible for membership. About one-fourth are women.

Aims of the club will be largely social, except when legislation of concern to them comes up before Congress. Then they will turn the table and make speeches to their Senators.

Bureaus for sale: Talk that President Roosevelt will soon issue a third reorganization plan recalls the story of a Florida constituent who wrote to Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen when she was a member of the House, saying he had heard a lot of talk about there being "too many bureaus" in Washington. Inasmuch as he was furnishing a house, he asked, couldn't Mrs. Owen pick up a couple of bureaus and send them to him?

Mrs. Owen replied, she was sorry, but she couldn't get hold of a bureau, but harking back to the Harding Administration, she added that she understood there was an "oil-stained cabinet" available if the man would want that.

Stars with a cause: More and more stars of stage and screen are emerging into the field of public affairs.

Helen Gahagan, alias Mrs. Melvyn Douglas, following a recent visit to the capital, wrote an article for the Democratic Digest, organ of the Democratic Women's Division, on the plight of California's "Okies."

Luise Rainer, is staying here for a month or more to take the lead in a production of "St. Joan" for the benefit of the War Relief Fund of the American Red Cross.

Another motion picture star, Ruth Gordon, is taking an active part in arranging for "National Sharecroppers Week."

When Jeanette McDonald was here this week, reporters tried to put her on the political stage, but she refused to comment, even on President Roosevelt's acting ability, preferring she said to be a "diplomat."

Almost an incident: Capital society editors who predicted last fall that the war would mean a short, dull social season in Washington are eating their words.

Embassy parties have been smaller and not so well publicized as in other years, but the season has been far from dull.

Most embarrassed by the war are men who go to parties feeling perfectly groomed in white tie and "tails," only to find an ambassador of a warring nation present. Such ambassadors won't go to white-tie parties.

Ex's: Former President Hoover's visit here to testify on Polish relief spotlighted this country's attitude toward its retired public servants. Ex-Presidents or their wives seldom return to the capital unless on a matter of business. Then, like Mr. Hoover, they come in on the morning train and leave as soon as they have finished.

Exceptions to the rule are Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. William Howard Taft, both of whom live quietly in Washington and only enter the official whirl as they are invited by old friends.

Dental Group's Head Wants No Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—The American medical and dental professions must be kept free from political interference "if present high standards of work are to be maintained," according to Dr. Arthur Merritt, President of the American Dental Association.

Dr. Merritt, speaking before the annual conference of members of the dental profession and natural science news writers at the Pennsylvania Hotel here Feb. 29, listed as among the dental profession's obligations to the general public (1) co-operation with the Government or any other responsible agency in any reasonable effort made to provide dental care for the indigent and (2) opposition to the full extent of its resources every project to provide dental care for the public not in the interest of all the people.

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COMING
March 14

Smuts Able to Hold South Africa in Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, March 2—Despite strong opposition from former Premier Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog and others, the Smuts Government, in its first full parliamentary session on the war, has obtained a majority sufficient to keep it out of difficulties.

The Government, it is true, has only a working majority of 18. But the general expectation is that if there were any change it would be in General Smuts' favor.

Some of the Premier's strength has lain in the fact that the opposition, though combined, is not united. Realizing this, General Smuts' opponents are making strenuous efforts to bring the various opposition factions into line.

Oswald Pirow, who resigned as Defense Minister last September, recently foreshadowed the early establishment in all provinces of a new single party to unite the Nationalists and, as a result, it is expected to give General Smuts a harder fight for supremacy.

Southwest Elections

Since the opening of the South African Parliament, however, there has been an important development in neighboring Southwest Africa, former German colony, which has been taken to indicate the general trend of public opinion in these parts.

In the elections for the Legislative Assembly of that district, the United Party won 10 seats out of 12, the Gooste Nationalists gaining only 2.

Here the position is a little more complicated than in South Africa, for the United Party gained an unknown number of votes from persons who would probably have been Nationalists in South Africa, but who co-operated with General Smuts' supporters in the mandated territory because they oppose its return to Germany and desire to see it incorporated in the Union as a fifth province.

On the other hand, the resounding victory which the United Party has gained, in face of strenuous propaganda on the part of supporters of the Hertzog-Pirow policy, has introduced the political issues of the Union into the Southwest Africa elections for the first time.

Whole-Heartedly Anti-Nazi

In spite of an energetic campaign, begun months before the elections, the Nationalists failed to shift public opinion sufficiently to get more than a handful of votes, and leaders of the Party were themselves decisively beaten at the polls. Their party gained seats only in districts mainly inhabited by Germans.

In South Africa, Government supporters have been considerably heartened by the result of the Southwest elections. They say that even if it it isn't conclusive proof that the public there is wholeheartedly in favor of General Smuts, it does prove that the public is wholeheartedly anti-Nazi.

In South Africa's own Parliament things are not altogether clear even yet.

Step by step General Hertzog, onetime arch enemy of republicanism, has given in to the demands of Dr. Daniel F. Malan's republic-seeking Nationalists. Today he stands committed to the vague formula of Mr. Pirow, and must work "in the direction of a republic" and for an immediate peace.

The anti-Smuts opposition, one step nearer amalgamation with the formation of the People's Party of the Transvaal, has cleared the decks for a mass onslaught on the Government's war policy.

Ammunition will be plentiful. Millions have been spent by General Smuts in augmenting the defenses of the country. For this and his war emergency measures he must seek indemnity. He will get it, because the bulk of South Africa's English and Afrikaans-speaking people stand behind him; but he may have to fight a hard battle first.

Much Domestic Legislation

A bill providing for compulsory registration of voters is finding a strong opposition. The towns, pro-Smuts, do not trouble to enroll; the rural areas, pro-Hertzog, are 90 per cent vote-conscious. The bill will give General Smuts more votes and partly redress the balance already heavily weighted by law in favor of country constituencies.

Although war talk is expected to predominate, much important domestic legislation is to be promoted. Of particular importance is the "Ribbon Development Bill."

Appalled by the spread in the United States and Europe of roadside billboards and the growth of long straggling townships along main arteries, South African statesmen have determined to act.

More than 5,400 miles of national roads are beginning to lace the country. They, and other major roads, must not be disfigured by unsightly and dangerous posters and buildings, says the Cabinet. Billboards erected within the last nine months must come down. Thus South Africa looks ahead.

A tax on war profits, the appropriation of gold proceeds above 150 shillings an ounce, and legislation to meet the ever growing competition of taxis with the State railways are among the other more important measures Parliament is to discuss. A long and strenuous session is promised.

Ulster Doing Its Bit on Allied Side

Northern Ireland sending men to war, despite threat to its border from the south.

By Walter W. Cunningham
Former European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor

It is a significant fact that while extremists in southern Ireland are doing their utmost to harass the British Government in the war, the loyalists in the north are making a contribution to the Allied cause, which, for the relative size of the country, is exceeded perhaps by no other part of the Empire.

Unheralded, unsung, Ulster forges ahead.

This it does in spite of handicaps and serious threats to its own interest. It is sending men to the war, although it faces an infiltration from the south, which can hardly escape making the border question still more acute.

Ulster has willingly accepted all the wartime "controls" and restrictions imposed in Great Britain. For Northern Ireland has its food and petrol rationing. It has also the nightly "black-out," for Belfast is vulnerable, and makes no effort to disguise the possible threat to its harbor and its extensive plants from the air. The press already has pointed out the problem which might arise if enemy planes crossed the North Sea, attacked Ulster, and flew across the border, to take refuge in "neutral" territory before the British airmen could have an opportunity to intercept them.

Two Sections Contrasted

Ulster takes a not too charitable view of Eire's "neutrality." It regards Southern Ireland as manifesting a desire to get the benefits of membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations while refusing to shoulder the responsibilities. In this regard, it takes an entirely different point of view from that expressed by certain contributors to popular American periodicals, and perhaps a view more in accord with the actual situation.

The activities of the Irish Republican Army in Ulster have quieted down. Leading Irish republicans who, in the opinion of the authorities, would be a danger to the State have been interned. Thus, for the time being Northern Ireland is free to do its part in the prosecution of the war. In Eire, the Government has been compelled to seek similar powers of internment, since the recent daring raid on the ammunition fort in Phoenix Park, Dublin. So that the I. R. A. is no longer the serious problem which it presented both to the South and North a few weeks ago.

Ulster is not on a conscription basis. Compulsory military service has not been applied to Northern Ireland, although it is an integral part of the United Kingdom. At the same time, Ulster is doing its share, and the response of young men to the call of the Services—navy, army, and air—has been, in the opinion of the authorities, highly satisfactory.

It is stated that the numbers who have joined the colors voluntarily would have been still greater, but for the fact thaat so many men, by reason of their technical skill and craftsmanship, are required for war industries.

Busy on War Work

The shipbuilding and aircraft industries in Belfast are using the whole of their resources on war work. And in Harland & Wolff's, Belfast claims to have the biggest shipbuilding yard in the world, many of the largest ships which carry commerce over the seven seas having come from its stocks. The linen industry is expanding its output to meet the defense services, and to increase exports, particularly to the United States.

The aircraft industry, which is comparatively new, is going full steam ahead with full consciousness of the fact that Belfast is not nearly so removed from the Continent as it appears upon the map. For while, as the crow flies, it is 320 miles to London, it is only 535 miles from Belfast to Paris, 575 miles to the German coast and 790 miles to the Spanish coast.

A great agricultural drive has been undertaken in order to bring an additional 250,000 acres into cultivation by the end of this month. Nearly 180,000 acres is already assured. Part of this acreage may be used in the production of flax, and in this way make good whatever reduction there may be in imports from the Baltic states, due to the war.

Linens and Shipbuilding

Northern Ireland has for a number of years imported large quantities of flax from the countries bordering the Baltic Sea, finding uneconomic the cultivation of flax at home, except on a restricted scale, because of the higher wages demanded by labor.

It is a striking fact that Ulster has always been noted for its production of linen, although much of the flax used in its manufacture had to be imported, and for its shipbuilding, in spite of the fact that its sources of coal and iron are negligible. But in addition to carrying on its regular industries, Ulster is doing a tremendous amount of unpaid work in behalf of the war, particularly through its civil defense volunteers. All over the six counties, Ulster women are engaged in voluntary work, notably in the organization established for the sending of "comforts" (warm clothing, scarfs, and gloves) to the troops.

Ulster recognizes the magnitude of the Allies' task and is determined to pull its full weight in the effort to achieve victory.

By a Staff Artist

Northern Ireland in Strategic Place

Ulster feels with increasing war pressure the ties that bind it to the Empire, deepening its awareness of relations not only with the British Isles but with the Continent.

Swedes Appeal to Americans To Join in Aid for Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Speedy help by the American people for Fnland is urged in a statement issued here today by a group of Swedish cultural and educational leaders headed by Prince Oscar Bernadotte. The appeal declares that help should come "immediately." It characterizes Finland as a nation of intimate spiritual kinship to the United States and recalls that the people of Northern Europe have "given much of their blood to the American body politic" and have contributed to the fashioning of democratic ideas and ideals here.

"Under the democratic system there has grown up in Finland a sound and virile people occupying happy, if modest, homes until overwhelmed by the present catastrophe," it says. "Finland's shield is untarnished. Without the slightest provocation, with a barefaced lie as an excuse, the Soviet dictators ruthlessly threw their hordes against a peaceful little neighbor. Never has a cause been clearer; never has a nation fought a more just war of defense than Finland is waging against the rapacious Russian giant."

For Finland to be subjugated and incorporated within the Russian Soviet Union would mean "the complete annihilation and extermination of its spiritual and political leaders and the guardian of the entire social organization," according to the Swedish leaders.

Aid Must Come Quickly

"Speedy help is imperative," the statement continues. "The Swedish people are doing and intend to do all in their power to assist their Finnish sister people. Finland's cause is ours. All Scandinavia, several of the other European countries, and both of the Americas are giving material assistance and many volunteers are assembling under Finland's banner.

"Copious testimony gives evidence to the fact that all peoples of Europe and the Americas are deeply touched by Finland's heroic stand against the brutal aggressor and that all peoples, deep in their hearts and souls, long for peace. We are convinced that a joint effort on the part of all civilized states for the victory of Finland and Christian civilization can become the power to check Europe's advance toward chaos and establish peace on earth.

"Therefore, we submit this plea: Come to the assistance of Finland soon and in every possible way."

Among Signers of Plea

Besides Prince Bernadotte, among the signers of the statement are: Manfred Bjorkquist, Rector and leader of the Sigtuna Foundation; Axel Boethius, Professor of Classical Archaeology; Gustav Cassel, Professor of Economics; J. Sigfrid Edstrom, President of the International Chamber of Commerce; Archbishop Erling Eidem, Pro-Chancellor of the University of Uppsala, and Thore Engstromer, Rector Magnificus of the University of Uppsala.

Also Hjalmar Hammarskjold, member and former President of the Institute of International Law and member since 1904 of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; Eli Heckscher, Professor of Economic History; Verner von Heidenstam, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, 1916; Gunnar Holmgreb, Rector of the Royal Caroline Institute of Medicine; Einar Key, Professor of Surgery; Selma Lagerlof, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, 1909, and Einar Lofstedt, Rector Magnificus of the University of Lund.

Also Ragnar Ostberg, architect of the Stockholm Town Hall; Edvard Rohde, Bishop of Lund, Pro-Chancellor of the University of Lund; Manne Siegbahn, winner of the Nobel Prize for physics, 1924; The Svedberg, winner of the Nobel Prize for chemistry, 1926; Sven Tunberg, Rector of the University of Stockholm; Osten Unden, Chancellor of the Universities of Sweden, and Curt Weibull, Rector of the University of Gothenburg.

With the drive for the first $10,000,000 going into the third week, Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, National Chairman of Fighting-Funds for Finland, announced today that the responses from all over the country have been steadily increasing in numbers daily.

"State and local groups are pouring into the National Committee's headquarters at 120 Broadway, New York City, thousands of dollars to be turned over to Finland to be used for the vital war materials she needs now," he said.

Among the contributions received have been: from the publisher of the State Times and Morning Advocate, Baton Rouge, La., $300; Albany Committee of which Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Episcopal Bishop, is chairman, $745; Veterans of the First Cavalry, U. S. A., $200; Northern Michigan area at Houghton, Mich., $500; publisher of the San Angelo Standard Times, San Angelo, Texas, $127.75; Alfred Laaksl, Chairman of the Wakefield, Mich., committee, $533.19.

Several of the colleges of the country are also forming Fighting-Funds for Finland, Inc., units. The first unit of this kind whose organization is completed is that of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., which has already sent $749.20 for the Fighting-Funds. The Dartmouth committee is headed by Prof. Harold J. Tobin, as Chairman, and Mrs. Halsey Edgerton, Treasurer.

'Sound-Mirror' Tests College Girls' Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Students at Hunter College, New York City's big school for girls, are using the "sound-mirror," a recording device recently perfected, to correct speech defects and improve their pronunciation.

The machine, used in courses in the Department of Speech and Dramatics, is a magnetic type recording device with continuous steel tape as the recording medium. It is held in the College to be of especial value in the correction of errors of pronunciation, incorrect intonation patterns and poor tempo.

U. S. Prepares To Aid Sweden And Norway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The United States is ready to extend nonmilitary financial aid, already arranged for warring Finland, to two other endangered Scandinavian nations.

Credits of $15,000,000 to Sweden and $10,000,000 to Norway have been set aside in addition to the $20,000,000 which Hjalmar J. Procopé, Minister from Finland, has announced will be spent immediately in this country for "corn, wheat, gasoline, maybe shoes and all the other products Finland needs from the United States."

The credit allocations were made by Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, on receipt of wireless confirmation from President Roosevelt that he intends to sign the bill increasing the capital of the Export-Import Bank by $100,000,000 as soon as he arrives back from his southern cruise.

Denmark Next in Line

Though Congressional debate on the loan bill centered chiefly around the world necessity of keeping Finland from being conquered by Soviet Russia, United States officials feel that aid to Norway and Sweden can be generally classed as a phase of that same strategy.

Denmark has also applied to the Export-Import Bank for credit, which may be granted in the near future.

Pleased over the prospect of United States aid, Mr. Procopé called a press conference yesterday, after telephoning the good news to Prime Minister Ryti.

"Three months ago," the Minister declared, "everyone thought it would be useless to help Finland, because they were sure she could not hold out more than three days. Now we have fought three months. We will continue to hold, convinced that sooner or later help must come."

What Wins Wars

Asked what Finland most needed, Mr. Procopé repied, "when I was in school, I heard that to win a war you needed three things—money, money and again money." Then he added, "there is no doubt that we need more man power, too."

The Minister explained at some length why Finland could not accept Soviet Russia's early peace terms. Referring to three maps tacked on the walls of the Legation drawing room, he located the strategic points the Soviets had demanded.

"Our fight," he declared, "is a fight against Communism. I am surprised to hear some Americans say Finland is not a democratic country. If we proceed on the principle that a big power can take a little power, then that is the beginning of the end of all justice and decency in international relations. Excuse me"—he hesitated—"I am beginning to make a speech."

The Minister announced that the Legation has prepared maps and information explaining the "Russian demands" and the "democratic features of Finland" for public distribution in the United States.

Facts on Situation

Press questioning of the Minister and Col. per Zilliacus, military attaché, bruought out the following regarding the Finnish situation.

The trrain ahead of the Soviet Army is more difficult than that it has invaded thus far.

Civilians killed or wonded in Soviet air raids number at least 2,000 to 3,000.

There are at present about 15,000 foreign volunteers in the Finnish Army, about half of them Swedes.

Swedish contributions to Finland to date amount to approximately $100,000,000, of which $25,000,000 is in kind.

The ice in southern Finland will break up about the middle of May, after which the mud will be just about as hard for the Soviet troops to negotiatae as the snow has been.

Mr. Procope would not comment on the possibility that Finland might trade some of the nonwar materials it buys on its American credit for British ammunition and guns.

Reds and Finns Battling For Control of Isthmus

HELSINGFORS, March 2 (AP)—The Red Army hammered loudly today at the gates of Viborg with battle raging in the outskirts of that shell-ravaged city which is the key to the Karelian Isthmus.

[A Soviet communiqué said the Finns were burning the city as they fell back and that the Russians already were in the southern suburbs.]

The Finns themselves acknowledged that after three months of war, including a month of sustained assault against this objective, the Russians were moving on Viborg from the south and east by land and from the southwest over the island-dotted ice of Viborg Bay.

Russian losses continued to be heavy, the Finns said, in fighting along the entire Isthmus front from the edge of Viborg on the west to the fortress of Taipale on the east. Taipale, on the Lake Ladoga shore, is holding fast despite one of the war's heaviest aerial bombardments, they said.

Heavy Cost to Reds

An official Finnish review for February of the Russian invasion, which began Nov. 30, contended:

"Abandoning our foremost position is not of decisive significance in the defense system of the isthmus. In actual fact, the enemy has gained possession, after these bloody battles, which have cost him extremely dearly, of a relatively small area.

"One has every reason to ask whether the result will compensate for the sacrifices of power. . . . Many examples from military history show that similar small results gained by great efforts may in the course of time prove expensive and even downright fatal for the attacker."

[The Russian communiqué said that since Feb. 11 Soviet troops had captured 922 Finnish fortifications, including 235 iron and concrete artillery forts; and that the Finns had lost 506 guns, 2,732 machine guns, 19 tanks, 20,000 shells, 10,000 rifles and more than 14,000,000 cartridges.]

More Captures Reported

It listed capture yesterday of the towns of Heinjoki, Mannikkala, and Talf, the southern outskirts of Viborg, Cape Keijasnemimit on the western coast of Viborg Bay, and the Paakkolanokoski Waterfall area on the Vuoksi River which roughly bisects the isthumus.

[These positions would locate the battle lines generally from Taipale, on the east only a dozen miles from the Russian border, up the Vuoksi River to a point slightly northeast of Viborg, and thence westward to Viborg, which is about 50 miles from the nearest point on the Russian border.

The Russians said other sectors were quiet, but mentioned that the air force brought down 11 Finnish planes in combat. Since Feb. 11, the communiqué said, 191 Finnish planes have been shot down while the Russians have lost only 21.]

The Finnish review said 251 Russian planes had been shot down in February alone, with 53 additional reports still awaiting confirmation. During the first three months of the war, it listed 538 Russian planes destroyed, not counting unconfirmed reports.

Concerning the fighting on the eastern frontier, north of Lake Ladoga, the review said the Finnish Army there had shown "its capacity for successful operations."

"Shattering of the 18th division (in the vicinity of Syskyjaervi during February) is to be regarded as at least as fine and important an achievement as the destruction of two divisions (the 163rd and 44th) in December and January at Suomussalmi," it commented.

Finns Want Bikes To Aid in Defense

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 2

Finns are good bicycle riders as well as experts on skis, Hjalmar Procope, the Finnish Minister, told newspapermen here yesterday, and bicycles would be very useful to the Finnish Army in resisting the Russian invaders.

In reply to a question the Minister added that if anyone wanted to give a bicycle it could be sent to the Finnish Consul General in New York City and would be forwarded "to the proper destination."

Nickel Mine Rush

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Russian invaders are working at top speed with the aid of German engineers to bring the vast nickel deposits near Petsamo, Northern Finland, into production, according to the Copenhagen newspaper Onherald.

Officials of the Mond Nickel Company which holds the lease from Finland for the Petsamo properties on behalf of the International Nickel Company of Canada declined to comment. They said they had no private advices.

Until war engulfed the far north it was hoped to have the mine at the production stage next fall.

Nevada Press Group Picks New Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—The Nevada State Press Association held its seventeenth annual convention in Reno, with 49 representatives of Nevada newspapers and out-of-State publishing concerns in attendance.

Censorship during the present war was discussed by Robert L. Cavagnaro, New York representative of the Associated Press. He praised highly the American newsmen who are covering the foreign field.

Miller Holland, United Press executive from San Francisco, Calif., discussed the importance of education in the field of journalism today and the growing relationship between the university and the press.

The address of welcome, given by Dr. Leon W. Hartman, President of the University of Nevada.

Neal Van Sooy, President of the California Newspaper Publishers' Association, spoke, stressing the importance of printing as a factor in increasing knowledge.

The following publishers were elected to serve during the coming year: Jack McCloskey of the Mineral County Independent, Hawthorne, President; Walter Cox of the Mason Valley News, Yerington, Vice-President; Denver Dickerson of the Carson City Chronicle, Secretary-Treasurer.

Karelian Front Vital to Finns

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 2 (AP)—The dominant factor of Russian advances in the Far North, as on the Karelian Isthmus, is unquestionably Finland's increasingly urgent need to conserve its man power by shortening its defense lines. The vital sector for Finland is the Karelian front and the area just north of Lake Ladoga, where an attempted wide Russian flanking movement still is stalled.

Casual study of the map of Northern Finland must raise doubts in military minds that the Petsamo corridor is actually destined to play a very significant part in deciding Finland's fate unless it is an airway. With Russian forces in complete control, as indicated by their occupation of Nautsi, availability of that pathway for any Allied troops that might be ordered to Finland is dubious at best.

The Finnish Arctic corridor lies hundreds of miles north of any of the critical objectives of Russian attacks in Finland.

Nautsi is a village on the Petsamo-Gulf of Bothnia highway, the only important road in the region. It is 400 miles or so from the gulf, however, too long a distance for any real Russian attempt to cut Finland in half by that route.

Although Russian successes on the Petsamo front have small immediate military significance, they do definitely increase the strain of Norwegian neutrality in the Russo-Finnish fight. Russia and Norway are now confronting each other all along the Norwegian side of the Petsamo corridor, a distance of nearly a hundred miles.

Any untoward incident on that frontier could bring Norway's neutrality sharply into question. It cannot be doubted that the factions in Britain and France advocating a shift of Allied war policy to include Russia as well as Germany as an open foe are basing their conception of a Baltic flank attack on Germany on the assumption that Norway and Sweden can be drawn into the war picture.

Italy Faces Record Deficit

ROME (AP)—Italy's military preparations have created the biggest budget deficit in Fascist history. Onerous new taxes have been imposed. Food hoarding and profiteering have become problems requiring the surveillance of a special police section. Nearly 35,000 offenders already have been brought to court on these charges, and the list is growing every day.

Sugar, coffee, and gasoline are rationed severely, allowances being even less than those of some of the countries at war. Two days a week are meatless. Laundry soap has all but disappeared. Cooking gas ceases to flow after 9 p. m. Train schedules generally are restricted. A coal shortage, combined with the most severe winter in a generation, has caused general discomfort.

The severest test of popular endurance is the precipitous rise of the cost of living. It is estimated reliably that since the start of the war all prices have increased an average of more than 20 per cent.

Bread costs eight cents a pound; coffee costs $1.10; potatoes, four cents; butter, 55 cents; veal, 50 cents; beef, 35 to 50; pork 35; sugar 18; lamb, 30; eggs, 55 cents a dozen.

These are high prices in a country where $75 a month is a good salary for a white collar worker.

The end is not yet in sight. A two per cent turnover tax, effective three weeks ago, is raising living costs still further. It is applicable to every business transaction, from the sale of a haircut to a house, and it may be pyramided fivefold or sixfold in the case of some commodities.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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In Poland: Food but No Cash for It And Fuel but No Heat Oppress People

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The map of what was Poland is divided today into three areas: Territory bordering on Germany totaling 33,000 square miles with a population of 9,000,000 has been incorporated into the Reich.

A triangular-shaped area in Central Poland consisting of about 39,000 square miles and a population of 12,000,000 has been designated the "General Government" under the administration of Dr. Hans Frank as Governor-General.

The eastern part, consisting of 78,000 square miles with a population of 14,000,000, has been absorbed by the Soviet Union.

A small area composed of three villages along the southern border has been ceded by Germany to the German-dominated Slovak Government.

Polish Embassy officials estimate that 1,000,000 must be deducted from Poland's population of six months ago to account for the killed and for refugees in Rumania, Hungary, and neighboring countries.

18,000 Reported Executed

The Polish Government at Angers, France, has issued "white papers" in which it estimates that 18,000 Poles of all classes have been executed.

The German Government has admitted that Poles have been executed for killing German residents during the war, for sniping, and for spying and other violations of German military law.

Most of the ranking Polish officials and titled families fled from the country in the first days of the war, but some were killed or arrested.

Polish sources report that Stefan Starzynski, heroic Mayor of Warsaw during the German siege, whose fate has been unknown, soon will be placed on trial by German authorities on charges of "misappropriating city funds."

All political organizations have been disbanded.

All theaters and concert halls have been closed.

All radio sets have been confiscated.

Only two newspapers are published in Polish, and both are Nazi organs.

Mail is censored and takes from a month to six weeks to reach the United States. Telegrams come through in from two days to two weeks.

The Polish language is not permitted to be spoken on the streets.

The University of Warsaw and many schools have been closed.

The American Red Cross has been able to operate to a limited extent in German-occupied Poland, but no organization except the Joint Jewish Distributing Committee has been permitted to render any assistance to Poles in Russian-occupied areas.

Moving Families Out

Large-scale transport of Poles and Jews from the areas annexed by Germany into the "General Government" area still is in progress.

German reports are that approximately 1,000,000 Poles and 500,000 Jews are to be transported to "their birthplaces" in areas outside the German Reich.

Polish sources contend that more than 4,000,000 are to be deported from their homes and huddled into the "Polish area."

Contrary to usual German practice, the administration of the new area was hurried and not well organized and neutral reports assert there has been considerable friction between the Army, police, and civilian administrative units.

The territory of the "General Government" is treated as foreign territory as far as customs, communications, finance, and currency questions are concerned.

The railways, postal service, and banks are German-named and German-administered.

On assuming authority, Governor-General Frank published a proclamation which said:

"The Führer has made arrangements which will insure that this hitherto misruled area will never again be a storm center for disturbing the order of the civilized world."

The Governor-General instituted control of commodity prices, rationing of foodstuffs, compulsory, although paid, labor to restore communications and clean up debris, summary executions to discourage attacks on Germans, and a 7 p. m. curfew.

Warsaw a Ruin

German bombing and bombardment damaged Warsaw so badly that a new capital was established at Cracow.

Warsaw is a shambles, with three-fourths of its buildings destroyed, and the city's parks and open spaces dotted with the graves of an estimated 100,000 of its 1,200,000 inhabitants who were killed during the German siege.

Peasant carts and horses are virtually the only means of conveyance.

Peddlers along the sidewalks have replaced most of the city's shops.

The most common sight in the city is a long line of men and women before German officials' offices seeking the various permits they must have to do anything.

Die Firm Refuses To Fill Red Orders

By the Associated Press

Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 2

The Mount Vernon Die Casting Corporation, whose employees principally are of Finnish or other Scandinavian descent, has refused to fill a Soviet Russian order for parts for tanks and tractors.

Gustav Nyselius, President of the company, said today that he had told I. Karzov, of the Russian People's Commissariat of Machine Industries, New York, that "should we entertain any work at this time it might result in disorder in our plant."

Owing to the absence of foreign correspondents in German-conquered territory of Poland and the difficulty of obtaining accurate information as to the distressing situation in that area, unusual interest attaches to the following article, by one who is in constant contact with Poles of all classes and can vouch for the authenticity of all the facts presented.

By Ann Cardwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — Although Warsaw's population has increased from a prewar 1,300,000 to an estimated 1,500,000, yet strange to say, there is no dearth of apartments in the city — and that, despite the relatively small percentage of habitable buildings left intact by German bombs.

The reason is partly that refugees from other parts of Poland and Warsaw, people who lost everything during the bombardment, have no money for rent. They have to live in overcrowded conditions, five or six persons to a room formerly occupied by one.

Overcrowding is necessary for another reason—for warmth. Fuel is extremely dear, and for Poles, almost unobtainable. Families may be seen sitting in unheated rooms, wearing rubbers and heavy coats and shawls yet they are freezing.

One Light Too Expensive

Beaver board fills the gaping holes that were windows so that these rooms are not only cold, but dark. One young woman writes that they are still in their large apartment, but not one window has a pane of glass, and that they dare not keep even a feeble electric lamp burning long because they would not be able to pay the electricity bill.

She added that time and effort devoted to pasting strips of paper criss-cross on every one of the great double windows, during the bombing, were wasted "since paper and glass fell on the floor together."

As to the food situation, it is now learned that, for the feeding of the Poles during the first weeks of occupation—for which the Germans took great credit to themselves—a monster bill was later presented to the city.

Food is on the market in reasonable quantities, but practically nobody except the Germans has the money to buy it. Arrivals from Warsaw who come through Vienna said that food was more plentiful in the Polish Capital than in the Austrian.
foot.

Practically No Recreation

There is little in the way of recreation and culture, except such as the Poles can arrange in their limited social life. When permission was asked to start cultural activities, the Germans replied that they themselves would look after such things.

The Jews in Warsaw have to wear white bands with the six-pointed star in blue on their arms, or patches of white with the star on the back or breast. These marks are worn with pride.

Little distinction, if any, is made most menial work.

Nazis Requisition Homes

The Germans have requisitioned houses in one of the pleasantest and least harmed sections of the city as residences for officials and their families. Some of these attempt to be on friendly terms with the Poles, but meet with little success. Any Pole who shows any inclination to fraternize with the Germans becomes suspect with the other Poles.

A Polish paper published in Paris that is circulating here divides the Germans living in Warsaw into two groups, those between 35 and 45, and those younger. The younger people it describes as bold and brutal. The older, some of whom have been in Poland before, are inclined to be more lenient.

Many of these latter take care to behave with propriety in their requisitioned homes and frequently remind the Poles that they hope their conduct will be remembered when the day comes that they must leave.

Convinced Germany Will Lose

This group is convinced that Germany will lose the war. They are pessimistic. They are often heard discussing the situation when they think they may safely talk. Their remarks show that they do not expect to be long in Poland.

One man remarked that he was in the German Army of occupation at the close of the other war and a washwoman disarmed him then; he wondered who would do it this time.

German regulations must be strictly obeyed on pain of severe punishment. The slightest infringement may mean execution.

These decrees as well as the general conduct of the Germans—all apparently aimed at the humiliation if not the extermination of the Poles—makes life exceedingly hard for the Polish people. Their motto for the present however is "Bend, but not break" and the leaders are trying to teach the rest of their countrymen that patience and endurance are the only roads out. Youth finds such a policy particularly hard to accept.

The Germans appear to find excuses to get rid of men and women who are leaders. The average number of executions in Warsaw, according to reliable authority, exceeds ten per day.

Little attempt at order is maintained in the city. Under the guise of house revision robberies occur daily.

On any pretext soldiers enter homes and with bayonets toss out the contents of bureau drawers and wardrobes, rip open mattresses and pillows, slit upholstered furniture, and take whatever pleases them.

Women have brooches taken from their dresses, rings off their fingers, watches off their wrists, their clothing searched for money and jewelry. Poles can only watch and keep silent. Anything is lawful as long as it is a German who does it.

Letters from the Poles show how conditions affect the average citizen. One letter is from a young man and his wife who had embarked on a small shopkeeping venture before the war. Now they discover that their patrons have no money to pay.

But No Food

A prominent woman wrote that her husband had received no salary since November. Their two daughters had been fortunate to find work as waitresses until the announcement came that the restaurant in which they worked had to close.

Notwithstanding the appalling tragedy of the situation, Warsaw people are not dispirited. They are confident that liberation will come. Their present role is to keep going and be ready to play an active part when the time comes.

Keyboard Music Of Early Period

Lotta Van Buren, for her concert of early keyboard music at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow afternoon, will play the clavichord and a piano made about 1790, by Muzio Clementi, brilliant Italian pianist, composer, and builder of pianos. It is an instrument restored to its original condition by Miss Van Buren, and it is the property of Elmer Keith of New Haven, Conn., who is lending it for the concert.

Four illustrated lectures, offered in a subscription course, on lighting, will be delivered at the Museum at 2:30 p. m. on Tuesdays, March 5, 12, 19, and 26.

Richard Howland, archaeologist who has for the past five years been excavating in the Agora at Athens, under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies, will give the first three. He is instructor in fine art at Wellesley College.

During Mr. Howland's excavations some 3,000 ancient Greek lamps were discovered, and the discovery focused his interest in the history of lighting. He will handle his subject chronologically, from about 1400 B. C. to the early part of the 19th Century and include such varied aspects of lighting as whale-oil lamps, rushlight, street lighting, and lighthouses. The fourth lecture, on modern lighting, will be delivered by Prof. Stanley McCandless of the Yale Dramatic School.

Aerial Maps Serve War and Peace

Photogrammetry growth has resulted in wide use for military purposes in European countries.

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Photogrammetry or aerial mapping is accomplished for very different purposes in Europe, and in the Americas, but the methods and equipment are fundamentally the same. With small single or large five to nine-eyed cameras taking as many pictures at once, the aerial mapper and his pilot climb to a designated height, say 20,000 feet, and flying on even keel and in straight lines expose the plates at regular intervals.

In the Western World whole states have been remapped from the air with an accuracy never known in mapping before. New mountains and glaciers have been discovered, the hidden jungle ways of the Amazon traced, soil conservation areas plotted, unknown taxable land uncovered, lost ruins of ancient civilizations located, and new highway maps prepared, to mention a few of the latest uses for the aerial camera.

Widely Used in War

In Europe today use of aerial cameras to spy out activities of the enemy and to accurately locate his vital supply lanes and defenses, that the artillery may have well designated targets when offensive drives begin, overshadows all former peacetime photogrammetry.

Though mapping by aerial photography originated in Germany, both sides are about equally adept not only at taking the required pictures, but at interpreting what appears in the photos. The art of camouflage has been developed in this conflict as never before, but camouflage inevitably fails where large troop concentrations are concerned and experts of either army are frequently as clever at spotting new or old camouflaged positions as the troops are at hiding.

For military mapping, spotting planes are generally equipped with single-lens, high-speed cameras. When the desired altitude is reached and the objective area spotted, the photographer snaps successive shots of the terrain below, paralleling the original exposures whenever a considerable landscape is to be covered.

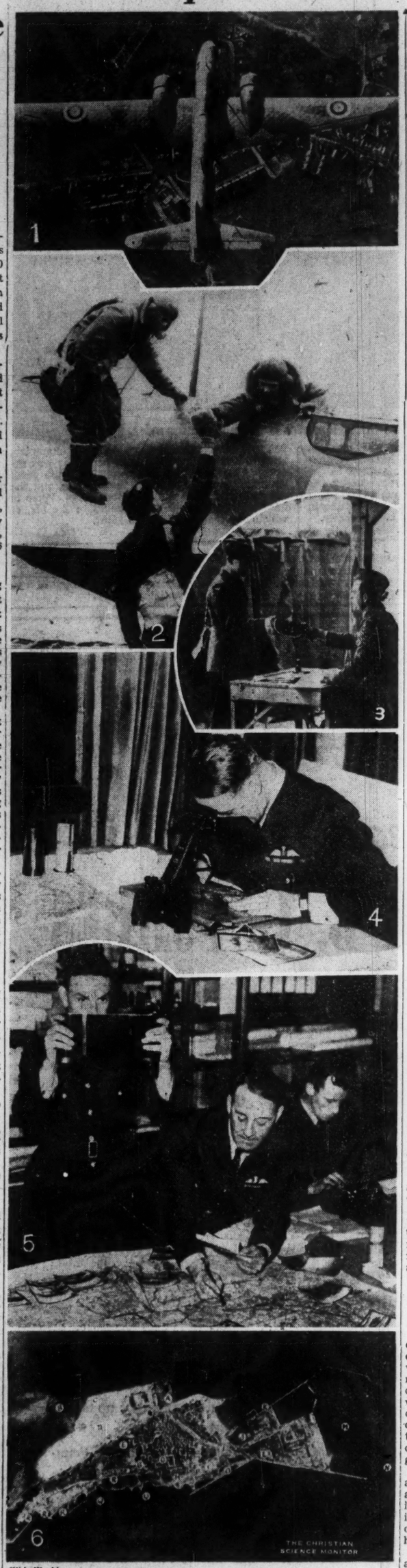
Landing the plane the films are sent to near-by laboratories, some quite permanently established underground and others erected temporarily in double or triple thicknesses of dark tenting. There the films are developed and enlarged prints made.

At central points the prints are pieced together like jigsaw puzzles to form the ultimate photographic map required. Army intelligence officers and artillerymen then go over the terrain with hand lenses, marking prospective targets.

These marked maps can be copied photographically and used directly as artillery firing charts.

Knowing the elevation at which the photos were made and the focal length of the camera used, such pictorial maps tell the artillery commander at a glance the nature and extent of the target, approximately the number of rounds required to neutralize or destroy it, the exact range, angle of fire, and frequently, whether it is above or below the level of his guns.

Where there is plenty of time, a concentration can be fired and guns adjusted with high accuracy on some rock or clump of bushes near by, so that when time for action comes, fire can be immediately transferred to the target with lightning-like effectiveness before the foe becomes aware of his danger and moves out.



Wide World

From the Air to Charts for Artillery Targets

(1) All set to click the camera for aerial mapping. A British warplane over a French village. (2) Down to earth with the film exposed over Germany but to be developed and scrutinized by Allied strategists. (3) British flier hands his film in at a mobile dark room. (4) Air Force officer studies photos. After information is discovered and tabulated photographs are filed. (5) Studying aerial maps over Germany in comparison with a map of Germany in Allied headquarters in France. (6) British photo taken over Germany; the letters indicate: A, new harbor; B, new mole; C, pipe line pumping silt; D, area being reclaimed as possible future airdrome; E, oberland; F, unterland; G, barracks; H, lighthouse; I, tunnel entrances from oberland to unterland; J, war vessels; K, hangar; L, naval stores; M, outer harbor; N, old mole which was destroyed after last war; O, antiaircraft battery; P, tunnel entrances down to harbor; Q, protected wall to prevent erosion; R, gun positions.

Knights of 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The air force in modern warfare tends to constitute an elite type of soldier, comparable with the knight in the days of medieval warfare, when a horse conveyed the same sort of advantage that an airplane capable of flying 300 miles an hour or more conveys today. For no branch of the service are the entrance requirements more severe, the risks greater.

By way of compensation, the airmen enjoy more of the limited amenities of life in military service than their fellows of the infantry. They escape a good deal of the mud and the everyday hardships of men in the trenches.

Because the air force includes an unusually high proportion of officers, billeting arrangements and general living conditions are apt to be better in an air unit than in a typical regiment of the line.

The scouting airplane has now taken over the daring functions of reconnaissance which formerly belonged to the cavalry. Horsemen cannot go through the barbed wire entanglements, the machine-gun nests, the tank traps, the steel and concrete fortifications that are the characteristic features of such defensive systems as the French Maginot Line and the German West Wall.

But airplanes can survey these fortifications and the troop concentrations behind them; and this is just what the men of the aviation unit which I visited have been doing, flying at great altitude and bringing back photographs of the Siegfried Line and of various German towns in the Rhineland, such as Speyer.

Cameras Click in Shanghai In Posthostility Holiday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Posthostility conditions have continued, but given new direction to a "photographic boom" which first struck Shanghai with the beginning of the fighting here in August of 1937.

For the three months of the local conflict between Chinese and Japanese forces, everyone who could lay hands on a camera was busy snapping it when not occupied in taking refuge from antiaircraft shrapnel. It was a made-to-order photographic holiday with something doing every minute, usually at short range. Planes passed overhead constantly, bombs put up great clouds of smoke and flying debris, anyone could take actual soldiers in combat merely by going to the boundaries of the foreign areas, and the development of foreign Shanghai as a "Sandbagville" was something everyone wanted to perpetuate upon camera film if not otherwise.

German miniature cameras were the rage at that period, and not only amateur but much of the professional news-picture work was done with such equipment. Fine-grain development specialists worked day and night. Supplies were at a premium.

After the fighting was at an end, a fresh wave of the miniature-camera boom came along. The Japanese army wanted cameras and couldn't get sufficient supplies from home. At the same time, many who had not cared to run risk during the period of active hostilities were anxious to get out and take pictures of the aftermath of war.

This demand presently subsided and was assisted in doing so by the arrival of thousands of European refugees, many of whom had newly bought German cameras as their sole capital. They could bring small, costly photographic equipment where they could not bring money, and their first thought on arrival in Shanghai was to turn this into cash. So the market weakened materially.

Searchlight Colors Flash Over Berlin

By the Associated Press

London

Royal Air Force pilots have discovered in reconnaissance flights that the Germans are experimenting with colored searchlights in an attempt to increase the efficiency of anti-aircraft defenses around Berlin and other cities, the Air Ministry has announced.

British pilots have flown over Berlin "more than once" since the war began, the Ministry said.

"There has been no apparent result," the Ministry commented on the experiments, "although the pilots report the searchlights are 'very pretty.'"

The beam from an ordinary searchlight, the Ministry explained, refracts at a sharp angle when it strikes clouds.

Apparently the Germans are experimenting with such colors as violet, blue, and orange in an endeavor to develop a light that will pierce the clouds.

The Ministry reported the fliers deliberately "courted" the beams from the colored lights "just to see what would happen."

But meanwhile the latest photographic demand built up—this time for commercially-taken "passport pictures," which seldom were for passports but usually were needed for the innumerable passes required by the Japanese and others.

Nowadays one requires all sorts of documents to do anything or go anywhere in China, and virtually all these documents must have photos affixed.

The result is that several hundred flimsy Chinese and Japanese photo studios have sprung up in Shanghai (as well as in Nanking and other cities), each equipped to rush out six "passport pictures" within 24 hours at a cost of less than an American nickel by present exchange. For a 50 per cent premium they will furnish the photos within six hours.

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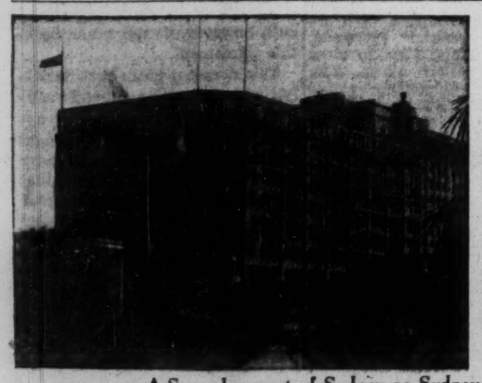

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Controlled Nazi Press Sets Stage for Visit by Welles

BERLIN, March 2 (AP)—Sumner Welles, President Roosevelt's investigator in Europe, was well prepared for his interview with Reichsführer Hitler today by thousands of words of inspired press comment.

A striking utterance of one authorized commentator was placed by members of the United States Embassy on Mr. Welles' desk.

"The German Air Force, ready for action," it said, "is waiting for a decisive blow. Nobody knows just when it will come, but one may be sure that it will put in the shade all previous conceptions of military effectiveness."

Inspired Comment

Another inspired commentator wrote:

"There is no doubt possible but that Germany, after rejection of her peace offer last October, has definitely and decisively accepted the challenge to battle by the Western Powers."

The spirit in which official Germany received Mr. Welles was summed up by Dienst aus Deutschland, a semiofficial news service, as follows:

"The American statesman is being given a reception which surpasses the customary framework for private visits of information.

"Although Sumner Welles is not an official guest of the German Government but arrived on the initiative of the American President, nevertheless he is accorded such courtesies and attention as correspond to the high diplomatic rank of the international visitor and the international position of his native land."

Mr. Welles expressed himself as "being shown every courtesy."

The American visitors also had drawn to their attention a recent article by Dr. Karl Megerle of the Börsen Zeitung, chief editorial mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, which is taken as a statement of the German position on Secretary of State Cordell Hull's plea for abandonment of economic self-sufficiency in the postwar era.

Dr. Megerle defended autarchy as "the most social system of international economy in the 20th century."

He added:

"For all nations desiring to emerge from permanent dependence upon the 'haves,' autarchy is not an attack but a defense of independence, it isn't imperialism but a self-imposed limitation for self help and for a condition of equality among nations.

Essential Protection

"Beyond that it is an essential protection for the working population against the ups and downs of business, against the crises of speculation, derangement of currencies and arbitrary rule of gold.

"It (autarchy) compels peoples to set their hands to work to use their heads in order to make the utmost possible use of what they have and to use economically what has been allotted to them. It is thus a creative principle. Ethical justification for autarchic policies is therefore as undeniable as is the system of clearing and direct barter developed by Germany in trading with other nations.

"It guarantees honest exchange of goods for goods even to the weakest economic partner, to national economies as yet undeveloped. That means an honest exchange of honest labor for honest labor is achieved.

"This system knows no capitalistic exploitation of the weaker, and thereby also no political influence is exerted via the detour of capitalistic loans and investments.

"It creates natural working cooperatives and solid, lasting economic bases.

"Autarchy and the clearing system are the most social systems of international economy of the twentieth century."

She's Flier and Champion Fencer

Wide World

Pilot Robert Denton Congratulates Helena Mroczkowska, Pupil

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 2—Helena J. Mroczkowska, of Hicksville, L. I., has the distinction of being the first girl college student in the East to earn a private pilot's license under the Civil Aeronautics Authority program to train college students to fly. She received her certificate following a test at Roosevelt Field here recently.

Miss Mroczkowska, who also holds the title of national women's intercollegiate fencing champion, is a student of Hofstra College here. She was recently voted by her fellow students the most versatile woman student in that college, and the one who had done most for the school. Prior to her test, she chalked up 35 hours in the air, of which 18 were passed in solo flight.

'Neutral Zone' Fails to Bar Belligerents

The reported raiding activities in the Spanish Main today—the unexplained distress call of the British freighter Southgate and the British halting of two German freighters—adds another chapter to the problems arising out of the American "neutrality belt."

Neither belligerent has recognized the validity of the American effort to establish a belt from 300 to 1200 miles from the coast lines in the two hemispheres as a region where no naval or raiding operations should take place.

Ships of both belligerents have operated in the safety area.

Hunting Allied Ships

At least five submarines capable of trans-Atlantic cruising, these sources declared, had slipped through Britain's European blockade and were prowling Central and South American waters in quest of British and French cargo vessels loaded with grain, wheat, oil, and other war materials.

On the trail of the undersea craft since virtually the beginning of their long voyage, the British South American Squadron, it was determined, has been pressing a relentless and ever widening search.

This far, the surface craft have been unsuccessful in locating the Nazi U-Boats. Likewise, until last night, there had been no reports of a successful raid by one of the submarines.

Possibility of conflict within the peace zone—the area set apart by the 21 American Republics at the Inter-American Neutrality Conference in Panama City last October—prompted the United States Navy to order all vessels in the Tenth Naval District, with headquarters at Puerto Rico, to stand by and give such assistance as their positions permitted.

The Southgate incident was the first definite report of a submarine attack within the safety belt, but there have been numerous cases of belligerent surface vessels "violating" the Panama declaration, which in effect made inland seas of the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic as far as 300 miles from the coastline.

Most spectacular of these was the running battle off Uruguay between the Admiral Graf Spee and three British cruisers, with the climactic scuttling of the Graf Spee and the suicide of its captain. Nearer to the United States was the scuttling of the German liner Columbus off the eastern coast after its interception by a British warship.

War Gaze Turns North With Neutrals in Crisis

By E. Berg Holt
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 2—All eyes are turning more and more toward the north as the Russians approach the gates of Viborg and the Scandinavian neutrals consider the terms of the parallel protests they are to make to both Germany and the Allies against the methods used in the naval warfare.

Similarly, eyes turn south as Britain halts German shipments of coal to Italy.

At this tense moment when the Russian man power appears to be about to register its first big success against Finnish skill, Russia's displacement this week of Vladimir Potemkin from the office of Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs has aspects which are hardly reassuring to the democracies.

For until this step was taken, there had been signs of conciliatory attitude on the part of the Kremlin. It is, however, unlikely that the democracies would respond to any Russian blandishments unless the Soviets stopped the attack on Finland—as some observers think they may be prepared to do when the Red Army has had some face-saving successes. But even these vague expectations seem considerably dampened by the shift in Moscow's foreign commissariat, dropping, as it does, one of the few remaining officials who were links with the days when Russia talked of peace and co-operated with the League.

Few Finnish Planes Lost

Meanwhile, the trickle of help for the Finns is flowing in somewhat increasing volume.

Airplanes appear to be reaching them at the rate of 20 to 30 a week—a fact of increasing importance as the Russian lines of communication across the Isthmus lengthen.

Latest figures available show that the Finns lost only some 25 airplanes up to a week ago, compared with more than 500 by the Russians.

The stream of volunteers is also deepening. The appointment of Kermit Roosevelt to lead a British contingent was announced simultaneously with dispatch of the first unit—forerunner of a force which is expected to be substantial, but hardly before the beginning of May.

Several hundreds of other nationalities, French, Hungarians, and a few Italians, have also gone.

More important, however, is the increasingly firm attitude of Scandinavians. The number of Swedes in Finland should, it is believed, top the five-figure mark shortly.

Under Threat of Germany

If the Swedes and Norwegians, too, felt easier about Germany's intentions they might put their whole weight behind the Finns. But at the moment they are afraid to do so lest Germany should fall on their unprotected southern shores. Military experts think that as the campaigning season is now arriving uncertainty on this score is likely to be resolved during the next few weeks.

At the best any invasion undertaken across the sea in the teeth of hostile sea, air and land forces is a hazardous adventure. That the Scandinavians are beginning to realize this is held by some authorities to explain their firmer attitude on questions of naval warfare as shown during the meeting of the three Foreign Ministers at Copenhagen when it was arranged to lodge a parallel protest not only against unrestricted U-Boat campaign but also the indiscriminate sowing of mines.

With due regard for the full maintenance of neutrality, the protests to Germany are to be equalized by similar parallel démarches at London against the British practice of forcing neutral ships into contraband control bases. But the alternative of providing advance "navicert" clearance papers, which is being more and more adopted, is now regarded by Germany as an "unneutral act." Thus the Scandinavian States, and indeed all neutral States debouching on the North Sea, are gradually being forced to decide between the British control plan and the German attempt to put a complete stop to all their seaborne traffic except with Germany.

Coal for Italy an Issue

The Scandinavians are thus gradually coming into line with the Allies—Sweden, Norway and Belgium, too, already having reached an agreement. Denmark is on the way to following suit.

But in the south serious difficulties are arising with Britain halting German coal, which the Allies have previously permitted to go to Italy from Rotterdam. Italy could of course buy British coal, but the Italians, on their side, have refused to sell arms which are what the British want in exchange for coal.

For the moment, the dispute remains in the economic sphere. But there is an uneasy feeling that it may spill over into the sphere of diplomacy with incalculable results.

Italy, however, is short of many vital products for prosecuting the war—notably oil. In this connection news is just to hand that the Italian Government is seeking a large participation in the development of Rumanian oil. Proposals have been put forward that the Italians should acquire a controlling interest in several Rumanian oil companies and also in the exploitation of the country's timber and mineral resources—much on the same lines as the famous Rumano-German treaty last year. The Rumanian reply has not yet been given.

Position of Turkey Explored

Meanwhile rumors are current that the Allies are asking Turkey to allow them to enter the Black Sea so as to interfere with Germany's oil supplies. The reports already have been authoritatively denied and it's pointed out that such action would be contrary to the Montreaux Convention unless the Allies were at war with Russia.

In Rome however the rumor has been taken seriously, and it is reported that Italy, though not a signatory to the Montreaux convention, has put forward a similar request.

What Turkey would say is not stated. But it is noted that in radiocasting yesterday Premier Refik Saydam declared that Turkey had no intention of attacking Russia and that "no one wishes us to do so."

He added significantly that he had no reason to suppose that the U. S. S. R. wants to attack Turkey. There had been no change in Turko-Soviet relations in the past six months, he said, that is since efforts to negotiate a new Turko-Soviet treaty failed.

Floridans Plant Pine Seedlings Over Wide Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The shipping period is in full swing in north Florida. More than 2,000,000 slash pine seedlings have been shipped since Dec. 1 by the Florida Forest and Park Service nursery at Olustee to large and small landowners throughout the State. The entire crop is expected to be disposed of by Jan. 31 according to Nurseryman James E. Mixon.

This year's crop is 7,000,000 seedlings, the majority in slash pine. About 30,000 long leaf and 20,000 black locust seedlings also are raised. Through the use of motorized equipment, and advanced methods of planting and cultivation, the seedling prices have been reduced 100 per cent. A further reduction in the present low rate ($1.75 at the nursery; $2.25 prepaid) is the objective of the service, Mr. Mixon stated.

The bulk of the crop will be taken by small landowners, according to Mixon's records. Since operations at the nursery began in 1934, 29,000,000 seedlings have been raised for reforestation of cutover lands and wornout old fields. The policy of the Florida Forest and Park Service, which is headed by State Forester Harry Lee Baker, forbids the sale of seedlings for ornamental use.

Farm Cash Income In Georgia Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—In the seven years, 1932 to 1939, Georgia's cash income from all farm products has increased 140 per cent.

The rise in livestock and livestock products, which is a part of the general rise, came after a slump of 51 per cent, between 1929 and 1932, then increased 113 per cent in the next seven years, to 1939. The net gain in value of these products is shown by the figures $30,260,000 for 1929 and $31,289,000 for 1939, a net of 3 per cent.

Gains in income from crops recovered at a more rapid rate than they did from livestock.

The Georgia Agricultural Extension Service points out that cotton production obtained from present allotted acreage, with its present increased per-acre yield, is now sufficient to have produced a total State-wide farm products cash income in excess of that of 1929.

Jackson Defends Hoover In Recruiting Inquiry

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson says that J. Edgar Hoover's Bureau of Investigation was innocent of any misconduct in the recent arrest of 12 persons charged with illegally recruiting soldiers for the Spanish Republican army.

He made the statement yesterday in reply to a letter from Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, who said he had information that the 12 arrested were treated like "criminals of the lowest type." The arrests were made in simultaneous raids at Detroit and Milwaukee.

Socialist Supporter of War Sweeps British By-Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 2—British public opinion raised its voice in approval of the Government's war policy when the Socialist candidate with a war platform was returned recently by an overwhelming majority at a by-election in the Silvertown district of London. Silvertown is largely a working-class constituency, with large numbers living on the borderline of poverty, where extreme views have normally a strong appeal and wartime privations are most severely felt.

Nevertheless Alderman James H. Hollins polled 14,343 votes against 966 accorded to the Communist, Harry Pollitt, and 151 to Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist candidate, Thomas Moran. Both Mr. Pollitt and Mr. Moran forfeited their £150 deposits.

Campaigning for the Silvertown election was fully in accord with the British policy of not interfering, even in wartime, with the Democratic electoral system, which allows minorities freedom to propagate their views. The result has been a complete refutation of the assertion that a considerable weight of opinion opposes continuing the war.

Extremists in Disfavor

This war may not be popular, but Silvertown electors have clearly shown that the Communist and Fascist alternatives have virtually no appeal at all.

The Communist cause had an unusually favorable opportunity in the constituency, for Mr. Pollitt is considered one of the ablest platform expounders of Communism in Britain. Admittedly he was somewhat at a disadvantage in having to live down the surprising somersault which he has executed since last September. At first a stanch supporter of war against Hitlerism, he and his colleagues have since decided that the Allies are waging an imperialist war which must be stopped.

But by the use of attractive peace slogans the Communists were confident that they could win thousands of Socialist voters. The Socialist Party, therefore, welcomes the result as a sharp rebuff to those forces which have recently been attempting to sow divisions among the Socialists on the war issue.

The Fascist candidate polled one of the smallest votes ever recorded in election history.

Election Agreement Kept

No Government candidate was in the Silvertown field because the political truce between Conservatives and Socialists in by-elections, agreed to at the outbreak of the war, is still being observed by both parties. Under this arrangement if a Conservative, or member of any other party supporting the Government, held a seat before the by-election, then the Socialist and Liberal Opposition parties should refrain from putting up a candidate, and vice versa. Communists, Fascists, and Independents, however, do not subscribe to this agreement.

This does not mean that Socialists and Opposition Liberals support the National Government except in its determination to fight aggression. Labor spokesmen have repeatedly stated the view that the war would be better conducted by a Socialist Government and they strongly criticize the Government for failing to make a more precise statement of British peace aims.

While the Conservative Party interprets the political truce as covering propaganda as well as by-elections, Labor denies that the agreement was even intended to ban party propaganda in the constituencies and acts accordingly. Some Conservatives are apprehensive at this one-sided situation and have been pressing for resumption of Conservative political meetings, lest the Socialists are given too long a start for the next general election. So far, however, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has been adamant in refusing to allow party politics in wartime.

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Also in March 1 FORBES:

"How the SEC Retards Recovery" reveals *why* business and financial interests that were friendly and cooperative up to now are becoming increasingly hostile to the SEC.

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"They Ask for Arguments" tells how aggressive management methods can build sound employee relations, develop executives into "idea men," increase efficiency, business profits.

"Synthetics Step Out" evaluates the growth of synthetic rubber and what it means to industry, to investors.

"These Pioneers Blazed a Trail at Home" tells how the work of 18 pioneers has opened up new horizons for business and investors, new industries, new jobs, new living standards.

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Equal Access to Supplies Urged as Basis for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Easier access of all nations to the world's supply of vital minerals and resources demanded by modern industry and technology, to the end that this may be removed as an excuse for war, is called for by Prof. C. K. Leith, University of Wisconsin geologist and one time member of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in 1919.

Pointing out that Great Britain and the United States together control 75 per cent of the world trade in minerals, Professor Leith in a paper published by the Geological Society of America asserts some nations are so cut off from needed foreign supplies that invasion of foreign territories has seemed to them to be the best way out. The present war is only one of the symptoms of the collision of these opposing forces, he continues, and it is not likely to settle the problem.

Germany gave lack of accessibility to mineral resources as an excuse of its part in the Great War, he asserts. It was declared by Italy as a chief reason for taking Abyssinia; by Germany in occupying Austria, Czechoslovakia, and part of Poland; and by Japan in its Eastern Asia expansion. International controversy over control of raw materials has raged ever since the last war, and unless something is done now, says Professor Leith, it will be the excuse for the next war.

Conflicting Issues

"On the one hand, expanding industry and the advance of technology have made individual nations relatively less self-sustaining and have required a larger flow of minerals across national borders. On the other hand, this international movement has been handicapped, and in some cases stopped, by nationalistic efforts toward autarchy, by blocking of exchanges, and by the closing of doors in many different ways to foreign exploitation and development.

"An insistent call is now coming from many quarters for a clear definition of the purposes of the present war. Many individuals and groups are working on the subject, but so far as I know the question of raw materials has not been yet included in the public statements of war objectives by the Allied Governments.

"In view of the fact that the question of equality of access to raw materials has been steadily forging to the front for so long, the consideration of this subject can hardly be omitted from any adequate program of peace settlement. Unless something is done about it, the raw materials problem will surely make trouble again.

Many Proposals

"No one can now pretend to know specifically what should be done about improving access of the have-not nations to raw materials. The various proposals which have come forward since the last war are still in very general terms and lack the detail and focus necessary for any real planning.

"A vast amount of detailed work needs to be done to develop a really practicable plan. There seem to be several general methods or combinations: (1) to continue to defend the status quo by force; (2) to attempt modification of the statsu quo in the way of appeasement: (3) to use affirmatively the power inherent in the dominant possession of raw materials by a few nations to maintain a certain amount of law and order in the world by force; (4) a combination of the first three methods, that is to make reasonable concessions, defend the main position and in addition apply mineral sanctions to keep the peace."

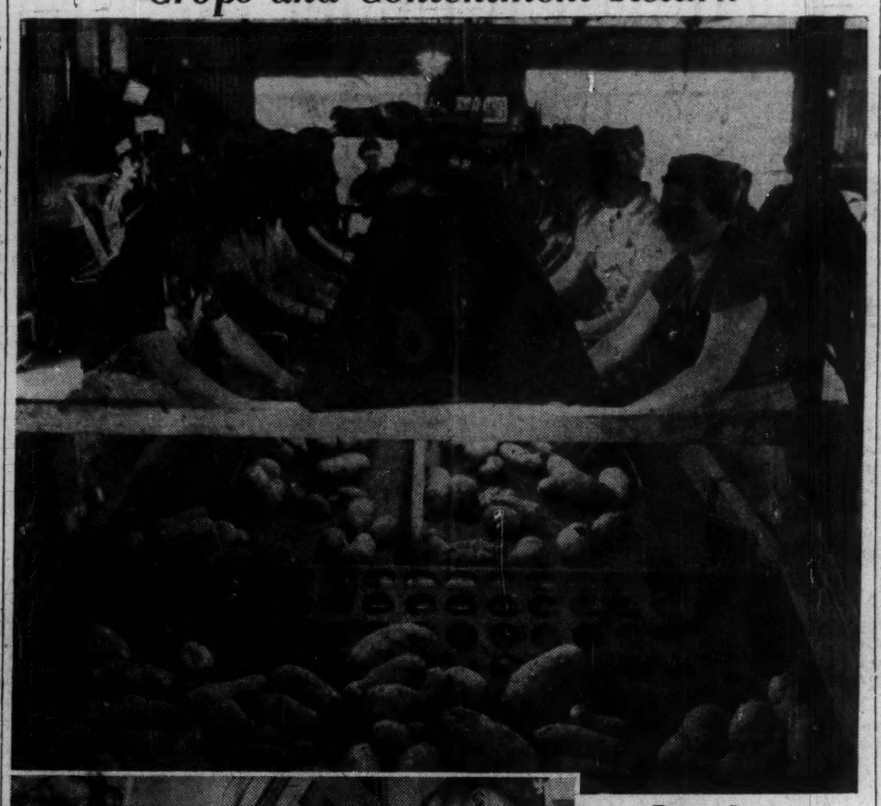
Professor Leith discusses each of these proposals in detail concluding that the 4th is the most promising. As for the position of the United States, he says, "I am not urging that we start out on any particular program of internationalization of resources. We do not yet know how far this may be desirable, and if desirable, how it shall be done. However, enlightened self-interest calls for a broader and more systematic approach to the problem of mineral administration than in the past.

Broader Problem

"As the situation now stands, the consideration of the problem is petty and piecemeal—from the standpoint of immediate rather than long-range considerations. Surely, as a basis for deciding what to do about it, we should at least begin an effort to see the problem in its broader outlines."

In preparation for the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919, it will be remembered that Bernard M. Baruch, who headed the Economic Section of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, had it very much in mind that something should be done in the way of equalizing access to raw materials. The French and English representatives to the Economic Section submitted similar proposals, but the subject was given little or no consideration by the Peace Conference. Again the problem was raised in a resolution of the Miners Congress in Geneva in 1920, in the International Chamber of Commerce in 1921, and by the Diplomatic Conference of the League of Nations in 1927, in fact, by many other individuals and groups.

Crops and Contentment Return



Curtis Phillips for Los Angeles

Taking Title

Mr. and Mrs. John Moulos receive deed to their old place in Big Pine from T. R. Silvius, agent for Los Angeles.

Potato Sorting

Farming which is adapted to water curtailment brings new era of prosperity.

Owens Valley Folk Find Use For Land Without River Flow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BISHOP, Calif.—A feud of 30 years between Owens Valley, in the shadow of the High Sierra, and Los Angeles, has found its end in such peaceful things as Irish potatoes, snow sports, and tourist travel. Ranchers and inhabitants of the Valley towns, instead of trying to destroy the aqueduct that carries what was once Owens River to Los Angeles, are interested in their potato patches, their gasoline stations, and their tourist camps.

Time was when each new morning held for Los Angeles the possibility of news that a vital point in its costly aqueduct had been dynamited, and that its precious water supply was running down come gorge in the desert mountains. But now the ranchers are buying back their land without water rights.

Los Angeles looked northward for water as early as 1910, and built an aqueduct, partly 12-foot steel pipe, partly concrete ditch, for 250 miles to carry down the Owens River flow. When the City's demands began to cut into the ranchers' supply of irrigation water, the difficulties began. A policy of buying out the ranchers was adopted in the early '20s, but the buying was so slow and the shortage of water for the Valleyites so acute, that friction developed. The ranchers and residents of the small towns along the foot of the mountains believed the water of the Owens was theirs by right of first possession, and many a blast was set off to disable the aqueduct by men who believed they were fighting for "liberty" against a selfish, faraway City.

The land-buying continued till at length Los Angeles owned 300,000 acres of Valley land, with the water rights, and the farm land was left to bake in the sun. Next trouble came from the townspeople. They argued that the City, having bought out their rural patrons, had left them without customers. Los Angeles saw the point and bought up all the town property that was offered for sale. Some 2,000 parcels of town property were bought, and Los Angeles became the chief landlord and taxpayer in Inyo and Mono Counties.

Though dynamitings continued almost throughout the sales period, no one was ever sentenced for the violence; for arrests, accusations, and trials would have been handled by neighbors of any who might have been accused. The City paid and paid, while blasts stopping the water flow spurred its land purchasing agents to even greater efforts.

Residents of the Valley and those passing through it in those days said that Owens Valley was doomed and would merge again with the desert. But this pessimistic view has proved incorrect. The communities are not joining the ranks of California's gold days' ghost towns. The townsfolk have stayed on, as tourists and vacationists have made demands upon them for goods and services, and population has increased.

In 1935, a method was devised for buying property back from the City, minus water rights. Many of the ranchers and newcomers who liked the country bought property and took up activities that required less water, such as potato growing and the raising of cattle and sheep. A deed given to Mr. and Mrs. John Moulos of Big Pine illustrates the process. Typical Valley settlers, they moved here in 1904, started to raise sheep, bought their ranch in 1914, sold it to the City in 1931, and now have bought it back—a third down and five years to pay.

Although the City withholds the water right on every parcel of land it resells, it regards the buyers as "customers" for a limited amount of water, and for electric power.

Roosevelt to Talk Over Radio to 19 Farmers' Dinners

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt, Postmaster General Farley, and Secretary Wallace will broadcast addresses to farmers' dinners in 19 states March 8, but Secretary Wallace says the gatherings will have no political significance.

The Agriculture Secretary announced the dinners yesterday, and said that they would be attended by at least 100,000 farmers. The occasion is the anniversary of the call for a meeting of farm leaders to draft the first Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1933.

Secretary Wallace said that he hoped the observance would be the first of a series of farmer days similar to Labor Day. He said Mr. Farley was invited to appear on the program, which will be radiocast from here, because of his "influence with city people" and "thus his helpfulness in securing farm legislation."

Asked if those promoting the dinners favored a third term for Mr. Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace replied:

"I don't know. I haven't asked them."

Georgia's School Program Supported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—That Georgia's school program has public support despite the serious financial crisis which has held up teacher pay in many counties, is evidenced by overwhelming re-election of five county school superintendents who have had to run against opposition. These are the superintendents of Telfair, Toombs, Treutlen, Johnson and Emanuel counties.

Governor Rivers' guarantee to the people of enough money to run the schools four months has been made good by borrowing money from the Highway Department and the Confederate Veterans' Pension Fund.

Most schools will run to Jan. 1. on this money and salaries of the current month will be paid from current ad valorem tax collections.

Meanwhile State Superintendent of Education Collins advises county school superintendents to reopen after Christmas and to run as long as possible.

Press Club Hears Aspirants Tell Their Unfitness for Presidency

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—With a stuffed shirt sitting at the speakers' table "in honor of our absent guests," ten nationally prominent politicos explained to the National Press Club last night "why I am not qualified to be President of the United States."

The club, in a fun-poking spirit, invited the ten—and some others—to discourse on that subject, assuring them that their remarks would be off the record. Most of the speakers have been mentioned for presidential nomination.

Among Republicans present were Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York, Chairman John Hamilton of the Republican National Committee, and Thomas Dewey, New York District Attorney. Democrats included Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator; Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Senators Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri. The Socialist Party was represented by Norman Thomas.

Mirth-provoking posters which hung around the banquet room included one showing Senator Vandenberg with a necktie weathervane, pointing east and west, and captioned: "Vacillate with Vandenberg." Another showed Mr. Dewey playing with alphabetical baby blocks with the slogan: "Dewey or don't we."

A third portrayed the Postmaster General and Secretary of State adrift at sea in a tub entitled "Doing Farley well on the Hull." Mr. McNutt was pictured with angel wings and a slogan, "98 per cent pure."

A shirt stuffed with straw represented absentees.

N. Y. Starts House Project On East River

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Ceremonies marking the start of construction on Manhattan's fourth and newest low-cost housing development, the $6,807,000 East River Houses Project, were held today at the East Harlem site, one of the most congested areas in New York City.

Demolition of all buildings on the 10.7-acre plot has been virtually completed and actual work on foundations of the 10 modern apartment structures which are to house 1,170 families, or approximately 4,316 persons, is scheduled to begin March 4. The reinforced concrete buildings with brick exterior are expected to be ready for occupancy by the end of the year.

East River Houses, fronting East River Drive, will have 23 six-story units, four 10-story units, and two 11-story units. The taller units will be grouped so as not to obstruct the river view of the smaller buildings. A one-acre park will be developed and maintained by the New York City Department.

The development will embody the latest advances in low-cost projects, including social and craft rooms for the use of tenants and neighborhood, a first-floor nursery school, paved play areas, landscaped garden walks, and self-operating elevators. The apartments will be 2½ to 6½ rooms in size.

Apartments in New York City Housing Authority developments are assigned only to families with low incomes who are at present living in substandard buildings.

Food Crops Help Land and People In Cotton Belt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Resuscitation and conservation of overworked soil was called the "most essential step toward a permanent solution of the farmer's problems" by Walter L. Randolph, of Washington, assistant director of the AAA's Southern division, who delivered an impressive message to Agricultural Adjustment Administration workers and farm committeemen from nine Southern states, here for a regional conference.

Terming cotton a "soil robber," the speaker said the South had made a good beginning in soil improvement work by adjusting its cotton acreage.

"We now plant about 15,000,000 acres less than we did during the 1928-32 period," Mr. Randolph said, "and in South Carolina alone, cotton acreage has been reduced about 500,000 acres. The result has been better cotton yields and more land available for producing food and feed crops for home use."

He said the national cotton yield for the 10-year period ending in 1932 averaged 170 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, while the average production for the 1933-38 period was 212 pounds, an increase of 42 pounds. He stated further that better yields had in turn meant better production costs.

"One of the finest contributions of the Federal farm program," Director Randolph revealed to his audience, "has been the shifting of land, labor, tools, and cash from growing cotton to growing food and feed crops for use on the farms where they are produced.

"Farmers and their families are not only getting more food, but they are getting the right kinds—those which provide a balanced diet. Better soils, better livestock, better communities — those are the real accomplishments of your agricultural conservation program."

Tampa Airport Has Facilities For Fliers From Land and Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—This City's Municipal Airport, known as the Peter O. Knight Field, is located just two miles south of the post office and 35 miles from the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico, with five miles of open bay in all directions available for seaplane operations. This site of approximately 140 acres has a most advantageous geographical location on built-up Davis Islands in Hillsborough Bay, which makes it easily the most conspicuous and easily identified area within the City from the air for a combined land and sea air terminal.

The field is equipped with three hard-surfaced runways, 100 feet wide, and boundary and obstructions lights for night landings. The present north-south and east-west runways of 3,400 and 1,800 feet, respectively, are being materially extended to accommodate larger land ships. At the south end of the north-south run a ramp has been constructed for amphibians. The third runway, northeast-southwest, is 2,700 feet. To date over $200,000 has been expended on the field alone.

Fine Administration Building

A 120 by 140-foot hangar, equipped with radio beam and signal lights, houses two of the Eastern Air Lines Douglas transports as well as 17 privately-owned ships.

The three-story administration building of coral rock with terrazzo flooring in design is recessed on the second floor, providing spectators with an elevated and safe place to view plane operations at the field. The observation tower is to serve as the control station for all activity on the field. The first floor has a spacious waiting room on whose walls are murals depicting the landing of the first commercial plane at Tampa.

In another part of the ground floor the Government maintains a Weather Bureau station where readings are taken at regular intervals and sent out by teletype machine to airports within the area whose determining points are Houston, Texas, Washington, D. C., and Key West, Florida. Weather reports from these fields in the southeastern section of the United States are received in turn on a second teletype. Both the Eastern and National Air Lines have their own ticket offices and private radio stations in this building.

Peter O. Knight Field has been selected by the Goverment for training college students, and 20 University of Tampa students are enrolled in the course which is sponsored by the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Eight Schedules a Day

Eight schedules per day are maintained at present by the air lines serving Tampa, and figures supplied by airport officials record 1,857 transport landings for the past year, with 3,930 passengers coming in and 4,050 passengers leaving. During the year 64,020 pounds of air mail were sent out and 27,375 pounds of freight brought in. Nine hundred visiting private planes have used the field this year besides 160 Government planes. The 60-foot-wide paved street leading to the field has brought some 250,000 spectators to the airport annually.

Tampa's close-in, ideally located airport is only one-half mile from fine hotels and clubs. The nine-hole golf course of the Davis Islands' Country Club lies just north of the field. Taxi fare to the City is only 25 cents.

Air express shipments between the United States and Latin America are steadily increasing. With the rapid development of air commerce Tampa seems destined to be an international airport, one of the great ports of entry from Central and South America, transferring passengers, mail and express from sea to land planes with little delay.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Outpost School—Teaching Up Under the Arctic Night

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A One-Room School Just Below The Arctic Circle

Pioneering in a Canadian Mining Camp as It Looks to the Teacher of Its Eighteen School Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yellowknife, N. W. T., Canada

Sometimes, when the day's struggle between my own individuality and that of the eighteen widely-assorted pupils who make up my school has been particularly hard, I feel, for a brief space, very lonely. I feel lonely at these times because there is no other public school in the length and breadth of the Northwest Territories, an area of more than one million, two hundred and seventy thousand square miles of sub-Arctic forest and treeless Barren Lands. The only other schools of any kind are a few widely-scattered mission schools, for Indian and Eskimo children. The nearest of these is at Fort Resolution, one hundred and twenty miles south, across the Lake.

Yellowknife, with a resident population of some four hundred people of all races, is situated on the bay of that name, on the north shore of Great Slave Lake, in the center of a rich gold field discovered but four years ago. The town, a heterogeneous collection of log and frame buildings, sprawls around and over a high rock on a small peninsula and on to two adjacent islands. There is actually little here to call to mind the Far Northern mining camp of the Robert W. Service tradition, but everything is very new and very crude, and many amenities accepted as a matter of course outside just do not exist in Yellowknife. There is a shortage of tub baths, for instance; there are but two pianos in town, which, as circumstances demand, are hauled from place to place by the camp's only team of horses.

The First Public School

When I came in to take charge of the first Public School in the Northwest Territories last March, I found that my first task was one of organization. I lacked supplies and equipment and at first was hard put to it to keep the juniors, representing half of my enrollment of eighteen pupils, busy, without desk equipment of any kind and to bring forward the seniors, most of whom had been out of school for from one to two years, without textbooks.

However, by the end of the first term, in June, the school was running almost smoothly. The term closed with a picnic on a beach on the shore of the Bay. There were races and paddling in the warm shallow water; shiny silver dollars were presented by the local banker, who was Chairman of the Provisional School Board. There was a feast to repletion on chocolate ice cream and cookies.

During those first two months, my pupils and I had come to understand each other. School discipline, in spite of the distractions and the generally unconventional atmosphere of the mining camp which seems to have a slackening effect on children and grown-ups alike, once established, was not hard to maintain.

The children, to a noticeably greater degree than with children outside, needed but little encouragement to develop great interest in Nature, in the birds particularly, which abound in the Great Slave Lake country. Species were eagerly identified, watched and proudly reported on by breathlessly important young observers. There was a young newly-fledged robin which flew in at the door, but which, alas, died of a surfeit of food and was tearfully buried.

New Building

My first school building was built of logs, sixteen feet square, lined with wall-boarding. My eighteen pupils hemmed me in as I wrote on the blackboard, which was made from painted gyproc. When school reopened in September, however, it was in a different building, a former bunkhouse and kitchen of a mining company. A partition separates this new building into two parts, in the smaller of which I made my living quarters. When first I had come in, I went to live in a small ten by twelve frame house atop the rock in the central part of the town. Aside from the hazards of walking on the icy slopes which surrounded my home, the carrying of wood and water was a serious problem. And, too, the Nor'westers of spring howled and whistled frigidly around (and beneath) my small home so that, if the fire happened to die down during the night, or go out altogether, it required a great deal of courage to quit the warmth of my eiderdown sleeping bag in the morning.

My new living quarters, although small, are almost luxurious by comparison with the old. I have a great cook-stove which serves for heating and cooking both, in my living quarters, and a splendid big heater in the school. And, chief boon, I have electric lighting, the current for which is furnished from a near-by diesel plant.

As I write this (December) the children are eagerly looking forward to the Christmas vacation. We intend to produce "The Princess and the Swineherd" for the town. By the end of the two-weeks vacation, the shortest day will be past.

Arctic Winters

Just at present, the days are only a bare four hours long, from sunrise to sunset (we are only two degrees south of the Arctic Circle), and Christmastide brings days when the sun just peeps above the southern skyline and the world is full of unreal purplish-blue shadows.

When, however, the shortest day has gone, hours of daylight increase with daily-noticeable rapidity, to catch up with the rest of the world in time for the Vernal Equinox. And then, with still-lengthening days stretching rapidly, there will come a period between the middle of May and the end of July when there will be no darkness at all, when the high-circling sun will dip below the northern horizon for so short a time and so shallowly that the bright sheen of the afterglow will gild the green trees on the north-facing hills until sunrise.

Then, we are looking forward to resuming our rambles. Last year, on such expeditions, we identified all the trees of the sub-Arctic forest: spruce, birch, jack-pine, poplar, tamarack, and the multifarious shrubs and berry-bushes. We clambered over rocky hills and crossed thickly-timbered valleys on a carpet of moss, I keeping my little band together with a whistle. I should say that, sensational reports notwithstanding, the Northern bush is not everywhere infested by flies and mosquitoes.

This year, we shall really go out to observe the birds. During the break-up period, when the ice is leaving the bay in wind-driven "candled" cakes, tinkling with the sound of a thousand crystal-hung chandeliers, the waterfowl come in legions, to feed at the edge of the melting ice; great mallards, pintail, shy squaw-duck, sawbilled merganser, scooters, scaups, widgeon, and showy mandarins; Canada geese and waveys, streamlined loons and divers; white majestic swans; wheeling gulls and terns fill the bright nights with endless clamor. The islands at the mouth of the Bay swarm with homely robins, with warblers, finches, flycatchers, wrens. Blackbirds squawk and whistle in the shore brush while snipe and sandpipers feed in the flats and run, teetering along the shore, and bitterns boom from the goose-grass in the bays. We know where there is going to be a raven's nest, on a rock shelf, beneath an overhanging cliff. We plan a more ambitious trip, to watch an eyrie which fills the top of a warped spruce tree on an island, the base of which is surrounded by the accumulated nest-debris of generations of bald-headed eagles.

The War, grim, everpresent reality for so many millions of children all over the world, is but faintly felt here, existing only as a kind of abstract dread, remembered in morning prayers, offering an opportunity for the display of weird, unexpected knowledge gleaned from news broadcasts and adult conversations by the six-year-old school prodigy

Mildred I. Hall

Come with us to Yellowknife, on the north shore of Great Slave Lake, up in Northwest Territories, Canada, a few miles south of the Arctic Circle. Here you will find the busy little public school Mildred Hall tells us about on this page today. The top picture shows Miss Hall and most of her 18 pupils on a nature study expedition on the shore of Yellowknife Bay. Lower left—Mildred Hall herself, the teacher in this far-north public school. This snapshot was taken on an exploring expedition with one of the pupils. Lower right—The first public school in Northwest Territories, Canada, with a representative group of pupils and their teacher.

Listing Chores a Good Idea

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Michigan

Dear Friendly Parents and Friends of Parents:

Remember no time is wasted when a person plays happily with a child. The present trend of social living means the child needs to learn co-operation and good sportsmanship at the earliest possible moment. I well remember how our daddy used to play games with us during the evening. The old time dissected map, which are still sold in the dime store, was a great joy to us when we were about 7, 8, and 9 years old. Daddy used to take one piece out and hide it. Then we proceeded to put the map together and when we discovered where the missing piece must go, we must tell what color and what state or states were on it. This gave us a very vivid picture of our own United States.

The game of Authors, first played by numbers, and as soon as possible we learned the names of the authors and their books from these same cards. I think Longfellow, Whittier, and Tennyson's faces were stamped in mind and later when we learned more about them in school, it was like meeting old friends. If we teach our children to play and co-operate while young, many problems later will easily be met.

Games which are educational should be entered into with zest by the parents sometimes to show the children just how many good times may be had with them. These do not necessarily take up a parent's whole evening, as after a good happy time, small children are soon ready for bed and the parents then find time for their own relaxation in quiet.

* * *

Another suggestion which I have found helpful. The children love variety. For our day, we always had written orders. It saves repeated demands and prevents confusion where more than one child is involved. Sometimes we wrote these orders out separately on typewriter paper and pinned on the door of their rooms, sometimes they were printed in colored crayons, each child's duties being done in different color on a large sheet which was placed on a table, others were written in ink with a possible choice of chores left up to the individual child. We tried to change the jobs to be done about so that no one had the same duties day after day. One Saturday one boy oiled the motors, mower, etc. Another burned waste papers, raked the lawn, helped carry out bedding for airing etc. The next week we reversed the task.

This makes the child feel that he is being treated fairly and at the same time giving him more experience. I think many parents feel that there are hardly enough tasks for a boy about the home, but they should be taught to polish their shoes, and take care of their clothes just as well as the girls. They should be taught to take proper care of porches and even some small repair and paint jobs might be given them. As soon as a task was finished the children checked it off their list, and when their work was done they were free to play as they desired. I am sure that all mothers who have tried the written method will recommend it. We always leave a note for one another on the table if going out on an errand or unexpected call. This saves time and perplexity.

The Education Page is surely an inspiration and most helpful. After all, parenthood is a joyous experience and an important responsibility and our co-operation as parents will help to greater success.

(Mrs.) V. A. P.

* * *

Kindergarten at Home

Connecticut

Dear Editor:

May I express appreciation of the good letters written in answer to my "meeting the teacher" query. I am sure that other parents must have benefited from them also. As a matter of fact I didn't deserve so much attention. I find from talking to other parents that the situation is not unusual, unless one's child has special problems.

One of the questions that I wanted to ask Peter's teacher was what I might do to carry on her work. For Peter left the kindergarten when we came home again to the country. The village school starts with first grade and Peter will not go until next September, if then, for we think it will be a long day for a six-year-old, with an hour and a half to two hours a day in the bus.

Meanwhile I have done my best to carry on as teacher at home. We have some kindergarten materials and are fortunate in even having some of the identical toys. I use the teacher's methods as I observed them even to striking a note on the piano when a change of activity is indicated. We also have a two minute rest period occasionally. I use a formal tone of voice and address Peter by his full name. Sometimes the teddy bear and stuffed monkey come to school also. Peter loves to pretend so the plan is easily carried out, and picking up, etc., is accomplished much more easily and quickly. I am able to carry on my own work to a certain extent, that is, sewing, dishwashing, cooking—but not of course reading or letter-writing.

Indoor occupation is more easily managed than outdoor, in the winter. Peter has no playmates, and there seems less of interest in the winter playground than in spring or summer. He has skis and sled but after using them a while he asks to come in. Finally I have decided that a small amount of such play or a good walk with Daddy is enough for a winter's day, and it would be better to have a contented child in the house than a disconsolate one outdoors. Am I right? I go out with him too, as much as possible (to anticipate that answer!).

You will think, dear Editor, that I bring you many problems. They really are not that, for Peter is a happy little boy. But I am quick to see the challenge that is offered in his training and teaching, and I am eager to do my very best for him.

(Mrs.) E. V. D.

A Saturday Column

Answering His Whys

Give him a microscope and let him answer some of his own questions. There is no better toy for a lad than this. Even a modest microscope is fun for him, and educational, too. This young gentleman-explorer is a pupil at the Bement School, Deerfield, Mass.

Stress on Character Building Should Begin at Home

This Is an Important Contribution Which Family Can Make to Strengthen a Democratic Land

Democracy in the Home

Third of four Saturday articles

By Florence Warner Brown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last week in this series were given a few examples of superficial democratic practice in the home. Although I invited the students from whom I secured these examples to report also on the sharing of disciplines in the home, I found little response. I told them of homes where the children are permitted to discipline the parents, by spanking the hand for an injustice unwittingly performed, or by imposing a penalty for an infringement of family rules. In such a home the children respect the law, and do not resent correction.

However, many of the students were eloquent about the value of sharing the disciplines in scouting, in club enterprises, in camp organization, and on athletic teams. These and other organized activities for youth are widely appreciated as sound bases for education in a democracy.

It is to the deeper phases of moulding the character of a democratic citizenry that I think the spotlight should be turned. It is during the malleable pre-school years of their children that parents should be encouraged to work with the currents of democratic principles, rather than to run counter to them. In such early nurture are the leaders bred.

As a Mother

It is as a mother that I approach this deeper aspect of the subject, and as one, moreover, who has read widely to find the best guidance she could, and to apply it in the training of her own children.

A child needs to develop self-respect, self-control, consideration for others, and a faith in the right, if he is to be an emotionally free and happy individual; and these qualities of character make up particularly the leadership of a strong, democratic citizenry. A child will absorb the principles of democracy in a home, if he realizes that he carries an equal weight with other members in the family councils, and knows that neither their selfishness nor his own childish human passions shall prevent a law of fairness from being understood and obeyed. Practical modes for achieving this harmony in the home may well be given to parents mindful of the coming problems of our race.

To train in a child the self-respect necessary to the responsible citizens of a democracy, one must treat him with respect from the earliest infancy. He must not be struck, he must not be teased, he must not be laughed at, he must not be made a toy to flatter the vanity of his elders, he must not be smothered in affection, nor neglected, nor shunned. He needs frequently to be assured that you would never exchange him for any other child in the world; then the noxious weeds of jealousy will have no soil in which to grow.

Fruits Of Wrong

Those who as children were beaten into submission will, as adults, cower and yield before the threat of a political racket. Those who as children were teased or ridiculed by their elders will not have the courage to oppose graft in high places. Those who as children were coddled by doting parents are rendered impotent to choose between false and true policies, between honest and dishonest candidates. Those whose talents as children were exploited by vain parents are trained to find emotional sustenance in praise, rather than the satisfaction of a job well done—the constructive attitude that must sustain moral citizens.

"But, what can I do when Junior lies down in the doorway of the dime store, bellowing that he wants a chocolate Easter egg?" a mother has asked me. "I **must** spank him so he won't do it again, or else give him the candy to quiet him!"

My advice to her ran like this: Try to frame the situation so that Junior will want to achieve self-control, so that you will have neither to strike him nor to shame him. You might tell him that crying is the way of babies who can't talk, that you never pay attention to howls, and that certainly a squally boy deserves no candy. Assure him, however, that if he goes home with you quietly he will find a surprise at his place after lunch. Be sure to remember the reward of merit, for then he will know he can trust you next time. If this offer of a future surprise doesn't win him, you might tell him that you have an errand inside the door of the next store and that when he has finished his cry, he will find you there. The adventure of following you into a new realm will take his attention from his little act and he will pursue you with alacrity; and if he doesn't see you watching him, he will quickly seek the safety of your side. Nor will he probably try that little trick again; he got no satisfaction from it.

"My eleven-year-old Jessie is always teasing my four-year-old Tommie," said another mother. "And Tommie messes up her dollhouse and pulls her dolls to pieces if he gets a chance. Half the time they are good friends and the other half they are quarreling!"

Strengthen Their Mutual Regard

I assured this mother that four and eleven are so far apart in experience that they should seldom be expected to play together. I pointed out, however, that Jessie's teasing may be rooted in an early jealousy of the baby brother, and could be banished by strong evidence of her mother's love for her; and I reminded her also that a mother has many opportunities to praise (not contrast!) each child to the other, and to repeat such loving words or deeds of each to the other as will strengthen their mutual regard.

I told her that when my little girl said after her brother's first day at school, "Today has been the happiest day of my life, because my little brother has come to school with me!" she gave me back not only fruit of loving praise, but seed for fresh sowing. Several times since that, I have dissolved a critical mood in him by reminding him of her loving remark.

I myself think it is wrong to leave them to "work out of their own difficulties," for they are likely to learn how to impose force or how to bow to it, neither of which is a reasonable democratic process. It is the parent's moral obligation to prevent any quarreling, not by command, but by quietly showing fair ways of solving the problems. If one of the aggressors refuses to arbitrate, let him have a good time sulking in his own room, where he won't spoil the fun of the family. It is easy to quarantine little aggressors.

"Grandma spoils Henrietta so!" complains another young mother. "She gives her candy at all hours, rocks her to sleep at nap-time, laughs at her temper-tantrums, and says, 'Oh, you want a book baby!' when I protest."

To this young mother, I suggested that she enlist the grandmother's aid in making an ideal childhood for her darling, that she work out a plan in which the grandmother would have regularly an especially pleasant time with the baby: a noon feeding, bath, or afternoon playtime, and that granny be asked to promise not to interfere with the mother's regime for the rest of the day. In many such ways the child may be encouraged to self-respect, and protected from marauding relatives.

More Children Need To Acquire Quiet Study Habits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My children have attended schools in four different states, over a period of nearly twenty years, and never yet have I believed them over-burdened with home work. Indeed the reverse has sometimes been the case. More home work might have brought about greater progress.

Perhaps, in cases where home work seems too arduous, a clearer understanding of the demands of the school, or of individual teachers, might be helpful. The tired, overstrained child may need special assistance or tutoring, or the family organization and routine may need adjustment.

An hour or two of home work, especially for high school students, is most desirable. The time spent in the modern school is not devoted exclusively to books and blackboards and writing. The various forms of manual training, the arts, and athletics afford wholesome variety. Definite assignments for home work foster quiet, stay-at-home habits, and provide occupation, discouraging over-emphasis on amusements and social events. Movies, dates and parties must be, for the most part, planned for the week ends, if home work occupies the other evenings.

Mrs. M. F. J., Maine.

Little Games For Small Musicians

At the Piano

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These can be done with the teacher and pupil, but are especially helpful when the parent is with the child during the home periods of preparatory work for the "next lesson." Why not say to the child, "This is a good time to prepare or study your music lesson," instead of "You must practice now."

The Circle Game

According to most music teachers, preparing a piece should always be done in short phrases of two or four measures, rather than playing the whole composition through from beginning to end.

Let us start with the first phrase of our new piece, and see who wins the circle game. A small circle is drawn on a pad before the pupil plays the first phrase, which must be done without a mistake in order to have the initial of his name placed in the circle. Every time the phrase is incorrect, an initial goes in for the grown-up's name, but the phrase must not be left, until the child wins a circle; then we proceed with the next phrase in the same manner.

Completing the piece, phrase by phrase, we then count up and find who has won the greater number of circles.

When the piece is finished it should be pointed out to the pupil that he has done it perfectly, in small bits. It is like a jigsaw puzzle (picture puzzle) with perfect little pieces, and we have to put them together to make a complete picture. The child, being encouraged to feel he has done each little phrase without mistakes, is then eager to try it through without any stops on the way, making a complete "picture" or composition.

As a rule children do not take readily to the necessary work, in learning to play the piano, of going over and over everything which has its difficulties until it is mastered. These games are not as much for a child's amusement as they are for a help in repeating phrases that need good practice, with interest and fun added.

The Signals

In this game no attempt is made to go through the whole piece as in The Circle game. The Signal game is for improving some particularly difficult spot that may have been bothering for some time.

The child is the signal-man in a train yard and he has to have signals go up before the trains can go through the gates. The teacher has her hand ready to snap up her fingers on the wooden part of the piano, each finger representing a signal. There are five trains to go through, and in order to have each signal go up, the difficult spot must be done perfectly. To encourage more real study, the signal is to come down if the passage is not correctly done. Five signals are the goal.

P. R. K.

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A Saturday Page

Reynaldo Hahn's New Quartet

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The most important musical event of the past few weeks was the premiere, on the State Radio, of a new String Quartet by Reynaldo Hahn. The Radio management had the happy thought of offering its listeners a series of "New Year's gifts." These gifts consisted of unpublished works, the first public hearing of which was reserved by the writers for the wireless. There were poems, humorous songs, pages from great writers, and, to conclude, the piece of chamber music which I have just mentioned. The Calvet Quartet had the honor of presenting this important work for the first time.

Reynaldo Hahn, for whom professional musicians feel the deepest admiration, is still not given his true artistic rank by the public. This situation has arisen from rather singular causes. Reynaldo Hahn, one of the most brilliant conversationalists in Paris, which has so many witty men, has been a dazzling success in society from the beginning of his career in music. He had already composed the "Chansons grises," charming melodies, and so easy to sing that they were immediately adopted by amateurs. For these two reasons the young composer became at once the idol of the salons.

* * *

But professional musicians always hesitate to endorse the certificates of genius awarded by the "lovely lady listeners," as Verlaine calls them. Amateur admiration has made such ravages in our musical life that this wariness is not always blameworthy.

Further, Reynaldo Hahn soon essayed the genre of operetta and was strikingly successful in that field. It is hardly necessary to recall the triumphant reception of "Ciboulette," "Malvina," "Brummel," and a number of other scores of inimitable lightness of touch and grace. Alas! this composer, who did not think he had to forbid his muse good humor and a smile, made his appearance in an epoch when "snobisme" frowned upon this formula. A large number of uninformed listeners feel a sort of superstitious respect for the tedious. Many composers have made a career of exploiting this sense of fear and timidity. Artless melomanes took this musical tediousness for a magic countersign of inaccessible beauty. An art so bold, so direct and so clear as that of Reynaldo Hahn did not intimidate them enough to make them feel warranted in taking it seriously.

For all these reasons Reynaldo Hahn, though he was able to write serious scores, sound in thought and form and bearing witness to a craftsmanship of dazzling virtuosity, has not been able to surmount these prejudices. How many listeners lack courage really to be honest with themselves! In the concert hall or in the theater the great majority of people in the audience ask themselves not what they like, but what it is proper to applaud. That is why works as serious as Hahn's Piano Concerto, his "Reine de Schéba" and his "Marchand de Venise" have not compelled the public's recognition as easily as have works often mediocre and poorly written, over the name of composers having a faculty of impressing the public with their professional severity.

* * *

The performance of the Quartet by Reynaldo Hahn may correct this injustice. The quartet is a genre which is respected because it is reputedly difficult. It does not look this way to Reynaldo Hahn, however, who had just told us with the best grace in the world that we are quite wrong to be afraid of this technique, and that for his part he is perfectly ready to write another example. The one we have just heard is extremely captivating. First of all it is short, it says only what is essential, it refrains from the scholastic and artificial development which a certain school has so tiresomely overdone for several years. Admirably built up, without an architectural fault, it is filled from beginning to end with fresh and lively inspiration.

Without wanting to attribute imaginary intentions to the composer, one can say without fear of error that impressions of nature inspired these delightful pages. It is nature as found in our sunbathed Midi, where the musician conceived and executed this composition. He has, as a matter of fact, devoted one of the four movements of this Quartet to an old, old Provençal melody of delectable color, setting it forth with a simplicity which throws it into high relief.

* * *

Reynaldo Hahn, whose harmonic style is of remarkable richness and suppleness, adopts a very individual melodic style. He writes only when he has an idea which is worthy of expression. The thought is supple, but firm. Knowing all the resources of orchestration, Reynaldo Hahn has been able to draw from four string instruments particularly happy effects. More than once he has brought out novel sonorities through the skillful disposition of his writing.

Another interesting event was the performance at the Concerts Pasdeloup of a young Polish pianist, Witold Malcuzynski, who appeared for the first time on our symphony concert platform. This artist was brought into the spotlight by winning the Chopin prize in 1937 at the international competition in Warsaw. After that he won applause in a certain number of European capitals, but he had not yet performed for us a great concerto. So we awaited eagerly our first contact with this young artist.

Malcuzynski chose to be heard in the Concerto in F by Chopin, and he immediately won his public with his exceptional qualities. I shall not dwell on his technical virtuosity, which is truly surpassing, for like the sensitive and conscientious interpreter he is, he strives constantly to make us forget his virtuosity. He plays as a musician, I was about to say as a composer, for he sacrifices everything to the logic and balance of his text.

There are a hundred ways of interpreting Chopin, and every pianist has his own personal conception in this field. Generally pianists overcharge this music with romantic intentions, they weigh it down with exaggerated rubatos, with sublimated nuances, retards, hesitations, and bursts of speed, which alter the purity of its style. The young Polish pianist brought to us a pattern which should be valuable as a warning to all pianists, for it evidently represents a national tradition. So many interpreters are more Polish than the Poles. As a contrast we have heard a compatriot of the composer give to these sublime pages an interpretation which is full of dignity, or reticence, delicacy, and proportion.

It is a splendid lesson, for Chopin, the poet of the piano, certainly played in this way himself, and respected the deep import of his own works, their aristocratic elegance and boldness, and the strong appeal of their sonority. One must not confound the piano technique of Chopin with that of Liszt. Witold Malcuzynski has very opportunely reminded us of this. We should be grateful to him.

Courtesy AIA Everyman Prints

'Spring on Woodhouse Moor,' by Mary Adshead

'Figaro' at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

At least until "Pelléas et Mélisande" makes its belated appearance in the last days of the Metropolitan Opera season, "Le Nozze di Figaro" must stand as the memorable revival of the year. It was brought forward at a special performance sponsored by the Metropolitan Opera Guild on the evening of Feb. 20 and repeated on the evening of Feb. 26, and both performances were sold out—a Mozart gold rush the like of which New York has not witnessed in decades.

"Le Nozze" had been absent from the Metropolitan stage for 22 years, and a few performances in the meantime by either Vladimir Rosing's company or pupils of the Juilliard School of Music had not reached the craving multitudes. Furthermore, the publicity build-up for this revival had been long and effective. Two days after the revival, which was by no means reported in the newspapers as an artistic triumph, there wasn't a ticket unsold for the second performance.

The production was a curious affair. "Le Nozze di Figaro" was put on less as an opera than as a revue—a post-war custom in Central Europe, I learn. Nor as a revue was it of the first order, for the scenery and especially the costumes were more remarkable for gaudiness than for beauty. Then, the Punch-and-Judy element was there. True, it didn't dominate the production, as it was by way of doing in the Metropolitan's latest "Don Giovanni," much less swamp it, as was recently the case with "The Barber of Seville." Still, there was enough of it to set some of us wondering again what strange quirk induces the Metropolitan producers to take these works down from the plane of high comedy, which both text and music call for, and set them bowling irresponsibly along toward the puppet show and slapstick farce.

The extreme instance in "Le Nozze di Figaro" was the housekeeper Marcellina, absolutely Punch-and-Judy; and even characters which as a rule escaped that denaturing touch weren't entirely free from it, as when Susanna unfurled and waved a huge yellow flag to celebrate Cherubino's being sent off to military service!

As a matter of fact, the five chief singing-actors might have given us a very good "Figaro" if they hadn't been hampered by the oddities of the direction and the bizarre ideas of the costumer. (Why, one wondered, hadn't every producer in New York learned about sets and clothing, not to forget lighting, from the recent example of the Ballet Theater?). Ezio Pinza provided a capital Figaro—not of the final polish, to be sure, but really very good indeed—and he carried the performance. Elisabeth Rethberg did some good singing as the Countess Almaviva and was surprisingly light and humorous in her touch. But dressed as she was, her worthy efforts were mostly in vain.

John Brownlee (Count Almaviva) and Bidu Sayao (Susanna) were also ruthlessly sacrified to bedazzling raiment. Risé Stevens as Cherubino was not a victim of the costumer, but her acting lacked the vivacity one had expected after her Octavian in "Der Rosenkavalier," and vocally she seemed to be preoccupied with the effort to make her voice sound like a soprano. In the second performance Jarmila Novotna was the Cherubino, and a really delightful one.

A specialty of the production was a raised stage set upon the regular stage and far back from the audience. Of course, the Metropolitan is much too big at best to be an ideal frame for an intimate opera, and this unfortunate device both made the comedy more distant and introduced a big gap between the singers and the sunken orchestra (ably conducted by Ettore Panizza). In fact, only one of the singers, Mr. Pinza, came fully to the service vocally, thanks to the volume and resonance of his voice.

Still, in spite of all the oddities and ineptitudes of this production, from the point of view of the seeker after Mozart and Beaumarchais, there is no denying that the public approved tremendously. Again and again it thundered its glee. So perhaps the Mozart revue will become a sustaining pillar of Metropolitan Opera.

A Valet and a Plumber

By Harold Hobson

London

It is a pity that the Lawsons did not read Joanna Baillie. Otherwise those arresting words of hers,

> Thinks't thou there are no serpents in the world
> But those that slide along the grassy sod?

would have caused them to look with a more than suspicous eye upon their manservant Ford, whose suave courtesy was so profoundly deferential as to be raised almost to the power of insolence.

Yet this defect in their cultural equipment is not surprising. For young Dick Lawson, in Mr. Alec Coppel's light comedy, "Believe It or Not," at the New Theater, though a solicitor of sufficient prosperity to be able to afford his frisky girlish wife a dress and housekeeping allowance of £1,000 a year, certainly does not seem to be overburdened with a weight of learning. Mr. Griffith Jones plays him with a lack of breeding that is as indefinable as it is unmistakable. Were Lord Tennyson, by some shuffling of the time-scheme of the universe, to wander into the theater, he could not but notice that

> His manners had not that repose
> Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere.

At any rate, Ford (Mr. Roland Culver) was not deceived. His eyes remained undazzled by the chromium-plated appointments, which he so assiduously polished. From his first "Yes, sir?" accompanied by a smile at once polite, yet faintly mocking, one recognized that Ford agreed with Samuel Foote, La Bruyère, the Prince of Condé, and Antigonus I, King of Sparta, that no man—at least, decidedly not Dick Lawson—is a hero to his valet.

This, it was apparent, gave him a sense of power very essential to the prosecution of his trade, which was based on the maxim, invented by the Lord Verulam (whom Dick Lawson, in a moment of unusual cultural enthusiasm, would probably have called Lord Bacon), that the folly of one man is the fortune of another. In this case, however, the folly of a woman was equally important; for Ford, by a neat example of symmetrical blackmailing, in which his own wife played a part, got Lawson involved in a scandal in Paris, and young Mrs. Lawson (Miss Judy Kelly) in an indiscretion at home. Ford's plot is a skillful piece of mechanics, but it is hardly necessary to say that ultimately the engineer is hoist with his own petard.

In a play of this kind, whose success depends on symmetry of construction, brightness of dialogue, and the dullness of two of the parties principally concerned, characterization is no great matter. In spite of the realism of the accessories—the steamship tickets, the housekeeping accounts, the kitchen door, and the electric bell—the action belongs to that world of raffish make-believe to which Charles Lamb consigned the Restoration drama of Congreve and Wycherley. It is not perhaps admissible on other terms; for, if it shows that folly in the long run is poor fun, one of its chief objects is to get fun out of this folly. It succeeds; its dialogue has a certain astringent breeziness, and, on the whole, it is above the average level of a stage whose standards have been regrettably lowered by war, whatever might be thought of it in normal times.

War has had its effect, too, upon "Follow My Leader," Mr. Terence Rattigan's new comedy at the Apollo. For, before hostilities began, this play was refused a license by the Lord Chamberlain, since two of its characters are obviously modeled upon Hitler and Göring—a sort of political comment which Great Britain does not customarily tolerate. If "The Dynasts" goes some way towards reconciling us to the waste of the Napoleonic wars, a similar comment cannot be made on "Follow My Leader." Its story of a plumber who is put up as a dictator by interests he does not understand has no value as an interpretation of current affairs, for a tragedy cannot be conveyed in the temper of pantomime; and in its telling it has little wit.

Music in Wartime Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

Although severely curtailed as a result of war, the 1940 concert and ballet seasons in Australia will not lack distinguished features. Many new productions will be included in the repertoire of Colonel de Basil's reorganized ballet company, which has already opened its Sydney season, and, in the musical sphere, the engagement of Sir Thomas Beecham as guest conductor for the Australian Broadcasting Commission is eagerly awaited.

Thanks to the guidance of such conductors as Hamilton Harty, Malcolm Sargent, Georg Schneevoigt, and Georg Szell, the standard of orchestral playing throughout the Commonwealth is considerably higher than before the introduction of the A. B. C. directed guest-conductor system. A visit by Sir Thomas Beecham has been long desired and anticipated by regular concert patrons in each capital city, but few people were sufficiently optimistic to believe that he would venture so far from Europe in wartime.

The Beecham season is scheduled for June, and prior to that date the various State orchestras will be tutored for the second time by Professor Schneevoigt. An unflinching disciplinarian, the director of the Finnish National Orchestra found some difficulty on his first visit in establishing happy relations with Australian musicians. Temperamental differences were fairly well adjusted, however, by the end of his season and the majority of his players paid sincere tribute to his exact and analytical style of instruction.

No conductor will achieve other than temporary success with Australian orchestras, however, until a full-time basis of employment is assured for each musician. As yet Melbourne possesses only 35 permanent symphony players, and Sydney is little better situated with 45. A haphazard union between a trained nucleus and a number of willing but comparatively undisciplined "casuals" entails an unfair strain upon players and conductors. It says much for the patience of the various directors and even more for the adaptability of the executants that the artistic results of several seasons merit an Australian tour by Beecham.

It was regrettable that Jeanne Gautier's first season in Australia dwindled, on account of the war, to a series of studio broadcasts. At her few public appearances the violinist proved herself a sensitive musician who, without claims to virtuosity, revealed the typically Gallic virtues of refinement, clarity, and intellectual restraint.

Biddy Allen

The Art of Jacob Jordaens

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

No student of art who has made the rounds of the Flemish and Dutch museums will have been unaware of Jacob Jordaens, whose paintings are impressively shown in the national galleries at Brussels, Antwerp, and Amsterdam. In America his work is seldom seen, however, and the public is indebted to the Brandt Gallery for arranging an exhibition of his art, the first that has been held in this country. It is a small but comprehensive show of 15 oil paintings and drawings, composed for the most part of loans from private collectors, which illustrates various aspects of Jordaens' subject matter and painting.

Jordaens was handicapped in achieving the reputation of a great painter by the influence his work derived from his Flemish contemporary, Rubens. He did not slavishly imitate his illustrious countryman, but he was of the same vigorous blood and he attempted similar exploits in a bold and sweeping Rubens-like manner. It is this similarity of method and style in his painting, if not a similarity of sentiment and dramatic feeling, which accounts for the lack of a widespread knowledge and appreciation of his work in this country. When it came to the choosing of a masterwork of Flemish realism for some museum or private collection there was always standing before the interested party the powerful presence of Rubens or the scintillating figure of Van Dyck. Jordaens, for all his power and human feeling, was never quite in the same class.

* * *

The paintings here, while they show evidences of close familiarity with the manner of Rubens, also illustrate in various examples almost as great a devotion to Italian art. The observer doesn't need to turn to Jordaens' biographer to discover that he was intensely interested in the "best masters, Titian, Veronese, Caravaggio," and others; the facts are clearly shown in the form and subject matter of his paintings. It would hardly be fair, though, to such a vigorous and vital painter, one with a deep understanding of human life and rich human sympathies, to say that he lacked independence altogether. The Jordaens of the great Flemish and Dutch museum pictures stands out with almost as much personal force as the best of his leading contemporaries.

The genre and religious subjects in the present display are the most characteristic examples of his work. Distinguished by simplicity of form and a striking luminosity, which was doubtless derived from the study of Caravaggio, they include the fine "Holy Family With Shepherds," which the Brandt firm recently acquired from the estate of John Wanamaker; another religious composition of similar subject, and "The Satyr and the Peasant's Family." The "Holy Family," which is signed and dated 1616, and until recently was virtually unknown, has a special significance in being the earliest work of Jordaens which is authenticated by the signature and date. Another characteristic, beside the simplicity of these broadly painted subjects, is the human feeling they illustrate in the artist.

* * *

Not only are Jordaens' Madonnas flesh-and-blood human beings, but his old men who serve the purpose of shepherds in his religious tableaux are robust peasant people. For "The Satyr and the Peasant's Family" he takes for his subject a homely scene made up of ordinary people. The scene might have been laid in the rustic environs of his native Antwerp. The crowded composition is full of brilliant color, however, and the whole effect of the picture is animate and vital.

In his catalogue foreword Dr. Julius S. Held of Barnard College, a student of Jordaens and his relation to the art of the seventeenth century, discusses the realism of the painter, and explains his popular trend in terms of his close relation to the Flemish Calvinists. Yet all the other influences from the various sources affecting his art are, as Dr. Held points out, with "the deep and lasting inspiration which Jordaens derived throughout his life from the work of Rubens."

The Rubens influence is especially apparent in the mythological paintings of "Diana and Callisto" and "Ulysses Threatening Circe." The former is notable for the vigor and richness of the painting of a sweeping composition of nude nymphs in an idyllic landscape, the latter forming a splendid accompaniment for the legendary motif. The "Ulysses," on the other hand is a dramatic combination of influences, varying from a stalwart Rubens-like warrior to a Circe almost startling in her resemblance to a figure from Veronese. The Sachs Collection at the Fogg Museum has lent a drawing of "Christ Bearing the Cross" and Robert Lehman one of "Nymphs and Satyrs," both of them of fine quality and of value in illustrating the full range and character of the artist's work.

The Price of Culture

By Jan Gordon

London

Even in these times the art world of London is not stagnant. The Royal Academy "United Artists" exhibition has already had some 13,000 visitors. For such a number who come to enjoy, sales are poor, amounting to only about 65 pictures despite the fact that half the sale prices go to charity.

The exhibition has already given rise to controversy. Owing to the paucity of sales Mr. Bernard Shaw, that master of publicity, has jumped in where art dealers fear to tread, and suggests that all pictures by the lesser known men, at such shows, should be marked down to £2 plain, £5 colored. The reply was not long in coming. It was pointed out that in many cases such prices would not cover the cost of the materials. To which Shaw retorted that the cost to the painter has nothing to do with the final value as a work of art.

Nevertheless the economics of picture painting is not widely understood. I remember giving a show of quite small sketches in a humble London gallery. I worked out the cost price (not including the dealer's commission) and it amounted roughly to an average of £4.10.0 apiece for each picture hung. By selling almost half the show we cleared sixpence profit, yet came off better than several colleagues, about the same time, who mostly had deficits.

* * *

It seems a pity that some system cannot be adopted such as rules among Balkan silversmiths. The object is weighed, you pay so much for the silver and so much for the work; different degrees of skill command, naturally, different prices. If in picture buying the public clearly understood how much it was paying for costs of production and how much for the "knowledge of a lifetime," as Whistler called it, something of the mysteries of picture prices might be cleared up and it would be seen that the average artist gains a very meager profit indeed.

The 13,000 visitors who have had their enjoyment of the paintings at the Royal Academy have contributed little to the profits of the artists, and it is an ironical fate which decrees that, alone among his parallel cultural creators, the artist has to give away the pleasure of his productions without necessary personal profit. This is brought to the fore by the generous offer of the Pilgrim Trust, now mourning the passing of its great founder, of £25,000 to assist the arts in England during this crisis. The money will be used to stimulate music, painting, and the drama, especially in the provinces. Various schemes are being considered how best to help the artist, the most important at present being that to record systematically the changing aspects of the land.

* * *

But considerable sums will be spent on theatrical productions, concerts and picture exhibitions, and at once emerges the fact that in the two former quite a proportion of the money spent will go to the performers themselves, whereas the painters will be expected to lend without remuneration, unless the pictures are borrowed from private collections. This, added to the high cost of pictures and the free exhibition of them, makes quite differently the problem of adequately compensating the artist for the cultural delight he gives the community.

An experiment to find a just solution is now being tried by the Artists International Association. Mrs. Beryl Sinclair and Mr. James Holland have organized a group of brilliant lithographers, including such as Vanessa Bell, Carel Weight, Raymond Coxon, R. F. Badmin, Kapp, John Piper, Elizabeth Spurr, and others. These artists, working on plates of standard sizes, have produced autolithographs, now on exhibition at Picture Hire Ltd., and priced uniformly at a shilling for a one-color print, and one shilling and sixpence for a two-color print. Editions are limited to prints pulled from the original plates as drawn by the artist.

Here will be, perhaps, an opportunity to see whether Mr. Bernard Shaw is right, whether the cheapening of original works of art to the bottom limit will really stimulate sales to any unusual extent.

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The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

The Home Forum

Afternoon of A Daffodil

THE NEWSBOY, on the corner where I stopped to pick up a paper, was the first to speak of it. "Kinda makes you think of spring, doesn't it?" he remarked, indicating the flowerpot which rested snugly in the crook of my arm.

"Why, yes, it does," I said, watching him count out my change with his grubby fingers.

He tugged at his ragged cap absent-mindedly. "I think," he said, "that, when a star falls, it turns into a daffodil."

I looked at him in amazement. "Do you," I asked, "by any chance, write poetry?"

He looked at me scornfully. "Poetry? No, ma'am. That's sissy stuff!" He turned to greet a customer with his usual brisk efficiency. "Yes, sir! Paper, sir?"

* * *

The sky was gray and faintly luminous with hidden sunshine, as I crossed over toward the short-cut through the park. Against this delicately-fashioned backdrop, the angular boughs of the oak trees seemed unnecessarily dark and sturdy.

The day was one of those deceptively warm winter days that sometimes blossom in the midst of February, like a premature spring. The snow, though laden with soot from the city's chimneys, was not unlovely in the gray afternoon light. It had a strange, silvery look, like the soft luster of a black pearl.

Three squirrels leaped lightly across the path, pausing now and then to stare at me with their sharp eyes. On a slender branch near the spiraea bushes, a row of snowbirds perched sedately, like fat black notes on the musical staff.

* * *

Rounding the corner suddenly at the park gate, I failed to see the girl in the scarlet béret, and we collided awkwardly. Her parcels flew wildly across the sidewalk, spilling oranges and navy beans about like confetti.

I think the responsibility for the encounter was largely mine, but she took all of the blame upon herself with a comprehensive and engaging generosity. "Oh, a thousand pardons! Eet ees my fault that we go bump. No?"

"On the contrary," I insisted, "I'm afraid the fault was mine. If you will hold my plant for me, I shall try to collect your possessions for you."

"You are too kind," she murmured vaguely.

Suddenly, she stepped backward and pirouetted gracefully, lifting her arms, and humming a little tune. "Oh, yes, yes!" she cried. "That ees eet. A daffodil dance to make people theenk eet ees spring."

"You are a dancer?" I asked curiously.

She smiled graciously. "In the ballet," she said. "But we are, how you say? stuck for new idea, until I see this so-charming flower."

* * *

A small boy with a music roll under his arm came by at that moment. "I say," he began courteously, his blue eyes taking in the scene, "may I help you?"

"It would be kind of you," I told him.

He made short work of the oranges, but the beans proved to be somewhat more elusive. Presently, however, he had most of them safely corralled in the paper sack.

"I don't think I've missed many of them," he said, looking doubtfully from one to the other of us to see which would claim the bag.

The girl in the red béret reached out for the sack. "Oh, eet does not matter. You are so very kind. Wait," she said, setting the bags down carefully, "I weel give you each my cards weeth a little note on the back. Then you shall come to see the ballet." She wrote rapidly on the back of each of them with a small silver pencil.

She handed one to each of us. "There," she said, her white teeth flashing in a parting smile. "Thank you so much. And now, good-by," and she was gone, walking down the street with long, swinging steps.

"Well," I said, turning to the boy, "it looks as though you and I will be seeing each other at the ballet."

"I've always wanted to go," he said. "I like the music. It's sort of smooth and—well, smooth, like flower petals. Do daffodils ever make you think of music?"

"I've never thought of it," I confessed; "but now that you mention it—"

He lifted a finger in a farewell salute. "You think of it," he advised me, "and you'll see what I mean."

* * *

As I stopped for the traffic light on Tenth Street, a shabby white-haired man edged up to me.

"'I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils. . . .'"

He quoted softly, and: "That's Wordsworth," he said. "I shouldn't be talking poetry here on the street corner, but I kind of forgot myself when I saw your plant. It takes a flower to cheer you up. But we don't have many flowers out at the home. Not in winter."

"Won't you take this one?" I offered. "I'd like you to have it."

He looked at me with a curious expression on his face. "I've already got it," he said. "In my thought," he explained. "This one would wilt after a while. But I'll keep the picture of it in my memory for a long time." He turned to go as the light changed; "But thanks, lady, just the same."

* * *

Mike, the doorman, was inspecting the sky apprehensively when I reached the apartment. "There's going to be more snow," he announced dolefully.

"You don't like winter, do you, Mike?" I asked.

"Not so's you could notice it," he said. "But, say, spring can't be so far off. That yellow flower almost makes you forget about snow."

He tilted his head to one side and asked hesitantly: "Where you planning to put that flower, ma'am?"

"Oh, somewhere on a table, or something," I replied. "Why, Mike?"

"Nothing," he said. "Only I was just thinking, if you were to set it on your front window sill, I could look up sometimes and see it there, and sort of forget about the cold. It'd be mighty pretty there for folks going by, too," he said persuasively.

* * *

You came in at seven and saw the daffodil in the window. "Why don't we have it on the table?" you inquired. "Candle light and flowers and a good orchestra on the radio, and we've got the Empire Room right here in our flat."

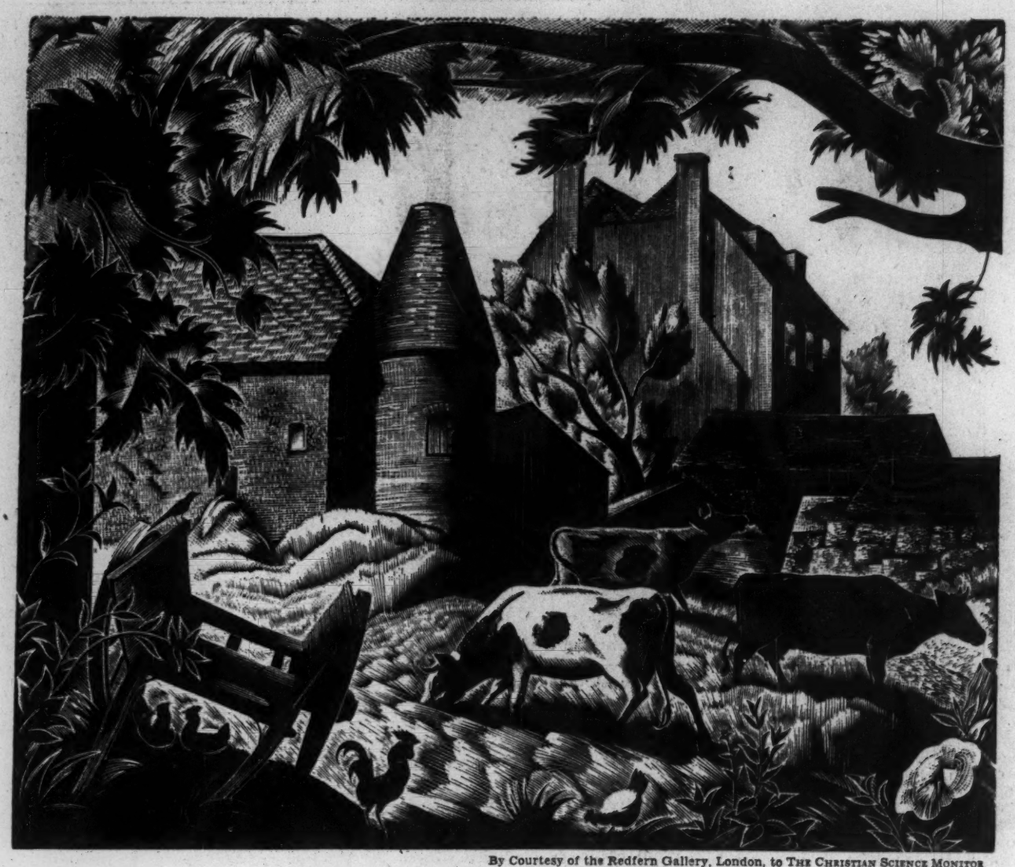
"The daffodil," I announced firmly, "stays on the window sill. There's a reason."

"Hmm, all right. It was just a suggestion. I may take a whirl at sketching it later on. An idea I'm working on for an advertising campaign," you explained.

In the wintry shadows at the window, the daffodil rose on its slender stem to a golden glory—like music—like poetry—like an early star. The petals curved sweetly outward, and a faint perfume crept delicately through the room.

"Makes you think of spring, doesn't it?" you remarked thoughtfully.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN



By Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IWOOD FARM": *A Wood Engraving by Clifford Webb*

MR. CLIFFORD WEBB is a well-known exhibitor in water color, etching, and wood engraving at many of the shows of contemporary art in London.

"Iwood Farm" is a typical example of his work as a wood engraver. The gradation of tones is strong without being hard, the technique varied to give the utmost value to the various objects in the print, from the weathered roofs of the outhouses to the clean lines of the farmhouse standing behind them. The whole is lifted out of the prosaic and given a somewhat romantic air by being enclosed in a vignette, composed of the bough of the tree with its stylized foliage.

Mr. Webb's accurate and appreciative observation of animal life is seen in the attitudes of the cows, in the squirrel squatted nibbling on the branch of the tree.

Old Trouper

He was an actor and he turned a farmer.
He left the noisy glamour of the town
for fields that have no footlights and a pasture
cut by a brook the stony hills fling down.

When over the dusk-blurred silo flies the
Arrow,
his heart grows restless, being tragic-born:
he thunders Hamlet to his friend, the scare-
crow,
standing grotesque and lonely in the corn.

FRANCES FROST

Satisfied to Be Not of Our World

IT WAS IN the heart of the Dartmoor hills that I met her, followed by a dozen calves. She must have observed my smile; for, with good-humored heartiness, she exclaimed: "How be you?"

"Splendid, thanks, mother," I replied, envying her strength as she lifted two great trusses of hay into the pen where the calves had assembled for their evening meal. "Yours is a greedy family."

"Them's jus' like children," she replied, without looking up at me, and giving a too attentive young brown calf a slap which sent him away at a gallop. "Us understands 'em. Us has done 'e same thing this last fifty yer, since day us married."

* * *

"Married fifty years?" I questioned, looking at her sturdy figure.

"Us married fifty yer' last month," she smiled at my wonderment.

"And lived here all the time?" I inquired further.

"Lived here!" she ejaculated, and stood upright, facing me. "Us lived here seventy-three yer next week. Us was born in 'e thatch house yonder. What's 'e matter with 'e place?"

"It's beautiful, but so small and quiet. Have you never been to London?" I ventured.

"Lunnon, Lunnon," she laughed heartily. "Us never want to go. 'Em what live in Lunnon see nothing like 'e tors," and her eyes wandered over the vast stretch of countryside, indescribably rich in color as the last rays of a golden sunset lit the gorse fires on the surrounding tors and beacons.

"Lunnon," she repeated, "is all noise, houses, crowds, with no room for 'em to move. Lunnon hasn't got air like this moor. People there see no country as us see. Lunnon; no, us would not go to Lunnon if you take us in a car." The old woman looked out over the twilit moors, shook her head, and mumbled something inaudible.

* * *

"But London is big and fine," I protested.

"So be these moors and tors," she rejoined.

"Have you seen an aeroplane, mother?" I asked, hoping to hear her enthusiastic about something modern.

"Once us seen 'en," she replied, her face growing excited as she related how she had seen an aircraft pass over the farm.

"Would you like to fly?" I ventured.

"Us fly! Why should us fly? On top o' Yes Tor us see more 'en they in 'e flying machine, and you'm no fear. No use te fly in Dartymoor. Us live high up all 'e time."

* * *

We sauntered down the lane toward the farmyard and met her husband, who invited me to a glass of cider, and we settled down on a wooden bench to talk of unchanging Dartmoor. When I rose to go, his wife smiled humorously, her eyes shining with the glory of the lonely moors.

"You'm going?" she asked, in her musical Devonian brogue.

"I'm afraid I must," I answered.

"Us be sorry for 'em in Lunnon," she mused.

A. L.

On Photographing Snowflakes

THAT NIGHT I worked in the studio. The fires were allowed to go out, the windows were opened, and when the place was well below freezing, a table was set underneath a roof-trap operated by a pulley, which enabled me to open and close it quickly. With the camera focused on a black velvet panel and an enlarging lens applied, I was ready to start.

A sparkling shower, like particles of mica, drifted downward past the quartz lights.

Snowflake photography, I should like to say in passing, is fascinating work. During the approach of a storm, and sometimes during its recession, the crystals are of marvelous designs. A close look at one's coat sleeve will demonstrate this, but highly magnified snowflakes are like exquisite jewels. The definable ones are always six-sided. They may be flat and plain, like cut crystal, or they may have radial designs like the circular arrangement of palm or fern leaves, but always there are six points. Not long ago an amateur photographer sent in some photographs of snowflakes that were triangles and insisted that the six-sided theory was all wrong, since here were three-sided snow crystals. He was shown that the "points" of the triangles were blunt or minutely squared off, and that the examiner with a magnifying glass was able to count two angulations at each end of the triangle—which proved, therefore, the existence of six points. . . .

With a storm of great intensity, the precipitation may change to extremely small, hair-like particles which whirl like dust but, when microscopically examined, are seen to be six-sided rods. Still another form, with blizzard-like conditions, is like minute millet seeds, but being midway between snow and sleet, the particles are shapeless.

The snowflakes that night were of the crystal form, and the temptation was to panoram the lens from one section of the velvet to another, since snowflakes, like finger prints, are never exactly alike. It was this thought that kept me panoraming until I heard the end of the four-hundred foot film roll flip into the take-up magazine.—RAYMOND L. DITMARS, in "The Making of a Scientist." (New York: Macmillan.)

Heavenly Encirclement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"AS THE MOUNTAINS are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even for ever," confidently sang the Psalmist (Psalms 125:2). Abiding assurance of security and protection within all-encircling, ever-present divine good, has comforted, strengthened, and guided the spiritually-minded in every age.

The Scriptures record many instances of deliverance and protection through implicitly trusting God, ever-present good. It will be recalled, to cite one instance, how the prophet Elisha, ever aware of the heavenly encirclement of good, of divine Love, reassured and enlightened his servant, when they awoke one morning to find themselves surrounded by the hostile hosts of the Syrians. Though the two appeared to be insufficiently protected, the prophet stoutly declared (II Kings 6:16), "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." He then besought the Lord to open the eyes of the young man that he might see their real, spiritual protection, which appeared to be "horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

The words from the deeply loved hymn, "Mother's Evening Prayer," by Mary Baker Eddy (Poems, p. 4), bring the same assurance:

"His habitation high is here, and nigh,
His arm encircles me, and mine, and all."

Thus, from a wealth of experience in trusting God, wrote the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. The teachings of Christian Science are today opening the thought of mankind to all-inclusive, ever-available good. As the power and beauty of these teachings dawn on individuals and begin to operate in their consciousness, bringing fulfillment through overcoming, correction, healing, and betterment in every direction, this new outlook expands, and thus benefits those near and dear in an ever-widening circle, till it must finally include all mankind. In a letter to a branch church (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 189), Mrs. Eddy refers to "the silent prayers of our churches" as going forth "from one heart to another, till truth and love, commingling in one righteous prayer, shall encircle and cement the human race."

If we accept Paul's statement made at Athens (Acts 17:28), that "we live, and move, and have our being" in God, in illimitable good, infinite, perfect Mind, how can we believe that evil in any form can enter our experience? And if we accept the apostle's further statement (17:29), that "we are the offspring of God," in our true selfhood, we are invulnerable, perfect as the Father is perfect. In the chapter entitled "Creation," in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 259), "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." God's children are spiritual, perfect. This is a fact to be demonstrated now, as these words show. The seeming discrepancies and inequalities among individuals, nations, or races are false concepts of man to be destroyed through the understanding and application of the Science of Mind.

When we seem to be surrounded by hostility, perplexities, and obstacles, we must see that these are but dream creations of erring, delusive material sense, which are not cognized by the all-seeing, all-knowing Mind. We must rise to the spiritual realization of true being, in which good is ever active, dominant, and operative. Good is never negative or inert; evil is never real. Truth is ever intelligent, omniscient, omnipotent. It is never dormant or acquiescent, nor can it be duped or vanquished. Error's seeming activity can affect nothing save its own phantom creations, which its own aggressiveness ultimately destroys—reduces to nothingness.

Christian Scientists are taught to keep goodness, honesty, kindliness, fairness, all the Christian virtues, ever active in thought and deed. Thus their righteous prayer helps to "cement the human race" within the heavenly encirclement of truth and love. Many are learning that the eternal God is, indeed, their refuge, and are experiencing the comfort of knowing that, as the Scriptures declare (Deuteronomy 33:27), "Underneath are the everlasting arms."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Himmelskt hägn

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

"JERUSALEM OMHÄGNAS av berg, och Herren omhägnar sitt folk ifrån nu och till evig tid", så sjöng Psalmisten förtröstansfullt (Ps. 125:2). En bestående förvissning om trygghet och beskydd inne i det allt omslutande, ständigt närvarande, gudomliga goda, har tröstat, styrkt och väglett de andligt sinnade i varje tidsålder.

Skriften omtalar många exempel på befrielse och beskydd genom ett obetingat förlitande på Gud, det alltid närvarande goda. För att anföra ett exempel kunna vi erinra oss hurusom profeten Elisa, i ständigt medvetande om att den gudomliga Kärleken, det himmelska goda, omsluter oss, lugnade och vägledde sin tjänare, när de en morgon vid uppvaknandet funno sig vara omringade av araméernas fientliga härar. Ehuru de båda tycktes vara otillräckligt skyddade, förklarade dock profeten med kraft (2 Kon. 6:16): "Frukta icke; ty de som äro med oss äro flera än de som äro med dem." Han anropade därefter Herren att öppna den unge mannens ögon, så att han måtte se deras verkliga, andliga beskydd, vilket visade sig såsom "hästar och vagnar av eld runt omkring Elisa."

Orden i den högt skattade hymnen, *Mother's Evening Prayer*, av Mary Baker Eddy (*Poems*, sid. 4) giver samma försäkran:

"Hans boning hög är här och alltid när,
Hans arm omsluter mig, de mina, allt."

Så skrev upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap på grund av den rika erfarenhet hon vunnit genom sitt förlitande på Gud. Kristen Vetenskaps lära gör i våra dagar människornas tankar öppna för det allt omfattande, ständigt tillgängliga goda. I den mån kraften och skönheten i denna lära dagas för de enskilda människorna och börjar verka i deras medvetande, medförande fullbordan genom övervinnelse, rättelse, helande och förbättring på alla områden, vidgas denna nya syn och gagnar så dem som äro oss nära och kära i en allt vidare krets, som till slut måste omfatta hela mänskligheten. I ett brev till en grenkyrka (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, sid. 189) säger Mrs. Eddy om "de tysta bönerna i våra kyrkor" att de gå "från hjärta till hjärta, tills sanning och kärlek, förenade i en rättfärdig bön, skall omsluta och sammansvetsa människosläktet."

Om vi godtaga den förklaring Paulus avgav i Aten (Apg. 17:28) att "vi leva och röra oss och äro till" i Gud, i det obegränsade goda, det oändliga, fullkomliga Sinnet, huru kunna vi då tro, att det onda i någon form skulle kunna intränga i vår erfarenhet? Och om vi godtaga apostelns vidare förklaring (17:29), att vi äro "av Guds släkt", då äro vi, till vårt sanna jag, osårbara, fullkomliga, liksom Fadern är fullkomlig. I kapitlet benämnt *Creation* [Skapelsen] i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], skriver Mrs. Eddy (sid. 259): "Den Kristuslika förståelsen av vetenskapligt vara och gudomligt helande innefattar en fullkomlig Princip och idé—fullkomlig Gud och fullkomlig människa—såsom grundval för tanke och demonstration." Guds barn äro andliga, fullkomliga. Detta är en sanning, som skall demonstreras nu, vilket dessa ord visa. De till synes varande skiljaktigheterna och olikheterna mellan individer, nationer och raser äro felaktiga begrepp om människan, vilka skola tillintetgöras genom förståelsen och tillämpningen av Sinnets Vetenskap.

När vi tyckas vara omgivna av fiendskap, förvirring och hinder, måste vi inse, att allt detta endast är den vilsefarande, bedrägliga materiella förnimmelsens drömskapelser, som det all-seende, allvetande Sinnet icke har någon kännedom om. Vi måste höja oss till det andliga förverkligandet av det sanna varat, där det goda alltid är aktivt, rådande och verksamt. Det goda är aldrig, negativt eller overksamt; det onda är aldrig verkligt. Sanningen är alltid intelligent, allvetande, allsmäktig. Den är aldrig sovande eller passiv och kan ej heller låta sig bedragas eller övervinnas. Villfarelsens till synes varande verksamhet kan icke inverka på något annat än sina egna skenskapelser, som villfarelsens eget förstörelsebegär slutligen tillintetgör—reducerar till intighet.

Christian Scientister få lära sig att alltid låta godhet, ärlighet, vänlighet, rättvisa, ja, alla kristna dygder, vara verksamma i tanke och handling. Sålunda hjälpa deras rättfärdiga böner till att "sammansvetsa människosläktet" inom sanningens och kärlekens himmelska hägn. Många få lära sig att den evige Guden för visso är deras tillflykt och få erfara trösten av att veta, såsom Skriften säger (5 Mos. 33:27), att "härnere råda hans eviga armar".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Insurgent

I sense at dawn the rowdy feet of Wind.
Here at my casement, journey is forecast.
Smilax is tugging at its cord to find
If it may run with paper-scraps at last.

The striped, gay awning bells, retracts,
unfolds.
It must—it *must* be ready when the mop,
Rolled in a sheltered corner where
it holds,
Signals alarm it will no longer stop.

Now who is this that, straddling the roof,
Shakes terribly the young persimmon
tree?
No use my imprecation or reproof!
Wind slams my shutter and flings
sticks at me.

SARA BUNDY PENCE

New Address

This spring
the meadowlark
moves farther out of town,
with never a suitcase under
his wing,

never
a payment down—
only these silver notes
of happiness from no exact
address!

IRENE STANLEY

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Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1940

Drive Is Begun For Dartmouth Super Theater

$1,300,000 is sought for 2 buildings for drama, radio, music — largest would seat 2,700.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A sort of super summer theater with musical and radio festivals thrown in for a good measure of fun and culture is projected by Dartmouth College. If a drive to raise $1,300,000 for a new theater, described by Robert Sherwood as "the finest theatrical plant on the face of this earth," is successful, the Yankee hills will shortly ring with the stately intonations of Helen Hayes, the caperings of the Lunts, and the music of Toscanini.

According to Sidney C. Hayward, Secretary of the College, Dartmouth has been considering the need of a large auditorium for some nine years. There is not at present an auditorium in Hanover sufficiently large for all the student body and faculty to assemble at one time. Webster Hall, the largest now available, is only 50 per cent adequate. During the academic year there is almost constant need for an auditorium for student theatricals, movies, and other activities.

While discussions about an auditorium were at a height, the European war broke out, and President Ernest M. Hopkins and the Dartmouth group immediately set the project in a new constellation.

An Added Responsibility

The threat to the arts in Europe, they reasoned, placed an added responsibility on the New World to keep the torch alight. Malvern and Salzburg can no longer serve their purpose, why not establish something like them in the United States?

Of course, this is not precisely a new idea. Summer opera in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, many summer festivals, including that one in remote Central City, Colo., all more or less claim a bit of the Salzburg tradition.

But Dartmouth feels it has something more to offer, and, certainly, its plan is more ambitious.

For one thing, Dartmouth holds that the physical plant it proposes to build will be superior to anything else available. Designed by J. Frederick Larsen, architect for the College, the building would have two complete theaters, one seating 2,700, the other 420. In addition, complete recital room, band room, practice rooms, design rooms, radio studios, projection booths, film vaults, and offices would be provided.

Benefits of Expert Advice

The architect has consulted many leading New York theatrical men, including carpenters and stage designers to work out the most nearly ideal theater possible. Mr. Larsen has also consulted with O. B. Hanson, head engineer for the National Broadcasting Company, and other radio men with a view to installing equipment for nation-wide radiocasts of stage and musical presentations.

Besides the new building itself, Dartmouth points to its considerable plant of dormitories and other facilities for housing performers and guests. This plant is now unused from the middle of June to September, a period when that picturesque bit of New England along the Connecticut River and just under the White and Green Mountains is in its most appealing season.

Not to be omitted in any list of reasons why Dartmouth might be able to make a highly individual contribution, is the College's own tradition as a historic seat of culture. With scholastic and alumni connections pretty much circling the globe, the College surely has certain intangible advantages not enjoyed by many other summer theater centers.

Sherwood Is Enthusiastic

This is illustrated by the work already done. The Dramatists Guild, which has produced so many outstanding shows in recent seasons, was first approached.

Mr. Sherwood, president of the Guild and widely known for his stage successes, the currently best known of which is "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," was immediately enthusiastic, and he secured support of his organization for installing at Dartmouth a summer theater festival.

When it is considered that this group produces the plays of George S. Kaufman, Maxwell Anderson, Russel Crouse, Eugene O'Neill, and similarly noted playwrights it will be seen that Dartmouth really has an opportunity.

Mr. Sherwood and the Dramatists Guild has also named an advisory committee, including Brooks Atkinson, John Mason Brown, Ina Claire, George M. Cohan, Katharine Cornell, Jane Cowl, Maurice Evans, Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt, John Golden, Max Gordon, Sam H. Harris, Helen Hayes, Arthur Hopkins, Walter Huston, Burns Mantle, Raymond Massey, Brock Pemberton, Orson Welles, and many others to consult in building the Dartmouth project into the Nation's pre-eminent summer theater festival.

Sees Broad Influence

Mr. Sherwood, himself a Harvard alumnus, has great hopes for the Dartmouth Center.

"It can become," he says, "an occasion of national and international importance—with representation of the best of both music and drama; it can provide magnificent opportunities for the try-outs of new plays, as well as of revivals; it can provide occupation during the lean summer months and invaluable training for many young people of the theater; it can provide a shining and much needed example for other American universities and communities to follow; it can well mark the beginning of a summer circuit for plays and concerts which would make it financially possible for units—a symphony orchestra under Toscanini—or a repertory company under Katharine Cornell or Helen Hayes or the Lunts—to tour from Hanover, N. H., to Palo Alto, Calif., with guarantees of sufficiently large and appreciative audiences all the way."

Encouraged by this wholehearted acceptance in the theater world, Dartmouth has launched the project with its alumni and with prospective patrons the country over.

It has been the hope that the theater center building could be started this coming summer and be completed in time for commencement 1941, and actually go into service as the drama center that summer. But $1,300,000 is still a lot of money and Mr. Hayward reports the College is not now in a position to promise start of work at any given date. The drive for funds continues, however, and it must be remembered that Dartmouth has not lacked very long in the past for things it needed.

Daniel Webster's classic description: "It's a small college but there are those who love it," seems to apply down through the years.

They Back Stage, Screen, Radio Center at Dartmouth

© RKO by Bachrach; Valente; Vandam Studio; By a Staff Photographer

Figures Well Known in Theatrical World

1. Robert Emmet Sherwood, author of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." 2. Orson Welles in "Heart of Darkness" to be made by RKO. 3. George M. Cohan. 4. Katharine Cornell. 5. Architect's drawing of the proposed Dartmouth Theater Center by J. Frederick Larsen. 6. Helen Hayes. 7. Alfred Lunt. 8. Lynn Fontanne. 9. Maxwell Anderson.

War Makes Boston Base for Ice Patrol

The International Ice Patrol, which has used Halifax, Nova Scotia, as its base ever since it was founded in 1913, to warn vessels of the movement of icebergs in North Atlantic shipping lanes, will use Boston instead this spring, because of war conditions.

As a result of the added distance between Boston and the scene of patrol operations, the Coast Guard will assign three cutters, instead of the usual two, to ice patrol duty. The Chelan, Cayuga, and Pontchartrain are all ready to begin the service as soon as the first bergs are reported.

The patrol, carried on by the United States Coast Guard, is supported financially by leading maritime nations of the world.

The International Ice Patrol was established following the sinking of the Titanic after striking an iceberg. The patrol vessels usually begin their duty in March and continue sometimes until the end of June, or later. Reports are sent out by radio of the position of all movements of ice in the regularly-used lanes.

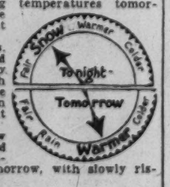
Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy today, with snow or rain tonight and tomorrow; slowly rising temperatures tomorrow. Moderate northeast or east winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy today, with rain or snow on the coast and snow in the interior tonight and tomorrow.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair today and snow tomorrow, with slowly rising temperatures.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	34	Minneapolis	26	32
Chicago	35	35	New Orleans	58	79
Denver	26	37	New York	32	40
Helena	39	51	Philadelphia	35	39
Kansas City	28	46	St. Louis	34	53
Los Angeles	50	69	San Francisco	50	60
Miami	55	77	Washington	39	49

A—Minimum, March 1.
B—Maximum, March 1.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:20 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Sunday, 6:44 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 7:23 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Monday, 7:44 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:05 p. m., Saturday. Light all vehicles by 6:06 p. m., Sunday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Bali," by Ellis St. Joseph. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Continuing for another week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:40, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Smashing the Money Ring," 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Music in My Heart," with Tony Martin. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Exeter—
"Married and in Love," with Alan Marshall and Barbara Read. 2:10, 5, 8. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. Tomorrow: "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," starring Charles Laughton. Also "The City of Chance," with Donald Woods and Lynn Bari.

Fenway and Paramount—
"He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "The Man Who Wouldn't Talk," with Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." "March of Time." 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney. "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
"The Saint's Double," with George Sanders. 11:24, a. m., 2:33, 5:42, 8:50. "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:56, 7:02, 10:11.

Orpheum—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Chasing Trouble," with Frankie Darro. 10:46 a. m., 2:39, 6:30, 10:03. "Music in My Heart." 11:56 a. m., 3:47, 7:38. Stage: Baul Grauman & Co., Cull Richards, Joe & Jane McKenna, and Four Squires. 1:17, 5:08, 8:59.

Scollay and Modern—
"Brother Rat and a Baby," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Mechanics Illustrated." "Going Places," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The Invisible Man Returns," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:30 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Also "Danger on Wheels," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Telepix Cinema—
"March of Time"; Virgin Islands, travelogue; Frankie Master's Orchestra; U. S. Treasury; Cartoons, and 30 minutes of news, continuous 10 a. m., until midnight.

Tremont—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with James Stewart and Jean Arthur. Also "Calling Dr. Kildare," starring Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Another Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "Valiant Is the Name for Carrie."

University—
Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray in "Remember the Night." 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 2 and 8.

Uptown—
"A Child Is Born." 1:45, 5:10, 8:35. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable. Also Victor McLaglen in "The Informer," daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Jan Smeterlin, piano soloist. 8:15.

Other Events

Peabody Theater, 357 Charles Street—
Maeve MacMurrough, formerly of the Irish Players and Abbey Theater, Dublin, in her original character sketches. For the benefit of the Finnish Defence Fund. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by John Charles Thomas, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera. Carroll Hollister, accompanist. 3:30.

New England Conservatory, Museum Room—
Final Sunday evening concert by the Boston String Quartet. 8:45.

First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets—
"Hour of Organ Music," by William E. Zeuch, organist. The public is invited. 4:30.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Program of original monodramas by Josephine Poore. 8.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Program of Early Keyboard Music. Lotta Van Buren, Clavichord and Clemente Piano. 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Albion Metcalf, piano soloist; Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Van Gogh and Gauguin by Mrs. Sayward. 2.

Longfellow Pictured In A New Light

Grandson described poet as 'Internationalist' in address to Boston University class.

Longfellow, as an Internationalist, was the picture of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, presented by his grandson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana of Cambridge, Mass., before a class on "Contemporary Writers," at Boston University's school of education today.

Mr. Dana described Longfellow as interested in other races and peoples even from the earliest days. In turn, he traced the poet's boyhood in a New England seaport town, "watching the ships sailing to far-off countries, and himself longing to go there." Next was his college life among the pine woods of Maine, his classmate, Nathaniel Hawthorne, "with a low voice like that of the 'murmuring pines.'"

Longfellow at that time expressed an interest in the Indians. "His desire to counteract the low opinion held of the Indians led him to describe the noble traits of their race," Mr. Dana pointed out.

Longfellow's first trip abroad, following his college days, aroused in him a sympathy for the French, Spanish, Italians, and Germans, among whom he lived and studied.

Later, Longfellow's books were to be sent to these and other foreign countries, translated into their various languages. Meantime, Longfellow returned home, to interpret these different peoples to America.

Mr. Dana said that Longfellow's interest in the anti-slavery movement went back many years before the outbreak of the Civil War. Ten years before Fort Sumter, Longfellow wrote poems on the subject, which caused him to be subjected to much criticism. In Philadelphia his books were sold with these poems omitted. Longfellow "hailed the coming of Lincoln with joy," supported him when many Bostonians frowned on what Lincoln was doing. Mr. Dana also mentioned the poet's close friendship with Charles Sumner, who, next to Lincoln, Mr. Dana declared, did more than anyone else in Washington for the emancipation of the slaves.

The coming of the Civil War inspired Longfellow with poems on the subject, particularly on the preservation of the Union. Longfellow never lost his interest in European literature and culture. After the Civil War, he worked on his translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy." On his last trip abroad he was received in England by Queen Victoria and visited Charles Dickens at Gad's Hill, and Lord Tennyson. The poet's remaining years, Mr. Dana said, were spent "journeying by the fireside," at Craigie House in Cambridge, Mass., his home for the greater part of his life, reading books from other countries.

Connolly Trial Set for Monday

John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, who resigned under fire last summer, is scheduled to go on trial Monday for alleged job sales in his office. Mr. Connolly and the man whom he allegedly used for his collector, William T. Conway, of Dorchester, are named in six indictments charging them with requesting and accepting gifts amounting to $4,500 from Mr. Connolly's office help.

The case will be heard by one of three judges now available in Suffolk Superior Court. The judges are Harold T. Williams, George F. Leary and Chief Justice John P. Higgins. Forty witnesses have been called by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, who is prosecuting the charges.

Camera Aids Finns

Brahzetti

Mrs. Robert E. Anderson Jr.

Who will aid the Finnish and Polish relief causes with a showing of her popular "Calendar in Color," Wednesday evening (March 5), at the Parish House of the Wellesley Unitarian Church.

Ski Conditions Reported As Best in Years

Snow conditions throughout New England are the best they have been in years and thousands of ski enthusiasts will be swooping down hill and dale over the week end. In northern New England these devotees may expect an additional fall of snow tomorrow as the weather bureau predicts that a northeast storm is blowing this way and will arrive here early Sunday.

Rain, however, is expected in the southern part of the State as temperatures will rise considerably over these areas. Weather officials said that a heavy cloud area had accumulated over New York State and was slowly moving in on New England.

This storm is the continuation of the one that swept snow over Colorado last night, piling drifts high along highways and blocking transportation in general. It was accompanied by a 65-mile gale.

For local snow fans the Blue Hills Reservation reports excellent skiing conditions on all of their slopes. Thousands of skiiers have been using this Reservation during the past week and the largest crowd of the season is expected over the week end.

No Change in R. I. Jobs Fund Urged

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2 (AP)—Elimination of employee contributions to Rhode Island unemployment compensation fund, which is proposed in several bills pending in the General Assembly, would bankrupt the fund in less than four years despite a balance of $9,544,766, the Unemployment Compensation Board said yesterday in a unanimous report to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and the Legislature.

Quick Victory By Either Side Held Unlikely

Stoddard urges strong navy in discussion of 'America Arms—for What?'

Neither Germany nor the Allies are likely to win a "decisive victory" in the immediate future, according to Lothrop Stoddard, who spoke at the Ninth Luncheon Discussion of the Foreign Policy Association.

Joining Mr. Stoddard, who has just returned from Europe as special correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance, on the speaker's platform to discuss the subject "America Arms—for What?" were Fletcher Pratt, member of the United States Naval Institute, and Maj. Evans Fordyce Carlson, Far East military expert and former intelligence officer of the United States Government.

"Unless Germany can greatly intensify her submarine and aerial campaigns," Mr. Stoddard declared, "she is unlikely to starve out England. Also, it does not look as though Germany could break the Maginot Line and destroy Anglo-French military power. But, unless Germany is much weaker economically than she seems, it appears equally unlikely that the Allies can soon starve out Germany or pierce the West Wall.

U. S. Arms Policy

"The United States' armament policy," Mr. Stoddard asserted, "can probably be dertermined by the protection of our neutrality. This would spell a program," he continued, "along the lines laid down by Maj. George Fielding Elliot—a strong navy but an army relatively small in numbers though highly efficient and well mechanized."

Continued neutrality was seen by Mr. Stoddard as the best policy for the United States at the present. "America's armed intervention in the present war, at this stage," he said, "would be fruitless unless we were prepared not only to win the war but win the peace as well, by assuming large-scale, long-term responsibilities in Europe, and possibly in Asia and Africa. This the American people is not prepared to do."

Mr. Pratt, in citing a proper objective of America's system of national defense, declared that the United States should establish a system of defense which will adequately protect this Nation from any surprise attack from abroad.

The key-point in American naval armament policy, according to Major Carlson, is thus not what it should be but what it has to be. "In the present temper of our people," he declared, "there is very little doubt what this means. It means a fleet that can fight an offensive war at the ends of the earth. And in the long view this policy is true and just, whatever the motives behind it, however canting the official phrases required to support it. Such a navy," the Major continued, "is expensive, to be sure; but it is far less expensive, far less onerous, than the huge conscript army and elaborate fortifications we would have to maintain were we not sure we could keep any major power from establishing a base within the Americas."

Children Enjoy a Bit of Americas

Children trooping, wide-eyed, through the treasures of the Children's Museum today lingered in front of a new display of colorful hats, costumes, household articles—with a miniature llama and an inviting-looking set of Pan pipes thrown in for good measure, from Central and South American countries.

A visiting class from the Parsons School at Gloucester, led by their teacher, Miss Mildred V. S. Lee, yesterday found particular delight in the exquisite workmanship of a Mexican saddle, bridle and stirrups.

The display was arranged by Miss Anne D. Peet, using exhibits which have been presented at one time or another by various supporters of the well-patronized museum beside Jamaica Pond. It will remain for several weeks.

The chief attraction offered at the Museum today was a presentation of "Hansel and Gretel" by the Traveling Children's Theater, in the Auditorium. At the same time there was a story hour for children not beyond the third grade. The subject was "The Penguin Twins."

Entries for the Museum's annual Postage Stamp Poster Contest are coming in fast now—from schoolboy and girl collectors all over Greater Boston. The contest closes a week from today and the posters will be exhibited in the clubroom on the third floor from March 12 to 31. Each one must show at least five stamps, arranged to illustrate a definite idea.

Among the school talks offered by the Museum this month is one on "Travel and Transport." Different means of travel used in various parts of the world are illustrated and emphasis is placed on the effect of geography on methods of transportation. The evolution of travel in America is shown in a new exhibit of model trains, boats and airplanes.

By a Staff Photographer

Enrico Piatelli

Jamaica Plain boy holds Pan pipe such as Peruvian shepherd boys use.

Brüning to Lecture At Teachers' Colleges

Dr. Heinrich Brüning, former Chancellor of Germany and now Littauer Professor of Government at Harvard University, will deliver the annual Todd lectures this spring at the various State Teachers' colleges, the Massachusetts Department of Education announces. Dr. Brüning will speak on: "Problems in a Democracy."

Reform Trends Reducing The Jail Population in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOWARD, R. I., March 1—Rhode Island's elaborate corrective institutions, which were built here recently with Federal funds, are only half filled as the penal population reaches the lowest point in the State history, the annual report of the Division of Correctional Service to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt made known.

The men's reformatory, the newest of the buildings, has only 110 inmates, although it can house approximately 400, while the State prison, the women's reformatory, Oaklawn School for Girls and the Sockanosset School for Boys, have a total of 658, although they can house twice that number.

Joseph M. Hagan, Assistant Director of the Department of Public Welfare, directly in charge of probation and parole, attributed the drop to the growing disposition of the courts to place offenders on probation and to regard each criminal case as a matter for rehabilitation rather than punishment.

"This proves that more and more," Mr. Hagan said, "the courts are beginning to realize how much can be accomplished in controlling people, ordinarily classed as criminals, and they appreciate the importance of a properly organized probation department in mitigating the blow of crime upon society."

He regarded the decreasing number of failures of those on probation, as shown by the report, to diligent supervision of the officers and to the check and counter-check system devised to keep track of the probationers. More than 25,000 home visits were made during the fiscal year, and there were 30,000 office contacts.

In addition to this, other contacts with employers, churches and kindred social agencies were made. Less than seven per cent of the adults given probation in the district court failed and a little more than four per cent of those from the Superior Court. The number of probation violations among the juveniles was also down to a record minimum, with the total less than six per cent of those placed on probation and supervised by Mr. Hagen's department.

The report stressed the work done in crime prevention in the form of supervision over unofficial cases. This deals with juveniles who would ordinarily be haled before the courts and thus given a court record. The department handled a total of 1,500 cases of this kind during the past fiscal year.

In order to show the value of probation in terms of dollars and cents, the report draws attention to the cost of maintaining offenders in institutions as compared to the cost of keeping them under the supervision of probation officers.

"It is estimated that the annual cost to the State of Rhode Island for keeping a person incarcerated at the State Prison is $485.45, while the approximate cost of keeping an individual on probation for a similar period is but $20.80. From a comparison of figures, it is evident that the use of the probation ystem saves the taxpayers money," he concluded.

Farnum Asks Saltonstall To CleanupBoston

Declaring that graft and corruption have played no small part in raising Boston's tax rate to its present high point, George R. Farnum, prominent Boston attorney, last night demanded that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall "step in and take a vigorous hand" in cleaning up the situation.

Speaking before the Suffolk County Republican Club at the Hotel Lennox Mr. Farnum declared he believed Democrats and Republicans "have for years worked together in Boston to rob the public purse."

Juvenile delinquency, the speaker continued, has reached a "really dangerous stage," with approximately 45 per cent of those committed to Charlestown Prison having been adjudged delinquent at the age of 16 or under. Nearly 10,000 minors were arrested in Boston in a single year, he declared.

The bad example of racketeering by politicians and gang elements as exploited in the press is responsible for encouraging many young people to begin a career of crime, Mr. Farnum asserted.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, March 4

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Campus on the Air	"Magic Waves": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Campus on the Air		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Americans at Work": drama	Gene and Glenn Junior Quiz	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk: music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe		Better Business Drama	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Sport comment	"Curtain Calls"	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Sport comment	Swing Session	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers": dramatization	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake": Dr. Bernard Myers	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Guy Lombardo's Orch.		"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters": dramatization	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Oboler's Play: "Baby," with Jean Crawford	Serenade"	Hans Buchwald's Hour of Music
8:15	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	William Green, talk	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Russ Magnus' Trio
8:30 Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	Radio Guild Drama: "The Laughing Duke"	William Green, talk	"Hawaii Calls": native Hawaiian music	"Goldcoast Riders"
8:45				
9:00 Your Hit Parade: soloists; chorus;	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; Hoosier Hot Shots; Glen Wiley's Orchestra	"Youth vs. Age": quiz program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"Death Valley Days": dramatization	Harvard-Yale hockey game from Boston Garden	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.				
9:45 "Saturday Night Serenade"				News Service
10:00	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bruno Dalter, conductor	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalist	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 Rep. Hamilton Fish			News Service	Vic Berton's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news		Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	B. Featherstone's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bruno Walter, conductor	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	
11:00 News; Leighton		News Service	Old Dominion Barn Dance	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra		Weather Service		Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Track summary	News; talk; weather	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Bob Chester's Orch.	"On With the Dance"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning Prelude"	War news; music	War news; Organ and Xylophone recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15	Instrumental trio		Dudley Carrollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	"Tone Pictures": vocalists; pianist	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45		News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	Four Showmen Quartet.	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15 Bob Edge, sports		"Tom Terris"		"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan.	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra	"Religion for Every Day"; round table	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan.				Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air.	Walden String Quartet.	"Uncle Bob"; children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air.	Walden String Quartet.		"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games".	Four Belles; vocal.	Robert Stewart, tenor.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games".	Happy Jim Parsons.	Ross Trio	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 Old South Church.	News; "Invitation to Music"; recordings	Temple Israel Service.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Old South Church.	"Southernaires"; Negro male quartet	Temple Israel Service.	Church Service	"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30 Old South Church.		Temple Israel Service.	Church Service	The Italian Hour
11:45 Old South Church.		Temple Israel Service.		
12:00 News; music	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Rosemarie Brancato, soprano	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Concert pianist		'Washington Snapshots'	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir.		"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45		"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30 News; "Grand Hotel"; drama	News Service	"From Hollywood Today"; vocalists; orch.	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Vocalists; orchestra		Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Action"; drama	Great Plays: Florence Malone, Horace Braham in Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray"	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour:	Joseph Tall's Program.
2:15		Drama and music		Joseph Tall's Program.
2:30 'News and Rhythm'		University of Chicago Round Table	"Let's Go Back to the Bible"	Joseph Tall's Program.
2:45 'News and Rhythm'				Joseph Tall's Program.
3:00 New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orch.; John Barbirolli, conductor;	E. Luftgarten, cellist.	"I Want a Divorce": dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15	Sid Reinhers, pianist.		Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30	"Tapestry Musicale"	Interview with Admiral Erich Raeder	Ski Jumping, from Gilford, New Hampshire.	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:45	"Glamour Today"			Scandinavian Melodies.
4:00 Deems Taylor, commentator	"National Vespers"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Network speaker	"Strings and Things": orchestra
4:15	"National Vespers"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Network speaker	
4:30 "Pursuit of Happiness"; variety	News; Olympic Hockey Game	"The Shadow"; dramatization	Network speaker	Al Rawley and His Wild Azaleas
4:45			Network speaker	
5:00 "Hobby Lobby"	Moylan Sisters, songs	Blue Barron's Orch.	Religious Hour	Young People's Church of the Air
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	
5:30 Ben Bernie and All the Lads	Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air	"Crossroads"; drama	Religious Hour	Irish Minstrels
5:45		"Crossroads"; drama	Religious Hour	"Silent People"; drama
6:00 Silver Theater: dramatization	Religious program	"Spreading New England's Fame"	"Musical Steelmakers"; variety program	News Service
6:15	Religious program			Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30 "Melody Ranch" with Gene Autry	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week"; Frankie Masters' Orch.	Religious program
6:45	program	Popular music		Religious program
7:00 The World This Week	News from Europe	Jack Benny Program; comedy; orchestra	News Service	Cottage Hawaiians
7:15	News from Europe		"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 Screen Guild Theater: variety	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch	Ray Noble's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45		Ray Noble's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy Payne, tenor.
8:00 Playhouse: Orson Welles and Frances Dee in "Rabble in Arms"; War news	"Festival of Music"; vocalists; orchestra	Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; guests; orch.	American Forum: Senators Barkley and McNary on "Seven Years of the New Deal"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15	"Swing for Sunday"; recordings	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch		"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:30				
8:45				
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Orch.; Jose Iturbi, pianist	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:15	"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	McLeod Troubadours
9:30	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Variety Musicale
9:45	"Sports Newsreel"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Variety Musicale
10:00 People's Platform: informal discussion	News Service	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15	Charles Barnet's Orch.		"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Mosaics"	NBC String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 Organ; weather		NBC String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	"Dance Parade"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Bruins-Detroit hockey	"Dance Parade"
11:15 M. Ayres' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsody" with	"Dance Parade"
11:30 Henry Busse's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Sunday	Sophisticated Ladies	"Day's End"
11:45 Henry Busse's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Night Serenade	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	Song recital
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	"Buckeye Four"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian string music	'Musicalogues'
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Listen to the Band"	'Carters of Elm Street'	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Road to Romance"	Harry Rodgers, organist
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Willie Hartzell Orch.	Speech School
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	"Adventures in Reading"; dramatization	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"		"Grimm's Daughter"	El Paseo Troubadours	
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Hawaiian Villagers"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	Hymns of All Churches	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	"Lone Cowboy"
3:15 Listen to the Band	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tenor; violin; organ	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Variety program	"Pepper Young's Family"	'Georgia Crackers'	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Network program	Organ Concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee; variety.	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety.	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Drake University A	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	Capella Choir	Speakers
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch.	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	'Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News; sport comment	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Talk; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Youth in the Toils"	"I Love a Mystery"	News commentator	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama		Popular music	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time"; vocalists; orch.	"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"; drama	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; songs; orchestra	"Play Broadcast"; quiz program	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15				Camera Club of the Air
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo. Sheldon; War news	Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch.		Lang Thompson's Orch.	Studio program
8:45	"True or False"	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Piano duet
9:00 Theater: Joan Bennett and Ralph Bellamy in "Trade Winds"	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Career Quiz		B. U. Radio Institute	
9:30	Career Quiz	Alec Templton Time; piano; chorus; orch.	Morton Gould's Orchestra; vocalist	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood"; interviews	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	National Forum: "Seven Years of the New Deal"		News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"; Harold Stokes' Orches-	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather		Mickey Alpert's Orch.		Davis & Schwegler Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Americanism," talk	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 L. Thompson's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	News Service

Polish Soloist, Polish Music

By L. A. Sloper

As if to emphasize the fact that the Polish nation lives, Dr. Koussevitzky has set upon this week's Boston Symphony program a recent work by a Polish composer, and called upon a Polish pianist to join the orchestra in its interpretation. The work is Szymanowski's Symphonie Concertante, and the pianist is Jan Smeterlin. The only other item of the program is Mahler's Fifth Symphony.

Szymanowski, who is generally regarded as the greatest Polish composer since Chopin, has strangely enough been very little heard at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Only his Second Symphony, played in 1922 under Mr. Monteux, and his Second Violin Concerto, played by Albert Spalding in 1934, had been heard in Symphony Hall. All the more urgent, then, was it that this late work of his should be brought to hearing here at this time.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Symphonie Concertante was well chosen for what we have assumed to be the conductor's purpose. For this music—which was analyzed in these columns on Thursday—seems to be clearly national in character. Not only in the employment of folk-like thematic material, but in its inner impulse and expression, the score seems to reflect the nature of the Polish people as we know it from their music and their literature.

Like the Second Violin Concerto, this work does not reveal itself to the ear too readily on a first hearing. Its mood is austere for the most part, its harmonic scheme is astringent, its rhythmic pattern complex. But its material is salient, and its construction is clear enough to the attentive listener.

♪ ♪ ♪

Again as in the work for violin and orchestra, the Symphonie Concertante is not written for the display of a soloist's virtuosity. The piano takes its place as an orchestral instrument, though one which is given ample solo participation. This is the modern style, and a style which lends itself more easily than the old-fashioned one to symphonic expression where a solo instrument is involved. Certainly the expression is symphonic here, and certainly the work made a deep impression for its conceptual brilliance, its well-knit texture, and its emotional content.

The performance, so far as one could judge without a better acquaintance with the score, was admirable on the part of both soloist and orchestra. The response of the audience was cordial, considering the relative inacessibility of the work.

Playing Mahler's Fifth Symphony for the third time in Boston, Dr. Koussevitzky again gave it a characteristically effective performance. The piece serves at least to display the virtuosity and the tonal splendors of the orchestra.

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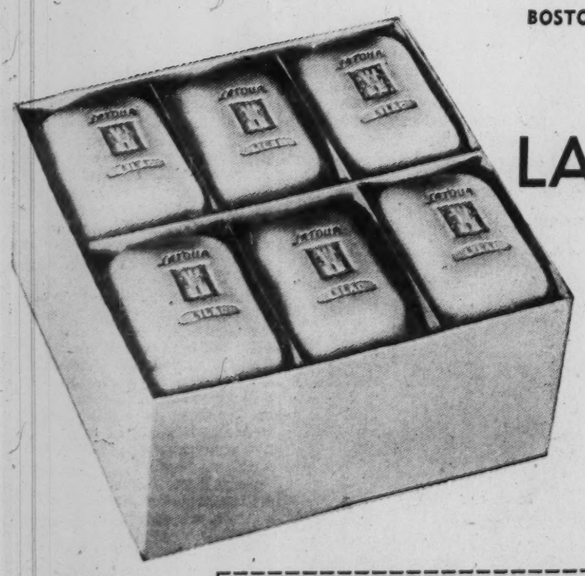

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Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 3

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, March 4

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Chopin "Rondo," on two pianos. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—"In the Canteen Tonight." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—"London Log"; talk by Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.05 meg., 49.8 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

For Sunday, March 3

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungarian March." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Educational Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama: introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

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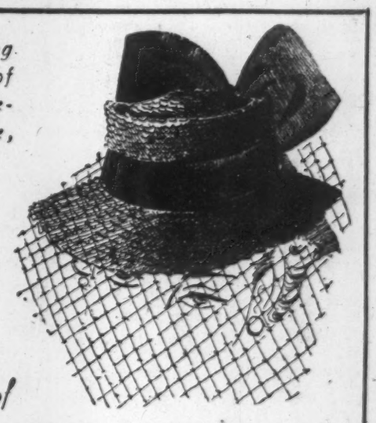

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Many Former American Ships Make Boston Under New Flag

Log of the Port of Boston

Former American vessels that operated in the Boston service until the Neutrality Act amendments forbade their plying "belligerent" waters, are now returning to their old haunts under new names and under the flag of Belgium.

Definite Boston schedules are announced by the local office of the United States Lines, acting as agents in this country, for the new Societe Maritime Anversoise which bought eight United States Lines' vessels. The Ville de Liege, formerly the American Trader, sailing from New York today, is to be the first to come to Boston, leaving Liverpool March 16, Glasgow March 19 and Belfast March 20, and due at Boston March 28, according to Fred E. Lamb, of the Boston office of the company.

The eight steamers and their new names are: American Importer, now the Ville de Gand; American Traveler, Ville d'Arlon; President Harding, Ville de Bruges and American Merchant, Ville de Namur, all assigned to the Havre and Antwerp run from New York; American Trader, Ville de Liege; American Banker, Ville d'Anvers; American Farmer, Ville de Hasselt, and American Shipper, Ville de Mons, all assigned to the Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Belfast route.

Still American

En route from Bergen to Boston is the American Scantic Liner Mormacstar with cargo of woodpulp and other products of Scandinavian countries. The vessel, operated by Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., is one of the few that fly the American flag to remain in the European trade route because of the amended Neutrality Act, but which can go as far as Bergen and Trondhjem. Due at Boston March 18, the craft is scheduled to sail again the next day, after loading Boston cargo for many ports in Norway, Denmark and Sweden, all of which will be trans-shipped at Bergen and Trondhjem.

Under New Flag

What was formerly the American steamer President Fillmore, and is now the Panamanian, flying the flag of Panama, is to sail from Boston March 19 for Cork, Dublin, and Glasgow, taking cargo at the Boston & Albany piers, East Boston. The vessel's new name is similar to that of the American-Hawaiian Line's freighter Panaman, flying the flag of the United States, and long in the intercoastal trade.

Wildlife Stamps To Raise Funds

Osa Johnson, explorer and conversationist, has been appointed honorary chairmann of National Wildlife Restoration Week, March 17-23. This is said to be the first time such an honor has been conferred upon a woman.

National Wildlife Restoration Week, established as an annual event by Presidential proclamation three years ago, will feature a Nation-wide fund-raising campaign to be conducted through the sale of wildlife poster stamps. This drive will be under the auspices of the National Wildlife Federation.

Raymond J. Kenney, recently made Commissioner of Conservation for Massachusetts, will serve as campaign chairman for the Bay State.

TWEEDS by the yard

Town and country tweeds in a glory of color beckon you to choose now for coats, suits, jackets, and skirts that you will want for spring and summer. Domestic Shetland-type tweeds are in 13 delectable pastels as well as navy, black and brown. British tweeds feature rugged weaves in bold plaids, checks, herringbones, stripes and plain with colors to delight the out o' door heart. Second floor.

Imported Tweeds, $4.00 to $7.50 yard
Domestic Tweeds, $3.25 and $3.50 yard

Stearns
BOSTON

gleaming patent leather

trims this new exclusive

"stocking fit" bootie

$12.95

Elasticized gabardine holds your foot in a firm, friendly clasp while comfortably moulding it in streamlines. Hence, the term "stocking fit." Gleaming patent leather forms the platform sole, the heel and the bow trimming. Black or blue. Shoe Salon, second floor.

Stearns
BOSTON

Mars at Top Of Line In Planet Show

Now that professional and amateur stargazers alike find interest and fascination in the five bright planets shining like brilliant jewels in the western sky just after the sun goes down, a series of five articles, of which this is the last, has been prepared to give the reader information on each of the planets concerned.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mars is the ruddy planet visible these nights as uppermost of the five feature attractions visible after sunset. Mercury, nearest the sun and hence nearest the horizon, is slowly sinking and soon will not be visible to us. Next in the line-up is Jupiter, then Venus, Saturn and at the top is Mars.

Of all the planets Mars is probably most familiar to the layman because it seems to be so much like the earth in physical make-up that it has long been a stage upon which fiction dramatists portray interplanetary adventure and romance. Even astronomy lends a hand by admitting that it is not beyond possibility that living things exist there.

When Schiaparelli, famous Italian astronomer of the last century, announced his discovery of "canali" or markings on the surface of Mars, followed by Percival Lowell's work and later theory that these markings resulted from bands of vegetation lining Martian canals, the imaginary inhabitants of Mars became more real than ever.

Deficient in Atmosphere

But it is quite probable that the "inhabitants" are no more advanced in the evolutionary scale than earthbound lower plants and animals, algae, lichens, perhaps animalcules, perhaps low, scrubby shrublike forms. Two very important requirements for living things such as we know on earth, are oxygen and water. There is not much of either on Mars.

Mars being considerably smaller than the earth it would have considerably less atmosphere to start with, and the ruddy color indicates that probably the greater part of what oxygen was once available has already gone into combination with soil minerals to form oxides (rust). As for water, there are no vast seas on Mars such as exist on earth. Almost the only indication that water exists there at all, is the accumulation of snow at the poles during Martian winters, followed by its disappearance in the spring, and the faint evidence of green that registers later.

Mars has nearly the same daily rotation as the earth, revolving on its axis in about 24 hours and 30 minutes. It's year, however, is around twice as long or 686.9 days. Mars has two moons (Diemos and Phobos) which are very small objects only about 35 and 10 miles in diameter respectively. The inner moon only takes about 7½ hours to circle the planet, hence a "Martian" would see it rise in the west and set in the east three times a day.

Other Ruddy Twinklers

Surious to relate, fiction scored a scoop on natural science here by writing about these two moons years before their discovery. Jonathan Swift in his "Gulliver's Travels" pictured Mars with two moons and even approximated their strange periods so accurately as to amaze the world of research when the facts became known.

Oftentimes Mars is mistaken for the bright star Antares in Scorpius or Aldebaran in Taurus, both ruddy twinklers past which Mars travels on its journey along the ecliptic. But if any doubt should arise as to the identity of Mars, look for the twinkle, for while starlight dances and shimmers, the reflected light of plants is relatively steady.

How would our planet look from Mars? We haven't been there yet, but astrophysicists say it would probably appear blue-white. Only after prolonged searching with powerful telescopes would the oceans appear as hazy dark patches though the polar caps could be more easily seen than those of Mars from earth. Seasonal changes might be discernible, but not easily. Under the best conditions the Nile Valley would show changes not very much different from a strong canal on Mars. Our clouds would be extremely bright features and the largest deserts would appear quite dark.

Phone Operator Is Council Plan

A telephone operator at $1,600 a year will be added to the City Council's retinue, if the Councilors follow the recommendation of the Committee on Ordinances, which decided in executive session recently to report favorably a bill for establishment of the new position. It is widely reported at City Hall that Mrs. Mildred M. Harris, who was defeated for reelection as Councilor last autumn, will receive the post.

The new position would bring the number of Council employees to nine. In the recent budget hearings the City Messenger's staff, which is composed of these employees, was criticized as being of the most over-manned departments in City Hall. Councilors declare, however, that they frequently fail to get telephone messages and that, therefore, an operator is necessary.

The Committee also voted to recommend a license fee of $1,500 a year for Sunday hockey games at the Boston Garden, and $500 a year for Sunday performances at the Boston Arena. No action was taken in connection with the recently announced investigation of beano games.

Hard Work Put Her on Top

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Helene E. Aldrich of Wollaston, Mass.

Business Manager of a New England trade publication who recently became President. She is shown here at her desk in her Boston office, looking over the current issue of her publication.

Woman Worker on Magazine Works Her Way to Part Owner

She started out "selling the magazine to New England"—just a subscription worker, like thousands of other's, but with added drive.

Later, there was advertising and general office work. One day, she woke up to find herself Business Manager. More recently, she also became President, and now she's part owner.

That is the story of Mrs. Helene E. Aldrich of Wollaston, Mass., whose career in great measure, has been the growth of the trade publication with which she is identified, the New England Grocery and Market Magazine.

What Mrs. Aldrich likes best about her work, she says, is contact with people, both outside, on business and at conventions, and as she meets them in her office in Boston.

Mrs. Aldrich thinks any young person who is willing to work hard and start at the bottom can make his own job today.

Has No Hobbies

Mrs. Aldrich has no hobbies. Her spare time is given over to her home and husband. For training, she had a business-school course. The advertising end of the publication interests her. She began with that in 1910. Her appointment as Business Manager came in 1928. Four years later, she was elected Treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors.

Her subscribers are New England's retail and wholesale grocers, and food manufacturers. She understands food so well because of being a housewife, she thinks, understands the New England grocer because she has known him in typical New England towns from Maine to Connecticut. When she began traveling, there were no automobiles in rural districts and one was still a rarity in the city. Chain stores were practically unknown.

"I like the human element in my work," Mrs. Aldrich declared. "New England is getting more advertising-minded now. The radio has created a great consumer demand for branded goods.

Lot of Literature

"Retail grocers of today have a lot of literature, more than they ever had before. Food manufacturers furnish them with new recipes which they in turn pass on to the housewife.

"I think both grocer and food manufacturer are trying today more than in years past to find out what the housewife wants, and then supplying her with it."

Mrs. Aldrich says hers is the only sectional trade paper in her particular field in New England. National advertising accounts are, in large part, placed by agencies, contracts renewed mostly automatically, she says.

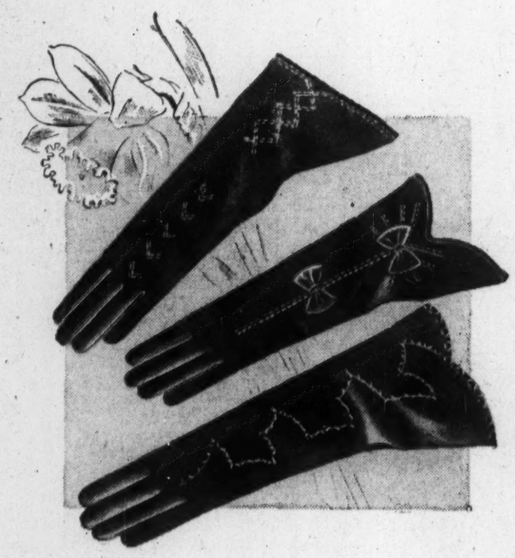
"It doesn't matter in which branch of the publishing field a young person starts, although I like subscriptions, which was the way I entered. The main thing is to learn the business, and the boy or girl from the poor family would do well to remember that rich people's children have to learn a business, too, if they want to succeed in it."

Mrs. Aldrich believes that success and happiness are to be measured in terms of one's contribution to an enterprise, not in mere dollars and cents.

imported glacé kid gloves

for soft or tailored Easter ensembles

$3 and $4



If you're the feminine type, choose from a wide variety of dainty glace kids with perky butterfly bows, contrasting pipings, novelty stitchings, and appliques. Three styles are sketched, shorter lengths $3, longer length $4.00. Navy, black, white, brown, sewn self or in contrast. If you're the tailored type, choose our new 4-button length classics, not sketched, in black, navy, brown, gray, beige, and white, $3.00. Street floor.

Stearns
BOSTON

Blind Handicraft Sale Is Announced

Helen Keller has said, "There is no lovelier way to thank God for your sight than to give a helping hand to someone in the dark." The Women's City Club of Boston presents such an opportunity to the public this month, March 4-15, when articles made by the blind go on sale at the Blind Handicraft Shop, 73 Newbury Street, between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets, Back Bay. Each worker gets paid for every article he or she has made, through a careful system of numbering. Basketry, weaving, metal work, form an interesting variety of selections for the home, for gifts, and for the person.

On Tuesday, March 5, Christian Science Day, there will be 10 special tables in charge of committees from Christian Science Churches of the Metropolitan area. Mrs. James A. Neal of Brookline, Mass., is serving as Chairman.

It is announced that prices range from 15 cents up. The Blind Handicraft Shop does not share in Community Federation Funds. It is a State Division, conducted for the benefit of the Blind Workers of Massachusetts. Every cent made at the sale goes to the workers.

Police to Drive Against Holdups

At a special meeting of Divisional Commanders in the Boston police force this morning, Superintendent of Police Edward W. Fallon ordered the laying out of comprehensive plans to prevent continuation of the outbreak of small robberies—and one $15,000 pay roll holdup—which developed last night.

The plans must provide, the Superintendent said, for special protection for people handling large sums of money and for places of business open late at night. Possible lanes of escape from such "danger spots" must also be given extra attention, he ordered.

C. I. O. Council Convention Opens Sessions in Worcester

Continued from Page 1

chine is put in, men and women are not laid off; to see to it that places are available for them in that same industry—or in some other which they are fitted to fill."

New President

Chief concern of the convention, once the reports and resolutions have been cleaned off the docket, will be the election of a new President for the Massachusetts State Council. The outgoing President, Michael F. Widman, Jr., has been appointed Assistant National Director of Organizations for the C. I. O. and is now working from headquarters in Washington.

Most prominently mentioned to succeed Mr. Widman in the elections which will be held tomorrow is Joseph Salerno, of Boston, State Director of the Textile Workers Union, and currently a Vice-President of the State C. I. O. Council.

A feature of the rally last night was the extemporaneous address of Allan S. Haywood, National Director of C. I. O. organizing in Washington, who addressed the convention when a late train delayed other scheduled speakers.

Mr. Haywood discussed the prospects for a "peace" between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.—but he demanded that one of the terms of such a peace be that union organization continue with undiminished fervor. "The C. I. O. wants peace," he declared, "but it must be an honorable peace—not a Munich pact." He emphasized the point that organization still comes first, with agreement with the A. F. of L. secondary. His remarks were greeted enthusiastically by the audience.

In opening the meeting last night, Mr. Widman said he had advices from Washington that the Smith Committee of the House of Representatives is about to render a report advocating changes in the Wagner Labor Relations Act. He called upon the delegates to telegraph Representative Arthur D. Healey, the only Massachusetts member of the Smith Committee, urging Mr. Healey to make certain by his vote that no unanimous condemnation of the Wagner Act goes on record.

Around the Corner—

Food on the Wing—It took wings to carry provisions and mail to Charles A. Safford, warden at the snow-bound Annie H. Brown Bird Sanctuary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society—who has been supplying food to winged friends all winter.

Isolated by miles of unbroken snow and ice on the great marshes near Newburyport, Mr. Safford had been cut off from the outside human world—though surrounded by freely flying feathered friends—since before the Valentine's Day blizzard, until Pilot Warren S. Frothingham of the Plum Island Airport landed a ski-equipped plane close to his cottage last Thursday.

The plane then was flown over Grape Island so that the pilot could drop provisions for the family of Jack Kilburn, a fisherman.

* * *

Easiest Way—Judge Philip Sherman decided at a small claims session of Somerville District Court the other day that the best way to settle one case was to pay $2 himself to a newsboy, John O'Rourke.

John brought a claim for this amount against a woman customer—who declared, however, that she had paid the bill to his brother, who had substituted for him on the route for several days.

The newsboy's bookkeeping records, produced in substantiation of his claim, proved a little too deep for the Judge. Rather than master their intricacies and continue to delve into the problem, he paid the $2 out of his own pocket.

the ultimate in stocking-fit

"measured" hosiery

in 18 individually proportioned sizes

now at a new low price

$1.15

The creation of these stockings was the result of a conviction that length and foot size are not the only determining factors in the correct fit of a silk stocking. Width, too, enters in to give correct proportions to ankle, calf, knee, and thigh. Measured Hosiery comes in four different figure-types and eighteen different proportions, with all these quality features to commend them: glove-fit foot, perma-sealed finish for longer wear and snag-resistance, a texture so fine that each pair has over 1,000,000 stitches, 3-thread sheer weight, crepe silk from top to toe, thorough reinforcements, attractive Spring colors. The correct length and width for you can be determined by our hosiery expert through the aid of a stirrup tape and a caliper, and your record kept in our file permanently. Street floor.

Stearns Measured Hosiery is classified into four special groups: A, B, C and D

A—PETITE TYPE

SIZES	LENGTH
8	26 inches
8½	26 inches
9	27 inches
9½	27 inches

B—AVERAGE TYPE

SIZES	LENGTH
9	30 inches
9½	30 inches
10	30 inches
10½	30 inches

C—MEDIUM TALL TYPE

SIZES	LENGTH
8½	28 inches
9	29 inches
9½	30 inches
10	31 inches
10½	32 inches
11	33 inches

D—TALL FULL FIGURE TYPE

SIZES	LENGTH
9½	33 inches
10	33 inches
10½	34 inches
11	34 inches

Stearns
BOSTON

Bobby Riggs Jumps Into Final Round of National Indoor Tennis Championship

Faces McNeill in Board Court Test in New York

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Bobby Riggs entered the final round of the National indoor tennis tournament today by defeating Frank Froehling, fellow Chicagoan, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

He will meet Don McNeill, of Oklahoma City, for the championship today. McNeill entered the title round Thursday.

In the women's division today's rivals will be Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., who entered the final round Thursday, and Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, who yesterday crushed Gracyn Wheeler, also of Los Angeles, 6-3, 6-0.

Froehling threatened early in the match when he led at 3-1 in the first set after two service breaks. But Riggs took the next five games for the set and Froehling was subdued thereafter. Miss Wheeler also faded after a 3-3 deadlock in the first set and permitted Miss Betz to win nine successive games, deciding the match.

In the women's doubles, Mrs. Fabyan and Katharine Winthrop, of Boston, lost to Patricia Cumming, of Westfield, N. J., and Louise Raymond, of Scarsdale, N. Y., 6-2, 4-6, 6-4. The victors will face Miss Wheeler and Norma Taubele, of New York, who ousted Miss Betz and Millicent Hirsh, of New York, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

Riggs and his Wimbledon titleholder teammate, Elwood T. Cooke of Portland, Oregon, who are top seeded in the men's doubles had to fight through five sets in their semifinal match to defeat August Ganzenmuller and J. Norman Anderson, of New York, three sets to two.

Casey Explains Rowell Move To Second Base Once More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 2 — A holiday tomorrow should put the Boston Bees in fine trim for the harder work Casey Stengel has mapped out for next week. Veterans are expected to trickle steadily into camp the next few days, and by Friday a full squad of 55 players should be exercising their talents.

After two weeks of tutoring the young farm hands, Stengel and his coaches are thinking more and more in terms of the Bees varsity. Thus, we find Carvel Rowell playing second base once more, instead of the outfield, and Stengel explains:

"Rowell could hardly pick up a ground ball last spring, so we moved him into the outfield, because he was fast, a good thrower, and a good hitter. But now we find that he has found the knack of picking up grounders and it looks as if we'll be able to carry him as an all-round utility man."

Only Fair Hitter

Rowell is only a fair hitter, not good enough to be a regular outfielder. But if he can hit .280 in the majors, he is an ideal utility man. His speed of foot makes him invaluable as a base-runner. He is an excellent pivot man on double plays. He can run down flies in the outfield.

Another reason he probably will stay with the Bees is Casey Stengel's fondness for him. Rowell first came to camp from Citronella, Ala., last spring. He was quiet, but not scared. He did not tighten up in the pinches. Stengel calls him the "Alabamy Kid," and kids him more than any other player on the squad.

There is little chance that Rowell will be a regular, for Sebastian Sisti will start the season at s[illegible] base. Sisti has been workin[illegible] at the position for two weeks and now is a superb fielder. Just what heights he will scale depends, it seems, on how much his hitting improves. Weighing nearly 180 pounds, he has the physique for a hard hitter, but there still remain flaws in his batting form.

"They told us that Sisti couldn't make double plays, but I know he averaged nearly one every game last season when we brought him back from Hartford," said Stengel. "We led the league in double plays and he helped us. He not only covers a lot of territory on ground balls, but he goes back well for short flies." That's where Tony Cuccinello was weak.

Throwing Home

Stengel has drilled his young players in every phase of the game. He even makes the infielders practice throwing home, "because that is the throw they make poorest and because that is the most important throw of all. A bad throw to the plate means one run or two or three." . . . Johnny Cooney drills the outfielders in fly chasing. Bob Loane, Hubert Bates, and Chet Ross are clever at going back for flies over their heads. Loane, bought from Springfield, weighs 185 pounds, but he is a Fancy Dan in the field . . . Stengel told his youngsters that if they did not show that they had learned something from their experience down here during the regular season, the Bees never again would take them to Florida . . . John (Red) Barkley, of Childress, Texas, has the strongest arm of all the infielders, but is not impressive at the plate. He has been playing third base for the Kindergarten Kids.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	25	10	8	128	71	58
Boston	27	10	4	148	82	58
Toronto	22	15	5	109	90	49
Chicago	19	17	6	94	107	44
Detroit	14	22	6	73	104	34
Americans	12	26	3	82	119	27
Canadiens	9	28	4	75	135	22

'Leader' —By Pap'

NAME YOUR DISTANCE !!
HE JUST LIKES TO RUN - AND HE CAN TURN IN A CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE OVER ANY ROUTE FROM A "220" TO A CROSS-COUNTRY JAUNT
JOE IS AT HIS VERY BEST WHEN ANCHORING THE JASPERS' FAST MILE AND TWO-MILE RELAY TEAMS
- HE IS CAPTAIN OF THE MANHATTAN COLLEGE TRACK TEAM - WINNER OF FOUR INDOOR INTER-COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS IN SIX YEARS
PAP'
Joe ZEITLER

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For the past eight years, ever since Manhattan College won its first intercollegiate cross-country team championship, the Green and White athletes under Coach Peter Waters have cut a wide swath in intercollegiate track and field athletics.

It was natural that Manhattan's success on the cinder and board tracks should follow its cross-country triumph, for Coach Waters is a firm believer in hill and dale running as a conditioner for all his runners. The stars who carried Manhattan's colors to victory in the great mile and two-mile relay races owed their speed and endurance to cross-country work.

In the five years following its cross-country victory in 1932, Manhattan finished in second place three times and third twice. In 1938 Coach Waters' sturdy band regained the title and last fall successfully defended it.

Manhattan won its first indoor intercollegiate team championship in 1934 and successfully defended its laurels in the two following years. In 1937, the Jaspers slipped to third place. They climbed back to second in 1938 and last year regained the title.

Most of Manhattan's triumphs have been fashioned by its middle-distance and distance men, with athletes doubling up in the individual events and relays. Coach Waters' pupils have won the indoor intercollegiate mile (or 1,500 meters) four times in the last seven years—Frank Crowley in 1933, Lou Burns in 1936 and 1937, and Robert Hoolahan in 1939.

Year after year Coach Waters comes up with a "sleeper" or two to put his team in the thick of the fight. Perhaps the outstanding instance of that kind came in the 1938 outdoor intercollegiate championships. Coach Waters shifted Howie Borck, a fine halfmiler, to the mile event mainly because Borck stood little chance of defeating John Woodruff, Pittsburgh's Olympic 800-meter champion, in the half mile. It was Borck's first test in a championship mile, possibly the fourth mile of his competitive career, but he not only won the championship with a 4:13.9 effort but in doing so erased John Paul Jones' 25-year-old standard. —Pap'

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

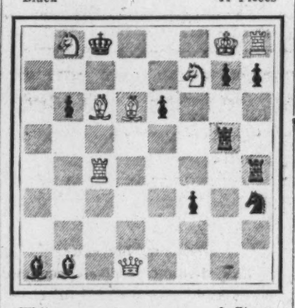
Results March 1

Kansas 42, Missouri 40.
Southern California 32, U. C. L. A. 26.
Stanford 35, California 33.
Oklahoma A. & M. 42, Tulsa 26.
Michigan State 44, Temple 28.
Baylor 48, Southern Methodist 30.
Duquesne 52, Ohio 40.
Oregon State 46, Washington 31.
New Mexico Aggies 55, New Mexico 48.
Drake 36, Washington (St. Louis) 27.
Utah State 54, Colorado State 42.
Washington State 62, Oregon 57.
Colorado 64, Brigham Young 43.
Montana 51, Montana State 41.
North Dakota State 39, North Dakota 37.
Montana Mines 54, Montana Normal 51.
Rockhurst 41, Chillicothe Business College 23.
San Jose State 46, San Diego State 27.
Tarkio 60, William Jewell 35.
Texas Wesleyan 45, McMurray 25.
Adrian 29, Tri-State 26.
Greeley State 49, Chadron (Neb.) Teach. 47.
Alderson-Broaddus 58, Bethany (W. Va.) 38.
Knox 43, Grinnell 40.
Colorado College 48, Western State 36.
Superior (Wis.) Teach 60, Stout Institute 37.
Drexel 41, American U. 36.
Seton Hall 68, Scranton 39.
Beloit 42, Ripon 36.
Shippensburg (Pa.) Teach 56, California (Pa.) Teach 44.
Carleton 32, St. Olaf 25.
Oakland City (Ind.) 43, Shurtleff (Ill.) 34.
Phillips 32, Oklahoma Baptist 21.
Southeastern (Okla.) 31, Central (Okla.) 18.
Northwestern (Okla.) 39, Northeastern (Okla.) 35.
Southwestern (Okla.) 39, East Central (Okla.) 38.
Coe 48, Cornell (Iowa) 40.
West Liberty (W. Va.) Teach 51, Shepherd Teach 36.
Dubuque 50, Central (Iowa) 44.
Simpson 39, Iowa Wesleyan 31.
De Sales 65, Heidelberg 50.
John Carroll 45, Baldwin-Wallace 41 (overtime).
Allegheny 46, Hiram 18.
Grove City 45, Thiel 40.
Marshall 65, West Virginia Wesleyan 53.
Culver Stockton 35, Central (Mo.) 18.

Chess - By Frederick R. Chevalier

March 2, 1940
Problem No. 2223
By F. Gamage

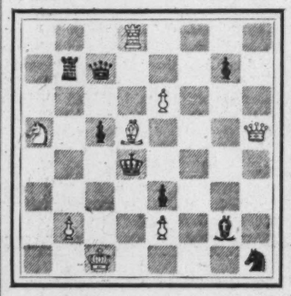
Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Illustrerat Familie Journal, 1910.)

Problem No. 2224
By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1914.)

Solutions to Problems

No 2221 Q-R7
No 2222 1. Kt-Kt5 threatens
2. Q-B4
1. . . . PxP
2. QxP(Kt5)
1. . . . PxB or P-B6
2. QxP(Q3)
1. . . . P-B4
2. QxKtch
1. . . . P-Q7
2. QxP(Q2)ch

End-Game No. 500. White wins: 1 P-K5, QPxP; 2 P-Q6, P-B4; 3 B-K4, Q-Q2; 4 Q-R6, Resigns. If 1 . . . BPxP; 2 P-B6, QxP; 3 QxPch, K-B2; 4 B-K4 and White wins.

End-Game No. 501

Black 9 Pieces

White 9 Pieces
Black plays P-Kt3, what result?
(Thomas-Davidson. Sps, 1930.)

Adams Wins Boston Championship

Weaver W. Adams, whose book "White to Play and Win" was recently reviewed in this column, has once again won the City of Boston championship. Trailing by only a half-point was Dr. Gerhard, a German refugee. Oscar Shapiro, state champion, was third, and H. B. Daly and J. Fliegel tied for fourth.

Durban (South Africa) Chess Club

Once again this column has been favored with graphic testimony of widespread interest in chess. For many years now, the annual report of the Durban Chess Club has traveled the many miles from Durban to Boston. Among the important events of the year was the South African championship, held under the auspices of the club. W. Heidenfeld won this a point ahead of J. C. Archer, Jr., many times club champion, and E. O. J. Toussaint. The club championship was won by E. McBride, with H. St. John Brooks, the club president, second. Mr. Archer was unable to compete. The Major Tournament was ended in a tie between H. Fairbridge, club secretary, and J. A. Lewin, with 10 apiece. S. R. McArthur was third with 9½.

Twentieth Hastings Congress

The February British Chess Magazine reports that the war did not interrupt the Hastings annual holidays congress. The premier event was won by Frank Parr, on leave from the Army (the London Irish) with 6½. W. R. Morry was second, and H. Golombek third. The field lacked the big names of previous years, but the wonder is that the tournament was played at all H C Lewis won the Premier Reserves event.

The National Chess Centre, London, is open in spite of the war, and announces a "Large and well-appointed Air Raid Shelter on the Premises."

More of the Keres-Euwe games:

Seventh Game
Ruy Lopez

Euwe White	Keres Black	Euwe White	Keres Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 B-Kt7	PxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 BxQP	R-Kt
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	18 BxP	P-Q4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	19 B-K2	BxKt
5 Castles	B-K2	20 PxB	B-B4
6 R-K	P-QKt4	21 R-Kt	PxP
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	22 B-K3	B-Q3
8 P-B3	Castles	23 BxB	PxB
9 P-Q4	B-Kt5	24 B-B	Q-Q4
10 P-Q5	Kt-QR4	25 PxP	KtxP
11 B-B2	P-B3	26 Q-B3	P-B4
12 PxP	KtxBP	27 P-Kt3	Q-R
13 QKt-Q2	P-Kt5	28 P-QR4	R-Kt3
14 B-R4	R-B	29 QR-Q	Q-R4
15 3xKt	PxP	30 B-B4ch	Resigns

Another Ruy Lopez. The first ten moves follow the first game, but instead of 11 . . . Kt-K, 11 . . . P-B3 was played. The complications invited by Keres with 13 . . . P-Kt5 favor Euwe, who holds the upper hand to the end.

Ninth Game
Queen's Indian Defense

Euwe White	Keres Black	Euwe White	Keres Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 B-K6ch	K-R
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 R-Q	QPxB
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	21 Kt-Kt2	P-Q5
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	22 P-B4	P-Q6
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	23 RxP	QxR
6 Castles	Castles	24 QxQ	B-Q5ch
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	25 R-B2	RxB
8 Q-B2	Kt2xKt3	26 K-B	QR-K
9 QxKt	P-Q3	27 P-B5	R-K4
10 Q-B2	P-KB4	28 P-B6	PxP
11 Kt-K	Q-B	29 R-Q2	B-B
12 P-K4	Kt-Q2	30 Kt-B4	R-K6
13 P-Q5	PxKP	31 Q-Kt	R-B6ch
14 QxP	Kt-B4	32 K-Kt2	RxKt
15 Q-K2	B-KB3	33 PxR	R-Ktch
16 B-R3	R-K	34 K-B3	B-Kt5ch
17 B-K3	Q-Q	Resigns	
18 BxKt	KPxP		

This game takes an enterprising turn at an early stage. Both players are out to win, and Keres apparently out-combines and unexpectedly sacrifices his queen. The win is by no means clear, but the resulting attack cannot be stopped, and Keres takes the lead in the match for the first time. Perhaps the most brilliant game of the match.

Here and There

BULLETIN

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, March 2 (AP)—Cambridge's Light Blue eight today defeated Oxford for the 49th time in their annual boat race, rowed over the mile-and-a-half route instead of the peacetime four-and-one-half-mile course.

The Cantabs, averaging 32 strokes most of the way, rowed the dstance in 9m. 28s. to finish three lengths in front of the Dark Blues, who won last year.

The Cambridge eight finished strongly while two of the Oxford crew appeared distressed and the others were fagged out from the unsuccessful effort to match Cambridge's fast pace.

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Owner S. G. Leoffler of the Washington Eagles, Eastern Amateur Ice Hockey League team, expects a loop with 12 teams next season. . . . "Albany and Boston," he said, "are fairly certain to enter teams in the league, and there are cities in the International-American League that want to join." . . . He said interest was being shown by Eddie Shore for an amateur team to represent Springfield, Mass., and that Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Syracuse and Hershey, Pa., were interested. . . . Teams now in the Eastern League are New York, Baltimore, Atlantic City, River Vale, N. J., and Washington.

The University of Minnesota's fast hockey team makes its first start today in its quest for the National A. A. U. championship at Lake Placid, N. Y. . . . The collegians will meet Brock Hall, of New Haven, Conn., winner over the Massena Stars last night, in one half of the semi-final bill that features the tourney today . . . The Amesbury, Mass., Maple Leafs will face the Clinton Hockey Club in the second semi-final . . . Brock Hall displayed a varied attack last night in defeating Massena, 5 to 4, when Dondi skated the length of the rink to score a solo goal and break a 4-all deadlock at 11:44 of the final period . . . Winners today will meet tomorrow for the title.

* * *

Two Brookline Country Club rinks were among the second-round survivors yesterday in the opening play of the annual Stockton Cup Bonspiel at The Country Club . . . The other second-round victors were the High Park Rink from Toronto, Ont., and Caledonian Curlers from New York . . . The major upset of the opening day's competition was the 13-11 setback suffered in the first round by the Utica, N. Y., rink skipped by Bob Davies, winner of the 1937 Stockton Bonspiel, at the hands of the Ardsley, N. Y., rink skipped by G. B. Ogden. The Utica rink skipped by D. T. Burke was eliminated, 26-9, by the St. Andrews Bonspielers skipped by W. A. Kimbel.

* * *

The "world's tallest basketball team," a bunch of West Texas State College lads who average six feet, four inches, are the Southwest Intercollegiate tournament champions . . . The Buffaloes, an agile bunch of giants, were led to triumph over Stephen F. Austin in the El Paso meet last night by Charles Halbert, six feet 10 inches . . . Shortest man on the team is Capt. Ernest Schur, five feet, 11 inches . . . Coach Al Baggett doesn't look up to many on his squad. He's six feet four himself.

* * *

Joe Di Maggio, the belting Yankee outfielder, still was in San Francisco today instead of being enroute to Florida for spring training—and he doesn't mind being called a holdout . . . "I don't call myself a holdout," Joe said, "but if that's what you wish to call it, it's all right. I won't leave San Francisco until I hear from him (Ed Barrow, Yankee President)" . . . Asked if Barrow had contacted him since he returned his first contract, Joe replied: "I can't say. There's no sense in my going to Florida until I reach an agreement," he added.

* * *

Petite Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., put an end yesterday to Patty Berg's unbroken string of winter golf victories, defeating the Minneapolis girl 1 up in 19 holes in the semifinals of the South Atlantic women's tournament at Ormond Beach, Fla. . . . Miss Hicks meets Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, the National champion, who eliminated Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., 7 and 6 yesterday.

* * *

The University of Toronto gained the International Intercollegiate Hockey League championship, ending its season undefeated by turning back the McGill Redmen, 1939 champions, 5 to 1 at Montreal. . . . It was Toronto's eighth straight league victory.

* * *

Josh Cody, athletic director and head football coach at the University of Florida, said yesterday "I have not resigned" but added "I am considering resigning."

All-Star Baseball Teams Named for Tampa Game

TAMPA, Fla., March 2 (AP) — Seven American League players and two National Leaguers were unanimous choices on the All-Star teams, announced today, for the Tampa game dedicated to the Finnish Relief Fund. Three of them were New York Yankees.

The Yanks placed eight in all on the 25-player A. L. club, followed by Boston's five. Cincinnati's Redlegs, the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers dominated the National's 20-man squad with four representatives each.

The National's unanimous contributions are Outfielders Joe Medwick of St. Louis and Morris Arnovich, Philadelphia. The Americans chosen by all participating baseball writers of major league cities were Pitchers Bobby Feller, Cleveland, and Emil Leonard, Washington; Infielders Jimmy Foxx, Boston, and Joe Gordon, New York; Outfielders Joe Di Maggio, New York, and Ted Williams, Boston; and Catcher Bill Dickey, New York.

Manager Bill McKechnie of Cincinnati will pilot the Nationals in the March 17 contest. Manager Joe McCarthy of the World Champion Yankees will lead the Americans.

Other players selected by the writers last night and the votes:

National League

Pitchers

Bucky Walters, Cincinnati, 42; Harry Gumbert, New York, 36; Paul Derringer, Cincinnati, 36; Kirby Higbee, Philadelphia, 36; Luke Hamlin, Brooklyn, 28; Curtis Davis, St. Louis, 26; Morton Cooper, St. Louis, 24.

Catchers

Harry Danning, New York, 44; Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati, 42; Al Lopez, Boston, 32.

Infielders

John Mize, St. Louis, 42; William Jurges, New York, 42; Frank McCormick, Cincinnati, 40; Merrill May, Philadelphia, 38; Harry Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 32; Pete Coscarart, Brooklyn, 30; Leo Durocher, Brooklyn, 30; Tony Cuccinello, Boston, 20. Billy Werber, Cincinnati, received 28 votes but lost position to Cuccinello who was third man from Boston and only other second baseman.

Outfielders

Mel Ott, New York, 44; Ival Goodman, Cincinnati, 40; Terry Moore, St. Louis, 38; Enos Slaughter, St. Louis, 32.

American League

Pitchers

Buck Newsom, Detroit, 42; Tommy Bridges, Detroit, 42; Charlie Ruffing, New York, 40; Lefty Grove, Boston, 36; Lefty Gomez, New York, 28.

Catchers

Rollie Hemsley, Cleveland, 38; Rick Ferrell, Washington, 32.

Infielders

Joe Cronin, Boston, 44; Ken Keltner, Cleveland, 40; Red Rolfe, New York, 34; Charlie Gehringer, Detroit, 32; Frankie Crosetti, New York, 24; Hal Trosky, Cleveland, 18.

Outfielders

Charlie Keller, New York, 42; Hank Greenberg, Detroit, 28; Gerald Walker, Washington, 26; Dominic Di Maggio, Boston, 26; George Case, Washington, 24.

Found Every Park

NEW YORK (AP)—Max West of the Boston Bees and Hank Leiber of the Chicago Cubs were the only National League baseball players to hit home runs in every park in their circuit in 1939.

West hit two homers in his home park, 17 on the road. Leiber hit 16 of his 24 circuit blows in Wrigley Field, Chicago.

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	8	0	0	64	12	16
McGill	6	1	0	38	22	12
Queen's	4	4	0	45	30	8
Yale	3	3	1	30	35	7
Princeton	3	4	1	23	45	7
Dartmouth	2	6	0	23	50	4
Harvard	0	7	0	15	47	0

Result March 1
Toronto 5, McGill 1.

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	25	12	4	175	130	54
Boston*	19	11	4	117	108	48
Lachine	20	14	7	138	118	47
St. Hyacinthe	21	19	1	182	180	43
Valleyfield	15	20	6	124	135	36
Verdun	16	20	4	153	132	36
Shawinigan	16	24	1	122	150	33
Quebec	13	25	3	137	184	29

*Given four points for win in Canada.

Result March 1
Boston 4, Verdun 0.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard vs. Yale at Garden

The Harvard varsity hockey team will seek to atone for a mediocre season tonight as it meets Yale at the Garden in the first game of its annual best two-out-of-three series. To date, Yale has won nine games and tied four and has an 8-5 victory over St. Nick's, a 4-1 win over Clarkson Tech, and a 5-2 triumph over Michigan to its credit.

Yale, under the coaching of Murray Murdoch, former National Hockey League star, has almost a veteran team. Eight seniors were members of the Yale team which upset favored Harvard two years ago and which tied Harvard in the first game last year only to bow to the great play of Capt. Austie Harding in the second and deciding game of the series.

Harvard will be meeting Yale with not one win in either the Triple I or Quadrangular Leagues to its credit as against seven defeats in the former and four in the latter. Coach Clark Hodder will probably start the Winslow line with Skipper Ervin and either Forbes Perkins or Phil Downes on the wings, Capt. Bill Coleman and Sherm Gray at defense, and Vin Freedley in goal. Winslow, incidentally, leads the Crimson scorers in the international competition with four goals and three assists for seven points.

* * *

Secondary only to the Harvard-Yale hockey game tonight is the Harvard-Princeton swimming meet in the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge. The meet, which is to take place at 8:30 p. m., figures to be the closest for Harvard since it upset a favored Yale team 39-36 three years ago in the same pool. A sell-out crowd of approximately 2500 persons is expected to attend.

* * *

The Boston Olympics close out their regular schedule play in the Provincial Hockey League tomorrow afternoon when they meet the Verdun Bulldogs in the second of their two-game series. Following this game, the league play-offs are due to begin.

* * *

From all reports the Bruins came through the game with Canadiens in good shape and are ready to pick up a couple of more points from the Red Wings at Detroit tomorrow night. They are mindful, however, that the last visit to Detroit was not profitable, the Wings winning 4 to 2. When the Detroit team came here the following Tuesday the Bruins scored a 10-3 victory. Bruins have won four out of six against the Wings and this game tomorrow night and a return engagement at the Garden here Tuesday, will close the book between the two for the regular schedule.

* * *

Other hockey games due to be played over the week end find Rangers at Toronto and Americans at Canadiens tonight, and Canadiens at Americans and Rangers at Chicago tomorrow night. Although Canadiens have only a remote mathematical chance to gain the play-offs, the two-game series with Amerks this week end could settle the matter definitely. The results of the Rangers' two games and the one game of the Bruins also will be studied regarding first place in the league standing.

* * *

New Hampshire lacrosse schedule released today calls for six games, all with New England teams, four at home and two away. They open against Tech at Boston, April 24, meet Williams at home the 27th; Harvard at Boston, May 4; Tufts, Springfield and Dartmouth at Durham, the 11th, 18th and 25th respectively.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Result March 1
American Association
Omaha 4, Tulsa 2.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Indoor Track

The indoor track season of 1940 is rapidly drawing to a close. And what a season it has been! Attendances have been most gratifying. Competition has, as a rule, been very keen and more than one meet and world's record has gone by the board.

Such meets as the Boston A. A., New York A. C., Millrose A. C., the K. of C., and the National A. A. U., championships maintained their high standards of excellence. The college meets also proved to be more popular, although they did not receive the patronage they deserved.

Four World Records

Of course the big event of the season was the A. A. U. championship last Saturday. Of all the championships that organization has held the 1940 affair must be ranked as the very best. Not only did it furnish some of the keenest competition ever seen; but it produced four new world's records and found only three of the 17 champions of 1939 retaining their laurels. This is a surprising turnover.

Ever since the indoor season started the question of who would succeed Glenn Cunningham as the King of Milers has been one of the leading topics of discussion among track fans. Now it has apparently been settled, so far as indoor running is concerned. And the honor goes to Chuck Fenske of Wisconsin. We hardly expect him, however, to have such a long reign as Cunningham enjoyed.

And while Cunningham was surrendering his honors to a younger man, another veteran was coming back into the championship class. This was Joe McCluskey in the steeplechase. Many are the championship titles and other races this veteran of veterans has won and his last victory was a very popular one.

Rice's Victory

There were two other championship performances which stood out most remarkably. One was Greg Rice's victory in the three-mile run in the record time of 13m, 55.9s. Few indeed have been the long-distance record-holders produced in the United States. It is too bad that Rice will not get a chance to win a long-distance Olympic title this year for Uncle Sam.

The other remarkable performance was that of Alfred Blozis in the shot-put. Although he is only a sophomore at Georgetown University, he put the 16-pound shot 55 ft, 8¾ in. This was over five feet more than the previous world's indoor mark and it looks as if the athlete who would be the first 56-foot performer at this event had made his bow to the athletic public.

Gene Smelser, who is making a name for himself on the Oklahoma A. P. & M., College basketball team, is a brother of Carrol Smelser who starred for the Aggies for three years. . . . Four of the candidates for the Wisconsin varsity crew represented the Badgers on their varsity at Poughkeepsie last year. . . . Manager McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds has his pitchers start throwing curves the first day of practice.

Alabama Golf Dates

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—The Alabama golf team will shoot 14 matches this spring, it was revealed in the 1940 schedule released by Bill Burke, coach-captain for this season.

Capt. Burke has scheduled eight matches against Southeastern Conference opponents and is trying to complete arrangements for another match with a loop foe to be played before the SEC tournament.

The schedule is as follows:

Dates to be arranged: Woodard Country Club home and home.
Date to be arranged: Birmingham Country Club at Birmingham.
March 23—Highland Country Club at Birmingham.
April 1—Spring Hill at Tuscaloosa, 6—Georgia Tech at Tuscaloosa; 8—L. S. U. at Athens, Ga. (morning), to be filled (afternoon); 10—Vanderbilt at Athens, Ga. (morning); 10—Tennessee at Athens, Ga. (afternoon); 11—Qualifying for SEC and Southern tourneys at Athens, Ga., 12 and 13—Match play in tournaments, 15—Georgia at Athens, Ga., 16—Georgia Tech at Atlanta, Ga., 23—Miss. State at Starkville, Miss., 30—Ole Miss at Tuscaloosa.
Date to be arranged: Montgomery Country Club at Montgomery.

Henderson Signs

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Elmer C. Henderson, nationally known football coach who coached the Detroit Lions in 1939, will take charge of the grid sport at Occidental College, one of the oldest schools in the West, next fall.

Occidental, which has a student body of some 750 and is a member of the Southern California conference, was founded 52 years ago. Football first was introduced there in 1895.

Protect Teams

Sandlot baseball team sponsors now have protection of players by nation-wide contract system sanctioned by the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress. This plan is explained in 1940 National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide, available at sporting goods outfitters.

Umpires' Association

Thousands of baseball umpires are being organized into one national association for 1940 by the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, details of which are explained in 1940 National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide, available at sporting goods establishments.

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Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying of Spring Merchandise Takes On Momentum

Business and Industry

Lamont Asks Support For Hull Treaties

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas W. Lamont, partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., describing himself as "a lifelong Republican" urged renewal of legislation for the Hull reciprocal trade agreements.

In an article in Colliers Magazine he said Republican opposition to the Hull agreements "would jeopardize the success of any Republican administration that might win office next November, for the reason that the next four years for America must be made to produce expanding, not dwindling trade."

Mr. Lamont wrote he had not seen one criticism of the Hull program "that even began to prove that the operation of the treaties has been detrimental to America's national interests."

He urged Republicans to recall that the late President William McKinley "the high priest of protection" advocated "sensible trade arrangements" and warned Congress that "we must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing."

While America was a debtor nation, Mr. Lamont said, it derived some advantage from restrictive tariffs, but after 1916 America ceased to be a debtor nation and became a creditor nation. He continued:

"As a creditor instead of debtor the natural course would have been for us straightway to begin cautiously to lower our tariffs and to encourage imports, to follow President McKinley's advice and make trade more of a two-way street. Such a gradual change of policy would not for a moment have meant a diminution of our prosperity. It would simply have helped to put foreign nations where, by having a chance to sell us more goods, they would become profitable customers of ours on a vastly increased scale."

Instead, he said, tariffs were increased, and foreigners borrowed money instead of using trade balances to pay, producing "a very lively export business from America, built in part on the quicksands of overlending."

Subsequently, he said, the "hodge-podge Hawley - Smoot Tariff of 1930" was the "last straw." A score of nations followed suit, developing "the vicious circle of higher tariff barriers all around" . . . "which unquestionably has been one of the factors contributing to the rivalry and bitterness preceding the outbreak of the European war."

Auto Output Off Slightly in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated this week's output of the country's automobile plants at 100,855 units, compared with 102,670 last week and 78,705 this week a year ago.

The slight decline was attributed to one week shutdowns in two plants.

Placing the February output at "more than 410,000 units," Ward's said the first quarter would see at least 1,300,000 cars and trucks completed.

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Reports Progress

David Sarnoff
President of the Radio Corporation of America.

R. C. A. Income Has 9 Per Cent Increase Over Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Radio Corporation of America reports a net income for 1939 of $8,802,811 after all taxes and charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 35 cents a share on the 13,881,016 shares of common stock. This compares with net in 1938 of $7,412,072 or 30 cents a common share. Gross income of the RCA system last year was $110,494,398, against $99,968,110 in 1938, an increase of 10 per cent.

Cost of operations for the year, according to the report, was $96,567,423, compared with $86,576,979, a rise of $9,990,044. This reflects the increased volume of business and includes the cost of goods sold, the cost of operating the broadcasting, television and communication services, and the cost of research, development, advertising, selling and administration.

Reviewing operations, Mr. Sarnoff and James G. Harboard, chairman of the board, in a joint letter to shareholders, declared that in 1939 "R C A. enlarged the scope and usefulness of all its services to the public and strengthened its position in every field of radio." More radio sets, according to the letter, are in use in the United States than in all of the rest of the world combined. "With some 45,000,000 receivers in American homes and automobiles," it says, "radio is more than ever an integral part of our national life."

In 1939 the monthly average number of employees of the corporation and its subsidiaries was 20,716, compared with 18,046 in 1938, an increase of 2,670. At the year-end the total was 22,913, against 19,177 at the end of 1938. There were approximately 244,000 holders of all classes of RCA stock on Dec. 31, 1939.

Commodity Prices Advance 0.4 P. C. In Feb. 24 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Following the steady decline which began early in the year, wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.4 per cent during the week ended February 24, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index. Increases in prices for farm products and foods largely accounted for the advance in the all-commodity index which rose to 78.6 per cent of the 1926 average.

In addition to increases in the farm products and foods group, a minor advance was recorded for chemicals. The hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, and housefurnishing goods groups declined slightly. Fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at last week's level.

Advancing prices for agricultural commodities, together with marked increases in prices of raw silk and raw jute, caused the raw materials group index to rise 0.7 per cent. A minor advance was recorded in the index for finished products and average prices for semimanufactured articles were steady.

The index for the large group of "all commodities other than farm products" registered a fractional advance while the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods" was unchanged from last week.

(1926-100)	Feb. 24 1940	Feb. 17 1940	Jan. 27 1940 to Feb. 24 1940	Feb. 25 1939 to Feb. 24 1940
Commodity Groups				
All commodities	78.6	78.3	—0.6	+ 2.3
Farm products	69.4	68.6	+ .3	+ 2.5
Foods	71.0	70.5	+ .6	— .6
Hides & leath'r prod	102.7	103.1	—1.2	+11.1
Textile products	74.2	74.4	—3.3	+13.1
Fuel & light mat'ls	73.0	73.0	— .5	— .5
Metals & metal prods	95.3	95.3	— .4	+ .8
Building materials	93.0	93.2	— .7	+ 3.3
Chemicals & drugs	77.7	77.5	+ .1	+ 2.2
Housefurnish'g goods	89.5	89.6	— .8	+ 3.3
Miscel commodities	77.2	77.2	— .3	+ 5.8
Raw materials	72.9	72.4	— .5	+ 2.8
Semimanufact'd arts	79.6	79.6	—2.0	+ 7.0
Finished products	81.5	81.4	— .5	+1.4
All com'dities other than farm prods	80.6	80.5	— .9	+ 2.3
All com'dities other than farm prod'ts and foods	83.3	83.3	— .8	+ 3.6

To Reorganize Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported that an overwhelming majority of creditors and stockholders who had voted had approved a commission's proposal to reorganize the Chicago and Great Western Railroad.

Many Changes Are Expected In Labor Board

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—Substantial changes in both the National Labor Relations Act and in its method of administration are expected to be recommended to the House of Representatives next week when the Smith Committee, after months of investigation and testimony, brings in its report.

Although the enactment of amendments to the Wagner Act at this session is problematical because of the desire for early adjournment, the report is said to promote a reorganization of the personnel of the Labor Board and to pave the way to subsequent alterations in the Law itself.

The essential objectives of the majority of the Special House Investigating Committee, headed by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, are:

1. To separate the Labor Board's function to investigate violations of the right of collective bargaining from its role of prosecuting and trying the alleged violators.
2. To extend to the federal courts broader powers of review.
3. To allow employers the right to petition for an election of employee bargaining representatives whenever the employer is caught between warring factions of labor.
4. To insure the right of freedom of speech on the part of both employer and employee.
5. To prevent unions involved in jurisdictional disputes from petitioning for an election unless the election is clearly to determine employee representation for collective bargaining purposes.
6. To open the way for reorganization of the personnel of the Board.
7. To guarantee more exacting standards in the rules of evidence.

In support of some of these objectives and in the advocacy of others the United States Chamber of Commerce today announced, as the result of a poll of its 1,500 member organizations, the complexion of its program of amendments to the Wagner Act which it will advance "as correctives to make the law fairer in its operations."

The membership vote indorsed the following four propositions which the Chamber will ask Congress to incorporate in the Act:

An employer should be required to bargain with any labor organization only as representative of employees who are members and who individually have given express authority to the organization to bargain for them respecting terms and conditions of their employment.

The protection of the Act should be withdrawn from employees so long as they continue in a position violating the terms of agreements at which they have arrived through collective bargaining and the benefits of which they have accepted.

The Act should be extended to cover unfair labor practices on the part of employees, their representatives and any persons acting for any labor organization.

There should be placed in the Act direct, certain, and substantial standards for clear definition of the extent to which an employer is to be engaged in interstate commerce before he becomes subject to the Act.

Public Offerings Largest in Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended yesterday totaled $140,562,651, the second largest weekly volume since the beginning of the war, Poor's publishing Company reported.

Included in the total was a $105,000,000 refunding program of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., the biggest industrial bond financing ever undertaken under the Securities and Exchange Act.

Only 2 per cent of the week's new issues were for the purpose of obtaining new capital. The remainder represented the refunding of existing debts.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$3,549,500	$15,176,000
Public utility	26,000,000	4,500,000
Railroad	960,000	.....
Industrial	105,000,000	.....
Miscellaneous	835,000	.....
Stock	4,218,151	151,690
Total	$140,562,651	$19,827,690

Chevrolet Sales Increase Sharply Over Year Ago

DETROIT (AP)—Chevrolet Motor Division of General Motors Corporation reported that its retail outlets had distributed 46,608 new passenger cars and trucks during the first 20 days of February. This is an increase of 12,957 units over the sales for the first 20 days of February a year ago.

Used car sales for the first 20 days of the current month numbered 86,355 compared with 71,524 in the comparable period a year ago.

U. S. Trade Loan to G. B. Proposed

MELBOURNE (AP) — Joseph Ewing, Chairman of the Australian Associated Banks, suggested that Great Britain or Australia borrow $100,000,000 in the United States to be used for ordinary trade purposes, distinct from war requirements.

Netherlands Extends Credits To Promote Shipping Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—That the Netherlands Government was aware that it had to maintain the position of the national merchant fleet was announced in an official statement here recently.

For this purpose the Government has granted facilities for building credits through the Government institution, the "Company for supporting the national shipping interests" (Benas).

"Benas" was established in 1932. Owing to the depression in the shipping industry in that year and the high debts of the companies, it was not only impossible to make profits, but it was impossible to cover even the fixed charges.

For these reasons it was necessary to help the distressed companies and to avoid their entire elimination, which would have been such a loss to the national shipping industry.

Building Costs High

At the present time, however, the position of the shipping industry is very different from what it was in 1932. Owing to the unfavorable relation between the construction costs and the freight rates in the years 1938 and 1939, the Netherlands shipbuilding industry in these years did not receive sufficient new orders. The building costs were so high and the freight rates so low that the building of new vessels was impossible.

After September, 1939, the uncertainty increased substantially and the construction costs were rising enormously. This was of course also the case with the freight rates. Owing to the uncertain outlook, the high building costs and the small reserves of the shipping companies after many meager years, the Netherlands Government decided to grant new credits to the shipping companies for building new vessels.

The "Benas" grants credits to all companies which, though unable to finance new building, can give sufficient guarantees of their financial soundness.

In the long run the shipping industry is profit-making, but experience of crisis years makes it clear that a company must be very careful when borrowing money. When there is a bad year and the company is unable to pay interest and redemption, the mortgage bank or the bondholders are discontented, so that it is possible that the shareholders will also be threatened.

Conditions Flexible

For these reasons the conditions of the "Benas" are very flexible as the purposes of these conditions are to save the companies from coming under the pressure of interest and repayment burdens in difficult times.

In prosperous times companies have the opportunity to repay credits to "Benas" more quickly. Interest payment and redemption are thus dependent on the profits of the company.

The credits of "Benas," however, are not to exceed 50 per cent of the building costs and the credits are only to be granted when it is impossible to finance the construction of new vessels in any other way.

As long as the credit is outstanding "Benas" must approve the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company concerned.

This does not mean that the Government will acquire too large an influence in the shipping industry. The operations remain in the hands of the companies and the control of "Benas" is only restricted to the bookkeeping, as interest payment and redemption is dependent on the profits.

Many shipping line companies dispose over large reserves, so that these, naturally, will not need to make use of the Government credit facilities. The tramp shipping companies, however, which suffered more through the crisis, have generally no reserves and are the first to request these credits.

At the end of October, 1936, the credits granted by "Benas" amounted to only 12,800,000 guilders ($6,786,800) and on April 1, 1939, to 24,200,000 guilders. The total sum is, however, now much larger, but figures are not yet available.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

At the end of the fifth month of war, argument is still raging over our war-time economic policies. Readers of this column may perhaps have felt that during the course of the war I have given too much space to general discussion of economic policy.

I have done so for two reasons. One is that with the outbreak of war much of the statistical material necessary for studying individual problems ceased to be available. But the major reason for spending so much space on general economic discussion is that this truly reflects the attention given to such discussion in England.

It is right to say that at present the main basis of criticism of the government is that it has no economic program and no economic commander-in-chief.

This criticism is made by men of all parties and of no party; it is not being used in England as a political weapon to bludgeon the government, but is criticism born of practical contact with the difficulties caused by lack of policy, and is designed to provoke this government into adopting better methods, not to replace this government by a new one in a political sense.

Measures Adopted

In response to the pressure of public opinion the government has adopted various measures, which in the opinion of its present members, meet all valid criticism. The organization to cope with general economic problems is briefly this.

At the bottom is an Economic Adviser, Lord Stamp, who is assisted by Mr. Henry Clay, from the Bank of England, Mr. H. D. Henderson, Professor Jewkes from Manchester University, and Mr. E. A. G. Robinson from Cambridge. This may be called the Brain Trust, and presumably it has the assistance of a competent staff. Above this in rank is a committee of permanent heads of departments (i. e. of civil servants) and Lord Stamp is chairman of this committee.

Above this again is the Economic Policy Committee of the Cabinet, over which Sir John Simon presides and which Lord Stamp attends. This again is responsible to the War Cabinet, which has nine members: the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Foreign Secretary, the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, the Ministers responsible for the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force, and Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Hankey, without departmental responsibility.

Lord Stamp is a most versatile man, with a tremendous capacity for work. It can hardly be doubted that he, with his advisers, has drawn up recommendations to the government dealing with every issue on which the government has been attacked for lack of policy.

The trouble is that under the present framework, economic affairs are not the responsibility of any single minister, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer is jealous of any attempt to create such an economic commander-in-chief, and the war cabinet, being composed in the main of department heads, is incapable of adopting the detached attitude necessary if it is to have a general grasp of the economic problems due to the war, and an ability to solve those problems.

Demand for Chief

The demand for an economic commander-in-chief is thus closely related to the demand for a war cabinet composed of five or six members, as during the last war, none of whom should have any departmental responsibility.

It has frequently been said in the British press that such a war cabinet will not be formed unless and until we have suffered a reverse in the conduct of the war. No such reverse will be forthcoming so long as the war continues in air and on sea and land on its present scale.

But economic difficulties are constantly cropping up. Criticisms have centered in turn on the Ministry of Food, of Agriculture, of Shipping, the Board of Trade, and the Mines Department. The Minister of Economic Warfare, on the whole, has had a good press, since we have evidence only of its successes, and hear little as yet of its failures, if there are any.

As each criticism has developed there has been some slight concession by the government or the department concerned, to meet public criticism, but the major problem remains exactly as it stood at the beginning of the war.

Two such concessions have just been announced. The Board of Trade has been condemned for not developing British exports; an advisory council of prominent business men is to be formed to advise the new President of the Board of Trade, Sir Andrew Duncan, on this problem.

The government has also been attacked for not having any proper plan to control prices and prevent inflation, particularly in relation to the numerous increases in wages rates which have been granted to meet rising costs of living. The Chancellor has disclosed that subsidies costing us at present around one million sterling a week are being granted to keep down the prices of various foodstuffs and so prevent a rising cost of living.

Coal Problem

The cold weather in January produced in England, as in all Europe, a severe delay in transport of coal. It found many centers in England without sufficient local stocks to cope with the delayed deliveries, and there have been many very serious shortages of coal. This is only temporary but it could have been avoided.

The government had plans for building up coal stocks in consuming centers, since a dislocation of transport was anticipated for other than weather reasons when the war started. But the plans were not ready in time.

Every instance of this kind of difficulty comes right home to the individual consumer, taxpayer and voter, and naturally and rightly raises in their minds the question whether the difficulty is an inevitable result of the war, or whether it is due to some fault of our political or economic organization.

Pressure on the government for a reorganization of the cabinet and the means of deciding economic policy is much more likely to come at present from the desire to improve efficiency than from indignation caused by a military failure.

Retail Sales Show Increase Of 3 to 9 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Spring merchandise took hold with fair promise this week although retail buyers tuned their buying to the weather report, Dun & Bradstreet said in a weekly survey.

Gains for the country as a whole over last year were estimated at from 3 to 9 per cent.

Shoppers who did brave the late winter storms were good spenders, the agency said, but bad weather in many sections made for irregular gains over last year.

"For many stores, this week was the start of the Easter selling period," the review said.

"Women's accessories were among the fastest moving of the non-sale items, with the vogue for matching bags, gloves, and shoes contributing appreciably to volume.

"Demand tended to lag in men's furnishings, but sales of work clothes were exceptionally brisk and some retailers reported total clothing sales so far in 1940 were the best for any comparable period in several years.

"Mid-winter furniture promotions concluded with substantial gains over last year.

"Grocery volume was slightly below a year ago in neighborhood stores, and ahead by a wide margin in supermarkets.

"The automobile trade, with an expansion in sales of 25 to 35 per cent, continued to report buying strong in both rural and industrial sections."

"Except on the Pacific Coast, where high winds and heavy rains seriously impeded all trade activity, most leading cities recorded some gain over 1939. For the Pacific Coast the year-to-year comparison showed a decline of 2 to 7 per cent.

"In other regions, advances ranged up to 5 to 12 per cent for the South and 6 to 15 per cent for the Middle West. New England was ahead by 3 to 8 per cent, the East by 2 to 6, Southwest by 2 to 4, and Northwest by 5 to 9."

Standard Oil Co. Quarter Dividends Total $22,006,851

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Cash dividend payments by the companies of the Standard Oil group for the first quarter of 1940 are estimated at $22,006,851, a decline of 1.3 per cent from the total of $22,294,925 distributed by these companies during the first quarter of 1939, according to figures compiled by the New York Stock Exchange firm of Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.

In the preceding or final quarter of 1939 a total of $67,874,953 was disbursed by the group, payments in that period having included the semi-annual dividends of several of the larger companies which make payments only in the second and fourth quarters.

A majority of the companies normally making payments in the first quarter are paying the same amounts in the current quarter as in the similar period of last year.

The decline reported in the total for the group reflects the smaller distribution by Standard Oil Company of California, which declared only the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share, whereas at this time last year the regular payment was supplemented by an extra of 5 cents per share.

The reduced payment by the Standard Oil Company of California, the only member of the group paying less this quarter than a year ago, was partially offset by increased payments by Buckeye Pipe Line Company, Southern Pipe Line Company, South West Pennsylvania Pipe Lines and Union Tank Car Company.

Your Income Tax

No. 26

Deduction for Tax on Motor Gas

If an automobile is used for both business and pleasure, those maintenance and operating expenses which constitute allowable deductions for Federal income-tax purposes should be allocated to the two uses on the basis of the time the car is used for each. For example, if the total expense of operation and maintenance, plus depreciation for the taxable year amounted to $800, and the car was used three-fourths of the time for business and the balance of the time for pleasure, the allowable deduction, for Federal income-tax purposes, would be $600.

In general, taxes are deductible only by the person upon whom they are imposed and by whom they are paid. If a law imposing a tax on gasoline by its terms imposes the tax on the consumer and not on the dealer, the consumer may deduct as a tax, for Federal income-tax purposes, the amount of the gasoline tax paid by him; but the taxpayer must have kept records of the payment of such taxes in order that the deduction may be substantiated as is required by the law and the regulations. The Federal gasoline tax is not deductible by the consumer. The taxpayer may ascertain whether a State gasoline tax is deductible by the consumer or by the dealer by addressing an inquiry to the collector of internal revenue for his district.

In any case where the gasoline purchased is used for business purposes, the tax may be regarded as a part of the cost of the gasoline and deducted as a business expense; but in such case the gasoline tax cannot be deducted separately as a tax under the item of taxes.

Utility Trustees

Wide World

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Above: Dr. Willard L. Thorp, economist, now associated with Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. Below: Dennis J. Driscoll, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission. Appointed Trustees of the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation, subsidiary of the Associated Gas and Electric Company. A third trustee, Walter H. Pollak, was selected for the company. The appointments were made by Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell, who is supervising reorganization proceedings of the company.

Three Trustees For Assoc. Gas Named by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A trustee for the Associated Gas and Electric Company and two trustees for the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation, a subsidiary of the former company, have been chosen by Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell who is supervising the reorganizing proceedings of the company.

Walter H. Pollak, a lawyer in New York City, was named sole trustee of the company. Dr. Willard L. Thorp, economist, and Dennis J. Driscoll, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, were appointed trustees for the corporation.

In announcing his selection of trustees, Judge Leibell said that he had informed the Securities and Exchange Commission of his choice and "the commission, after due deliberation, raised no objection to the appointment."

Mr. Pollack has had considerable experience in both civil and criminal lawyer. In 1929 he was counsel to Robert Moses, who served as Moreland Act Commissioner in the investigation of the affairs of the defunct City Trust Company. He was appointed a special master to take testimony on a possible adjustment of claims of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Manhattan Railway Company against each other.

Dr. Thorp is a former director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He is with Dun & Bradstreet, as chief economist and is editor of Dun's Review.

Mr. Driscoll was named chairman of the Public Service Commission in March, 1937, by Governor Earle.

Canada's External Trade Has Increase

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's external trade, exclusive of gold, rose to $161,957,982 in January compared with $114,552,537 in January, 1939, an increase of $47,405,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported

Exports rose to $90,853,837 from $70,809,853 while imports amounted to $71,104,145 compared with $43,742,684. The balance of trade was favorable to Canada to the extent of $19,749,692 in January compared with $27,067,169 in the same month last year.

War Buying In U. S. Tops Gold Imports

NEW YORK (AP)—The nations of the world, in the urgent war activity and armament building race, now are buying goods and war supplies in the United States faster than they are shipping gold here.

Moreover, foreign spending during the past four months in this country has aggregated around four-fifths of a billion dollars, averaging at least $200,000,000 monthly.

These facts were disclosed in the monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The bank reported that in the four weeks ended February 28 the United States gold stock, fed by imports, climbed another $234,000,000, an average weekly gain of $58,000,000.

Gold came here from, widely scattered countries,—from Norway to South Africa and from Canada to Australia.

The bank said:

"In spite of the large sales of gold to the Treasury, most of which were for foreign official accounts, foreign central bank balances in the Reserve banks showed a net reduction of $26,000,000 during this priod, indicating that foreign expenditures here have been exceeding foreign sales of gold to this country.

"While some transfers of funds to this country for the account of non-residents of the countries at war have been reported, it seems fair to assume that a large part of the proceeds of the gold imports and the reduction in foreign central bank balances in this country was actually spent in this country by foreigners, including foreign governments.

"The figures for the past month, together with similar figures for other recent months, suggest the rate of foreign spending in the United States well above that indicated by the reported excess of merchandise exports over imports.

"In the past four months foreign spending here appears to have averaged at least $200,000,000 a month."

Lifting Of Oil Shutdowns Asked To Supply War Demand

AUSTIN, Tex., (AP)—The Texas Railroad Commission has been asked to lift Wednesday shutdowns in the East Texas oil field to supply a demand of French purchasers for 65,000 to 70,000 barrels of oil daily.

Commissioner Earnest O. Thompson said the request was made by Ray Starnes of Gladewater and was, in so far as he knew, the first tangible showing of demand caused by the European war.

Mr. Starnes was directed to present his request as a formal order, accompanied by purchasers' contracts.

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Union Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	601,150
1940 volume to date	30,057,610
1939 volume to date	39,697,197

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Aircrafts Gain

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Aircrafts moved to the rise today, lifting some of the more backward shares and placing the stock market in the "uneven" category.

Earlier downward tendencies were overcome toward the final hour of the short session, but changes in either direction were only fractional.

On the upside were United Aircraft, Martin, Eastman, Union Carbide, General Electric Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Western Union, Loft, Standard Oil of N. J., and Bethlehem.

Quoted lower were Chrysler, Goodrich, Electric Power & Light, United Gas Improvement, Southern Pacific and Pennsylvania Railroad.

Commodities dealers were interested in Finland's quick move to buy gasoline, oil, grain and other vital supplies in the United States with the $20,000,000 credit made available in Washington.

Bond Market Uneven

Bond buyers dabbled in a selected group of high-priced loans today while lower rated corporates slipped down a notch.

Utility company issues seemed barely ruffled by the latest SEC drive toward geographical integration of their properties. Many in the group, in fact, traded at slightly improved prices, including Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s and Montana Power 3¾s.

Others attractive to buyers at the start of the final hour included N. Y. Steam 3½s, Union Pacific 3½s of '71, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and American Telephone 3¼s of '66.

Losers included Shell Union 2½s, Western Union 5s of '60, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62.

Highlight of trade in the foreign dollar list was 1½-point gain in Denmark 6s. Encouraging to demand, some brokers said, was quick Congressional action toward extending credit to Finland.

Only deal of consequence in the Federal security list was a 5-32 point raise in HOLC 2¼s of '44-'42.

Waiting Attitude Adopted by Wool Buyers; Few Sales

Weekly Wool Review

New Arizona wools are offered in the Boston market, around 88 cents scoured basis, delivered mills, but takers are difficult to find, the entire trade following a more or less waiting attitude in regard to domestic wools.

Dealers have recently bought wools in Arizona on a scoured basis of 82 to 85 cents, landed Boston, or nearly a dime above the idea of value held by topmakers.

Left-over wools in the West, are being offered at somewhat easier prices, apparently to clean them up before the new clip comes on the market. Bids of potential buyers, however, are often too low to secure the wools.

In fact, most holders of domestic wools in Boston are marking time, without attempting to shade values for the sake of moving wool.

Values of wool here have worked some so that it is now possible to frequently buy wool in Boston cheaper than it can be imported from either South America or South Africa. Only a relatively few weeks ago the situation was reversed, and high prices in the domestic market encouraged the purchase of large quantities of Cape wools in South Africa.

Demand for imported wools is limited at the moment, and even Canadian interest in this market seems to have paused a bit. Imported Australian fine wools, super warp, are quoted at 68 to 70 cents, scoured, in bond, for spot wools in Boston. South American 60s, are around 34 cents, in the grease, in bond for Montevideos, on spot in Boston.

Gypsum Industry Probe Is Started

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Jackson announced today that a broad of investigation of the gypsum industry has been undertaken as a part of the nation-wide anti-trust inquiry into building costs. Gypsum is a basic constituent of wall plaster.

Mr. Jackson said the subpoenas had been issued directing 12 of the leading national producers of gypsum products to appear before a special grand jury here Monday. Those subpoenaed were not named.

The investigation was prompted, he said, by numerous complaints that prices for gypsum had been "high, uniform and rigid for a period of many years" despite a decline in the prices of most other building materials during the depression.

Piano Shipments Mount

CHICAGO—Piano shipments for January were reported at 9,862, which is 15.78 per cent ahead of shipments in January of 1939, 63 per cent ahead of January, 1938 and 546 per cent ahead of the same month in 1933. This is the largest number of shipments made in any January since the National Piano Manufacturers started keeping monthly records in 1931, W. A. Mennie, secretary of the Association, reported.

Penick & Ford, Ltd.

NEW YORK (AP)—Penick & Ford, Ltd., makers of sugar cane and corn products, and subsidiaries, reported today for 1939 profits of $1,458,456, equal to $3.95 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,-130,921, or $2.09 a share, in 1938. The company has plants at New Orleans, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Columbus, Georgia, and Burlington, Vt.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	M'r 1
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Feb28
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'r 1
22⅝	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18	18	18	Feb28
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	12	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb28
7	6¼	AlaskaJun.(.15e)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅜	9½	Alleg pf xw	4	11	10½	10½	Feb21
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10	10	10	Feb24
16¼	13⅜	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb13
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Sti (¼e)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 1
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	174¾	174¾	174¾	+ ¼
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	2	14	14	14	Feb28
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	2	67½	67½	67½	Feb28
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	2	36½	36¼	36¼	M'r 1
16	14½	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	15	15	15	Feb29
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 1
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Feb28
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	2	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
21	19⅝	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'r 1
50¼	41¾	Am Airlines	3	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
11½	10¼	Am Bank Note	3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	12	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ¾
45⅜	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ¾
116½	112	Am Can (4)	8	115⅛	115¼	115¼	M'r 1
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	6	172⅞	172⅞	172⅞	Feb26
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
51¾	42	Am Car pf	3	43	43	43	M'r 1
23½	19⅜	Am Ch&C (.40e)	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
109	108¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	108¼	108¼	108¼	
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137¼	137¼	137¼	M'r 1
8¾	6	AmColtype(¾e)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	2	13	13	13	M'r 1
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	31	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	21⅜	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	6	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
35¾	28⅛	Am Haw SS (1a)	5	31	31	31	+ ½
6¼	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
37	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	58⅞	58⅝	58½	M'r 1
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	29	29	29	M'r 1
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
41½	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	Feb23
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	3	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	Feb27
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	2	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	56	56	56	+ ⅞
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	1	14	14	14	
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	Feb29
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	6	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
3⅛	2⅜	Am Power & Lt	46	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
63¼	52½	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	1	53	53	53	−1½
54	43¾	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	3	44⅜	44½	44½	
10⅝	9	Am Rad & St S	25	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	3	67¾	67¾	67¾	M'r 1
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	M'r 1
52⅛	46	Am Sm&R ⅛pf(e)	3	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
146⅛	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142	142	142	Feb29
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Feb29
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	4	13	13	13	
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	2	15¼	15	15	Feb24
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	92	92	92	⅝ —
16¼	14½	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	15	14⅜	14⅜	Feb29
172¾	167¾	Am T & T (9)	2	172¼	172¼	172¼	
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	3	86⅞	86⅞	86⅛	M'r 1
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	88	87⅝	88	+ ½
150½	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	M'r 1
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	
12⅜	9⅜	Am Water Wks	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	3	95¼	95¼	95¼	−1¼
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
47¼	41½	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	M'r 1
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 1
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	Feb24
31½	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	12	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
38⅛	35¼	Anacon W & C	1	37½	37½	37½	Feb21
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	5	20	20	20	— ¼
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	14⅜	14	14	Feb27
2⅞	2⅛	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	35	35	35	M'r 1
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	8	110	109¼	110	Feb29
6⅛	5¼	Armour Ill	30	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
51½	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	3	51½	51	51½	M'r 1
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64⅜	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¾e)	3	40⅛	40	40	
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	3	10⅜	10	10	— ½
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb29
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Feb14
85	70	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	2	72	71	71	Feb20
43	36⅜	Associates I (2)	1	44	44	44	+1
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	3	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
54¾	50⅛	AT&SF pf(2½e)	3	51	50¾	51	
23½	17⅞	Atl Coast Line	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
16	13¾	A'l G&W Indies	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 1
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
23¾	20⅛	Atl Refining (1)	4	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108½	107⅞	107⅞	Feb19
87⅛	63⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	12	93¾	88¾	88¾	
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'r 1
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	2	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅛
7¾	6	Atlas Tack	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Auburn Auto	10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	39	4⅞	4	4⅞	+1
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	12	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
		B					
18	14⅜	Bald Loco ct	5	15½	15½	15½	
6⅜	5	Balt & Ohio	7	5½	5	5	
8	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	M'r 1
14⅞	11⅝	Bangor & Ar	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Feb29
15⅜	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
8¾	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	3	7¾	7½	7½	M'r 1
13⅜	10⅜	Barnsdall (.15e)	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
31⅞	25¾	Bayuk Cig (½e)	9	31½	31½	31½	
29½	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Feb27
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	+1
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	M'r 1
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb28
33½	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	15	31¾	31¾	32	+ ⅛
22⅜	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55⅞	55¾	55¾	Feb29
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
33¼	70½	Beth Steel (1e)	2	75⅞	75⅛	75⅜	— ⅛
20¾	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	120¼	120	120¼	Feb28
34½	27	Bigelow-S 1e)	1	27	27	27	M'r 1
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Deck (1)	1	21	21	21	Feb28
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	3	10	10	10	
21¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	3	18⅛	18	18	Feb29
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	1	23	22⅞	23	
26	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	M'r 1
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	24	24	24	M'r 1
23⅜	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	7	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	7	22½	22¼	22½	
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb28
35¾	31½	Bower Roll B (3)	4	33½	33½	33½	Feb29
6⅞	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 1
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	3	11	10⅝	11	
22¾	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	38½	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb28
53	51¼	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51½	51½	51½	M'r 1
2⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 1
55	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	55	55	55	M'r 1
17⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	3	17	17	17	
20⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	16	19⅜	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
85	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	85	84½	85	M'r 1
59½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	3	56½	56½	56½	
25½	20⅞	Bwly Un G (¼e)	2	21	21	21	
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	1	35	35	35	Feb28
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	9	25⅜	24¾	25¼	+ ¾
10½	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	2	9⅜	8⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	1	5¼	5½	5¾	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	11	6	6	6	+ ⅛
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
21⅝	18⅜	Burling Mill (1)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M.(.10e)	4	12	12	12	
4⅜	3¼	Bush Terminal	3	3⅝	3½	3½	M'r 1
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb24
4⅛	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Byers (A.M) Co	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	9	13½	13½	13½	Feb26
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅞	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
8⅛	6⅛	Cal & Hec (¼e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	3	14½	14	14¼	Feb29
22⅜	16½	Can Dry (½g)	13	20⅜	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	4¾	Canad Pacific	41	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	
40½	38¼	Can Mills(3½g)	3	38½	38¼	38½	M'r 1
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
27	23	Carpent (½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
3½	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	4	3	3	3	Feb29
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	68	68	68	M'r 1
56½	47¼	Catepil Tract(2)	5	49¾	49¼	49½	M'r 1
30⅜	26⅞	Celanese (½a)	3	28½	28½	28⅝	
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	26	11⅜	11¼	11¼	M'r 1
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	23½	23½	23½	
2⅞	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb21
9	6¾	Cent Viol St(½g)	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb26
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5¼	5½	Feb26
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ⅛
6⅝	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb29
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	1	23	23	23	M'r 1
20½	15	Checker Cab	3	20	19¾	20	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	39	Ches&Ohio (2½)	7	39	38⅞	39	
97½	94⅞	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	95	95	M'r 1
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	7	4½	4½	4½	
1⅜	1	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2	2	2	Feb28
2½	2	Chi & N West	6	¼	¼	¼	
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 1
12⅜	9¾	Chi M St P&P	6	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	16	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 1
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	M'r 1
43¼	38½	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	+ ⅛
49⅞	46	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	M'r 1
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	M'r 1
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	
⅜	⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb28
12⅞	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 1
6¼	4⅝	Childs Co	3	6	6	6	
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	17	84	83¼	84	+ ½
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
3¾	3	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	34	33⅞	33½	Feb28
40¾	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	9	40	40	40	+ ⅛
39¾	35¼	Climax M(1.20a)	7	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅝
44⅜	35¾	Cluett P (½e)	6	43¼	42¾	42¾	
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	120½	120½	120½	M'r 1
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62¾	62½	62½	Feb28
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	9	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
106½	103⅞	Colgate-P pf (5)	5	105	105	105	+ ⅛
105½	103¾	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Feb28
35⅛	30	Collins & A (2e)	1	31½	31½	31½	Feb28
19¾	17⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb29
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	M'r 1
26⅛	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	4	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	M'r 1
7⅜	5⅞	Col Gas & El	156	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	87	87	87	−1¾
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21	21	21	Feb29
28½	24	Col Carb (1e)	4	95	93½	95	M'r 1
48	46½	Comi Credit (4)	18	46¼	46	46	— ⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Feb21
55¾	51¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	4	54	54	54	+ ⅛
112½	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112½	112½	112½	M'r 1
15⅜	13⅛	Comi Solvents	10	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	38	1⅛	1	1	
73¼	63¾	Com&Sou pf(5)	4	65	65	65	M'r 1
32⅝	30½	Com Edis (1.80)	28	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb24
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum (¼e)	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	M'r 1
29½	25½	Cons Aircraft	7	27⅜	27½	27¼	— ⅜
14⅜	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	35	13¼	12¼	12¾	— ⅝
8⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	17	31½	30¾	30¾	— ¼
109	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	108¾	108½	108½	M'r 1
1¼	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	Feb29
9½	8½	Con F pf.(¼k)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb29
43⅜	33¾	Cons Laundries	13	4	4	4	M'r 1
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	12	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	M'r 1
43⅜	38⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	4	4	4	— ⅜
18	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	5	18½	18	18	
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	102¾	102¾	102¾	Feb28
17⅛	14⅞	Container (¼e)	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
15⅜	12⅝	Cont Bak A	6	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	Cont Bak B	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	95½	95¼	95½	Feb29
47⅜	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	5	46⅝	46	46	— ¾
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	5	113½	113	113	Feb29
7⅜	6⅜	Cont Dlam Fib	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 1
40¾	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	40⅛	40¼	40⅛	
4¾	3½	Cont Motors	23	4	4	4	+ ⅛
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	10	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wallace Farm Credit Control Under Attack

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Six Democratic Senators have joined in an open revolt against efforts by Secretary Henry Wallace to revamp the Government's multi-billion dollar farm credit facilities.

Senator Gillette (D-Iowa) said he and five Democratic colleagues, acting for a number of major farm organizations which were "thoroughly aroused," would offer legislation early next week to return the Farm Credit Administration to its former status as an independent agency.

The FCA, which has loaned more that $6,000,000,000 to farmers and has about half of this outstanding, was placed under Secretary Wallace and the Agriculture Department last July by executive order of President Roosevelt.

Confer With Farm Leaders

Senator Gillette said other sponsors of the bil lto reverse the presidential order would include Senators Minton (D.-Ind.), the Democratic whip, Mead (D.-N. Y.), Truman (D.-Mo.), Hatch (D.-N. M.), and Miller (D.-Ark.).

It is known that this group and several other Senators including Republican Leader McNary (Ore.), and Capper (R.-Kan.), have been meeting with spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Grange, the National Association of Livestock Producers, the National Cooperative Council, and the National Wool Growers in drafing legislation.

Since shift of the FCA from independent status to control by Secretary Wallace there has been a series of resignations by top ranking FCA officials in protest against his policies. F. F. Hill resigned as Governor and was succeeded by A. G. Black, former Iowa Agricultural College instructor who has been closely associated with Mr. Wallace.

"Mixing Oil and Water"

As an independent agency, the FCA followed what its officers contended was strict banking procedure. Mr. Black said recently that in the future the agency would take "a broad social view" and exercise extreme leniency in cases where farmer borrowers were deemed to have a chance of eventually meeting their obligations.

"Most of the friction has came from an attempt to mix oil and water," Senator Gillette said. "Farm groups protest that the Secretary wants to mix rural relief with a credit reservoir, or public relief funds with private investment."

The Farm Credit Administration was set up to provide loans for farmers on a co-operative basis from Treasury-backed bonds sold to the public. Farmers who borrow from land banks and credit associations must take part of their loans in stock and so now have several hundred million dollars invested in agencies under the FCA.

Canadian Bank Buys Government Issue

OTTAWA (CP)—Finance Minister Ralston announced the sale to the Bank of Canada of $40,000,000 five-year 2 per cent bonds. Sale price is $99.375 and the cost to the Government is 2.13 per cent.

The bonds will be dated March 1, 1940, and will mature March 1, 1945. Interest on and principal of the new issue will be payable in Canadian funds.

Proceeds of this issue, together with cash from the Dominion Treasury, will be used for the redemption on March 1, 1940, of $65,013,636.82 five-year 3 per cent bonds. An additional $50,000,000 principal amount of the maturing issue was converted into aan equal principal amount of Dominion of Canada first war loan bonds last month.

The issue which matures on March 1 was issued to the Bank of Canada in 1935, representing the uncovered liability in respect of Dominion notes assumed by the Bank of Canada when it started business.

Dividend Meetings.

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, reported by Fitch Investors Service, are American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cannon Mills Co., Endicott Johnson Corp., Lehman Corp., Starrett (L. S.) Co., and Victor Chemical Works. A list of the meetings follows:

Monday, March 4

Cannon Mills Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Endicott Johnson Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (7% Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)

Tuesday, March 5

American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc., ($6 Pfd.) (11:15 a. m.)
Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Lambert Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
West Penn Electric Co. (6% & 7% Pfd. & Cl. "A") (11 a. m.)
West Penn Power Co. (4½% Pfd.) (11 a. m.)

Wednesday, March 6

American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
American Snuff Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)
Continental Baking Co. (8% Pfd.) (4 p. m.)
General American Investors Co., Inc. ($6 Pfd.) (12 m.)
General Time Instruments Corp. ($6 Pfd.) (3 p. m.)
Lehman Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
Starrett (L. S.) Co. (8% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
U. S. Gypsum Co. (7% Pfd.) (10 a. m.)
Victor Chemical Works (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

Thursday, March 7

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)

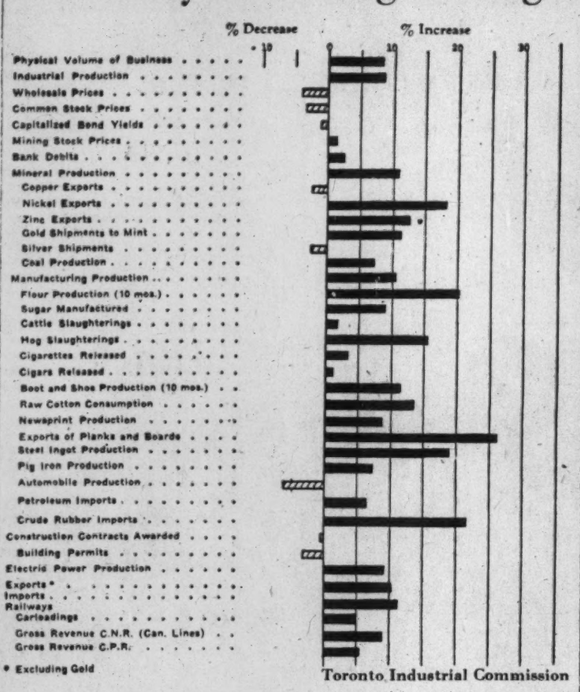
Friday, March 8

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (Pfd.) (1 p.m.)

Electrolux Profits Steady

NEW YORK—Electrolux Corporation, manufacturers of vacuum cleaners, reported net profits for the three months ending Dec. 31, 1939, of $545,468, equivalent to 44 cents a share on 1,237,500 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the period. This compares with net profits of $527,782, equivalent to 43 cents a common share, earned in the corresponding 1938 period.

Economic Situation in Canada Shown by Percentage Changes



* Excluding Gold

Toronto Industrial Commission

A comprehensive picture of the Canadian economic situation is presented in the accompanying chart which compares data for various manufacturing and business lines for the 12 months of 1939 (on a percentage basis) with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Building Off In January Data Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—January permit valuations for all types of building construction in the 2,048 cities, having a total population of more than 60,000,000, which reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, amounted to about $115,000,000, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported.

"This compares with $151,000,000 in December, 1939, and $159,000,000 in January, 1939," Miss Perkins said. "The value of Federal contracts included in these figures during January, 1940, amounted to less than $13,000,000 as compared with $36,000,000 in December, 1939, and $21,000,000 in January, 1939.

"New residential buildings for which permits were issued in January showed a decrease of 35 per cent as compared with December, 1939, while there was a decline of 11 per cent in permit valuations for new nonresidential buildings. The value of additions, alterations, and repairs increased 4 per cent.

"The steep decline in the value of new residential construction was largely caused by a sharp decrease in contracts awarded in January for United States Housing Authority projects. If U. S. H. A. projects were omitted, private residential construction would show a decrease of 15 per cent in valuation.

"As compared with January, 1939, permit valuations indicate declines for all types of structures. Residential construction showed a decrease of 13 per cent, new nonresidential construction a falling off of 48 per cent, while additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures were 21 per cent lower."

Bank Clearings Off 12.5 P. C. in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings dropped sharply below the preceding week and the comparable 1939 period during the holiday-week ended Feb. 28, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The agency pointed out the latest week contained only five days, while comparable figures were for full weeks.

Clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $4,757,741,000, or 12.5 per cent less than $5,438,523,000 in the same week of 1939 and was $363,012,000 less than the week before.

Turnover at New York amounted to $2,802,460,000, a decrease of 15.2 per cent from $3,305,952,000 in 1939.

Volume at outside centers stood at $1,955,281,000, off 8.3 per cent from $2,132,571,000 last year and the first decline in weeks.

Despite the shorter week, two outside cities gained over last year. Minneapolis was up .7 of 1 per cent and Dallas .8 or 1 per cent.

The larger declines included San Francisco 21.2, Omaha 20.1, Baltimore 18.8, Portland, Ore., 17.5, Cincinnati 12.7, Louisville 11.3.

Chicago clearances totaled $290,009,000, or 1.4 per cent less than $294,100,000 in 1939.

Bank of France Statement

PARIS, Feb. 29 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Feb. 23 showed (in millions of francs): gold, decrease 2; balances abroad 81, decrease 2; discounted commercial bills—France 4,540, increase 304; negotiable bills bought in France 7,072, increase 100; advances against securities 3,362, decrease 69; 30-day advances against government securities 244, decrease 104; temporary advances to state 29,173, increase 1,300; circulation 153,360, decrease 261; total credit to current accounts 18,389, increase 1,286. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 56.64 per cent compared with 56.97 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Bank of England Statement

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Feb. 28 showed (in thousands of pounds): circulation 631,216, increase 1,242, bullion 1,224, increase 66, reserves 50,008, decrease 1,175; public deposits 45,749, decrease 2,838, private deposits 138,261, increase 737, government securities 137,122, increase 4,264, other securities 25,016, decrease 5,268. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 27.1 per cent compared with 27.5 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Corn Pledged Against Loans Nearing Peak

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP)—The nation's corn producers, already preparing for spring planting in some sections are piling up a record breaking volume of old grain as collateral on government loans, market figures showed today.

Grain trade estimates placed total holdings of 1938 and 1939 corn under loan at almost 370,000,000 bushels. In addition, the Government has a large quantity which it took over in defeault of 1937 and 1938 loans, estimated at around 86,000,000 bushels, much of which is stored in 40,000 steel bins located throughout the commercial belt. Government officials regard a large corn reserve as necessary to prevent recurrence of distressed liquidation of livestock such as followed the small crops of 1934 and 1936.

Producers have until the end of this month to seal 1939 corn and obtain from the Commodity Credit Corporation or co-operating banks loans at 3 per cent interest based on 57 cents a bushel valuation of corn. Already almost as much corn has been pledged as collateral as was placed under the loan last season. The total to Feb. 23 was 196,400,000 bushels, comparing with 157,000,000 stored through Feb. 28, 1939. The peak figure on loans granted on the 1938 crop was 247,653,000 bushels.

With corn prices below loan rates through the fall, farmers resealed approximately 169,000,000 bushels of old corn, turning over about 86,000,000 bushels to the Government. This is held for sale at prices above the market averaging about 65 cents a bushel during February, or 8 cents above the original loan, with the Government adding storage and handling charges.

Chicago corn prices are about even with the 57 cents loan rate, but this means that values on the farm are anywhere from 5 to more than 10 cents lower, depending on the locality and distance from market. This, together with the low level of hog prices, with hogs the greatest consumers of corn, has encouraged sealing, which is most extensive, according to figures, in regions of greatest production where farm prices normally are lowest.

Average price received for corn by farmers at local markets in January was 53.2 cents per bushel, while "parity" was 82.2. Unlike wheat loans, the rate of which is based on localities and their distances from market, the corn loan is fixed at a blanket rate for the entire country. Thus, producers in areas where corn prices are highest find the loan rate less attractive.

Corn prices declined ¾-1 cent the past week, due mostly to extreme weakness of wheat, which lost 5⅜-5½, reflecting bearish crop reports, European peace talk and liquidation of loan grain. Oats lost ⅝-1¼ and rye 4⅜-5.

FSCC Buys 244,400 Dozen Eggs to Stabilize Prices

CHICAGO (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation purchased 244,440 dozens of graded fresh eggs, equivalent to more than 20 carloads, in New York and Chicago in its efforts to stabilize wholesale prices.

In Chicago, where receipts totaled more than 700,000 dozens to set a new peak for a single day's arrival since last July, Government buyers maintained their pegs for better quality eggs at 19 to 19¼ cents a dozen. Current receipts declined a cent to 16 cents a dozen, a new low for the past six weeks.

The February future remained at a discount compared with the spot market in quiet trade and closed with a net loss of 10 points at 18.7 cents.

Heard in Wall Street

The new Steagall Bill to increase the coverage and decrease the price of FDIC insurance provides an interesting parallel to recent proposals to increase the coverage and decrease the price of unemployment insurance under Title 9 of the Social Security Act. And perhaps it indicates the way political insurance systems tend to go.

The unemployment insurance reserves have swelled to such figures that labor wants more liberal benefits and employers want to at least protect the "experience rating" method of giving steady employers lower rates.

In the same way the FDIC reserves have swelled very rapidly —much more rapidly than anticipated. With deposits up from $40,000,000,000 to over $50,000,000,000 the FDIC's premium receipts on the 1½ per cent rate have correspondingly increased. Moreover, it has now practically completed the job of cleaning up the country's "problem banks." The biggest job was in New Jersey, where over $70,000,000 was needed to bail out a pretty sour situation. Nearly another $100,000,000 more has been involved in the rest of the country and the job is about done. While the liquidation division of the FDIC is pretty big, the main problems are over—and the 1½ per cent still brings in revenue to the FDIC at a steadily increasing rate.

Hence the move in the Steagall bill to lower the premium to 1/14 per cent and increase the coverage to $10,000. It has been talked of for some time. The usual premium mentioned hitherto has been 1/20 per cent. But always there has been against it, until now, the remaining clean-up job. Now the battle is likely to be joined.

Incidentally the President is reported against the increase in insurance to $10,000. Politically it doesn't sound good. And of course in this field one political tendency offsets another. It is the normal tendency for a politically-set-up insurance system to keep cutting the rates and increasing the benefits, but it is not a normal political tendency to help the banks.

Incidentally the increase in the coverage to $10,000 is in some senses academic. For various reasons the FDIC has on one or two occasions seen fit to bail out all the depositors. In the case of the $35,000,000 Integrity Trust Company of Philadelphia last winter the FDIC took over the whole thing. Some of the Philadelphia banks had been carrying the bag for some time. They agreed to take some losses and the FDIC agreed to take the rest. It thereby assumed control.

* * *

It looks as though there's still gold in them thar South American defaulted obligations. for two reasons. First, because South American trade is picking up, and South American bonds generally (except for Argentines) depend on (1) the level of commodity prices; (2) the volume of S. A.'s exports; and (3) internal politics in S. A.

The second reason is more interesting. Apparently the pump is being ingenuously primed for ultimately more South American advances, which can be eventually done through the Export-Import Bank. The Bank is being groomed for popularity via Finnish and Scandinavian "loans," and meantime Colombia has mysteriously decided to pay 3 per cent on her long-defaulted bonds. She has long been in perfectly good position to do so, having had an export balance since 1929 and being favored by new oil developments.

The Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., was unable to talk anything out of the Colombians and then the President publicly disparaged Inc.'s efforts. Then it seemed suddenly to occur to the Administration that that wasn't quite the smart tack. Now Brazilian payments are being talked, and the British are also down in Rio to be in on the deal, which makes it a little complicated. Best record in view of the difficulties is that of Chile, the silver-state which, despite earthquake, cheap copper, and synthetic nitrates, manages to keep on paying a few dollars on its external debts.

* * *

Despite recent sagging of medium grade rail bonds the bullish arguments on the rails—equities and defaulted bonds—sound pretty good. January net operating income of round $45,000,000 compares with about $33,000,000 in January, 1939, and this despite the rails' habit of increasing maintenance with good business, and also despite the heavy weather. Then the House version of S.2009 would let the ICC fix minimum rates for all competing carriers, preventing below-cost transportation. Also the Harrington amendment to the House version, prohibiting consolidations if anybody's job is hurt, is slated to go out. A similar clause hamstrung the Emergency Transportation Act of 1933, and other protections are likely such as the old informal agreement for dismissal compensation, plus the ICC's recently developed flair for protecting rail workmen in mergers.

Moreover the Commission has studied, re-studied, written and re-written reorganization plans on the trusteed roads so long that once the plans get to the Courts they have been going through with unexampled speed. These trusteed roads have been piling the money back into maintenanee in a lavish way. Maintenance costs have been sharply reduced. It used to cost $12 to lay a ton of rail and now it costs $3. That the roads are in position to take care of business increases was amply shown last fall when they successfully met the sharpest six-week acceleration in carloadings in their history. The ICC is eager to speed up consolidations. So all the roads seem to need now is business.

H. F.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m. — Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¾s '43-'40 June	101.23	101.23	101.23
1 2¾s '51-'48	108.4	108.4	108.4
1 2¾s '59-'56	106.18	106.18	106.18

Home Owners Loan

8 2¼s '44-'42	104.23	104.23	104.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	104	104
1 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Am T Pdr cv '50	106½	106½	106½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Arm Del 4s '55	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
9 AT&SF 4s '95	104½	104	104
3 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	88⅝	86⅝	86⅝
8 AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
2 A C Line 4½s '65	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
5 B & O '95 A st	25½	25½	25½
3 B&O cv 4½s '60	14	14	14
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 B&O 1st 4s '48	66½	66⅛	66⅛
2 B&O S W 5s '50	48½	48½	48½
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116	116	116
3 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	132¾	132¾	132¾
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	105½	105½	105½
7 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100¾	100⅞	100⅝
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	46	46	46
2 Bost & Me 4½s '61	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
2 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	87⅛	86⅝	87⅛
1 Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100	100	100
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
1 Can Pac 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Can Pac 4s perp	65	65	65
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	86	86	86
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	44	44	44
2 C & O 3½s '96 D	99	99	99
50 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
8 CB&Q gen 4s '58	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94	94	94
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26½	26½	26½
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	8½	8½	8½
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
16 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
35 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	24½	24½	24½
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24	24	24
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Chi & NW 4s '87	16	16	16
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	109	109	109
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50¾	50⅝	50⅝
2 Col F & I 5s '70	73	73	73
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104½	104½
17 Comwlth Edsn3½s '58	127	126⅝	127
3 Con Edis 3½s '65	108½	108½	108½
19 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105½	105½	105½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107	106⅞	107
4 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	109⅝	109	109
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞
6 D & R G West 5s 78	5½	5½	5½
2 Det Ed 4½s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s62	108	108	108
12 Erie rfg 5s 67	14¼	14	14½
22 Erie rfg 5s 75	14¼	14	14¼
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	56	56	56
28 Erie gen lien 4s 96	22½	22	22
20 Erie cv 4s 53 A	18⅝	18½	18½
3 Fairbanks Morse 4s56	107½	107½	107½
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	90½	90⅛	90⅛
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90	89⅞	90
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47½	47½	47½
10 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	111⅜	111¼	111¼
3 IC&SSL&NO 5s '63 A	48¼	47⅞	48¼
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43¾	43½	43½
11 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105	104⅞	104⅝
9 Interb R Tr 6s '32	38¾	35¼	35¼
7 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66 ct	73	72¾	72¾
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	74	74	74
16 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	12½	12½	12½
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	10½	10½	10½
4 Int Hydro cv 6s '44	70¾	70¾	70¾
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	70¾	70	70¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	99	99	99
5 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	97¾	97	97
3 Int T&T 4½s '52	40½	40½	40½
11 Int T&T 5s '56	44¼	44	44⅛
1 K C South 5s '50	68¼	68¼	68¼
5 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	80	80	80
5 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109½	109½	109½
6 Loews 3½s '46	104	104	104
5 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	100½	100½	100½
3 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	77	77	77
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	78½	78½	78½
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	78¼	78¼	78¼
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103¾	103⅞	103⅝
1 MSP&SSMar3½s78	89½	89½	89½
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14	13½	13½
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1½	1½	1½
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 O	17	17	17
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5 Mob & Oh 5s 38	38¾	38¾	38¾
5 Mob & O 4½s '77	32½	32½	32½
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
1 Nassau El 4s '51	83	83	83
2 Nassau El 4s '51ct	51	51	51
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s '51ww	107	107	107
3 Nat Distil 3½s '49	105	105	105
1 Newark Gas 5s '48	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	126	126	126
2 NY&Q'nsE&P3¼s'65	108½	108½	108½
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58⅛	58½
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
1 NYC cn 4s '98	57½	57½	57½
3 NYC 3¾s '46	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1 NYC cv 3½s '52	58½	58⅛	58½
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	75	75	75
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98 rg	52	52	52
20 NY Ch & St L 4½s '78	54	53½	53½
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	16½	16½	16½
3 NYO & W rfg 4s '92	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	106	105⅞	106
1 NYS&W 4½s '37	10½	10½	10½
15 NYS&W rfg 5s '37	18⅝	18	18
1 NYS&W Term 5s '43	52	52	52
1 NL Trap R 6s '48 st	90	90	90
1 Niagara Fls P 3¼s '66	111½	111½	111½
6 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	65	65	65
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	13¾	13	13½
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	54½	54½	54½
Uor Pac 3s 2047	40	40	40
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	110	110	110
37 Okla G&E 4s '46	106⅛	106	106
3 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	117½	117½	117½
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s '68	109	109	109
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 Pen Co 4s '63	104	104	104
6 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108⅛	108	108⅛
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101	101	101
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86⅞	85¾	85¾
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Pen RR 4s '43	109	109	109
15 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89½	89½	89½
4 Pen RR 3¼s '52	82½	82⅜	82⅝
1 Peoria&E 1st 4s 40	67	67	67
4 Ph Rd C&I cv 6s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Ph Rd C&I 5s 73	13	13	13
9 Phillips Pet 3s 48	111½	111½	111½
1 PCC&St L 4½s 77	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	72	72	72
4 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	71	70½	71
6 Por Ri AT 6s 42 unst	71	70½	71
24 PostalT&C 5s 53	23¾	23⅝	23¾
4 Ready 4½s '97A	70½	70½	70½
2 Ready 4½s '97B	71	70⅝	70⅝
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	59½	59½	59½
2 Repub Steel 5½s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Repub Steel 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
1 Repub Steel 4½s '56	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	30	30	30
5 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	60½	60½	60½
1 St LSF 5s '50B	14¼	14¼	14¼
6 St LSF 4s '50A	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 St L&SF 4s '32	17	17	17
5 StA&A Pass 4s '43	56½	56	56
15 Shulco 6½s '46 A	20	20	20
7 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Sea A L 4s 50 st	11	11	11
4 Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	2½	2½	2½
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	95⅝	95½	95½
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	101¾	101½	101½
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105½
6 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45¾	45⅝	45¾
16 So Pac 4½s 69	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
4 So Pac clt 4s 49	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 So Pac 3½s 46	52½	52½	52½
13 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	47¾	47⅝	47⅝
3 South Ry 6½s 56	80	80	80
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	75	75	75
10 South Ry gen 4s 58	57	54⅜	54⅜
3 Spokane Int 5s 55	22	21½	22
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109	109	109
5 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛
10 Third Ave 4s '60	56	55½	56
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜
5 Un Pac 2½s '71	97	97	97
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	80	80	80
6 US Steel 3¼s '48	105⅝	105⅝	106⅝
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	101	101	101
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Util P & L 5½s '47 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Warren Bros 5s '41	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 West Va P & Pap 3s '54	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	17½	17½	17½
6 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Western Un 5s '51	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Western Un 5s '60	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	99½	99½	99½
5 Wis Cen 4s '49	18⅝	18½	18⅞
1 Young S&T cv 4s '48	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛

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4 Belgium 6s '55	92½	92½	92½
1 Brazil 6½s '27-57	16½	16½	16½
7 Buen A 4½s '77	63½	63½	63½
1 Canada 5s '52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Canada 4s '60	94	94	94
2 Canada 3¼s '61	83½	83½	83½
12 Canada 2½s '45	92	92	92
5 Canada 2¼s '44	92	92	92
3 Chile 6s '60 asd	13	13	13
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	13½	13½	13½
5 Chile 6s '63 asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
12 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	33¼	32⅞	33¼
3 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	34	33¾	34
15 Denmark 5s '42	58	58	58
5 Ger Govt 7s'49	14	14	14
1 GtCon Ell Jap 4½s'50	79¾	79¾	79¾
6 Hung Mun 7½s '45	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Italy 7s-1951	70½	70½	70½
28 Japan 6½s '54	86	86	86
10 Japan 5½s '65	82	82	82
5 Mex 10 4s asd '43	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Milan City 6½s '52	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	79	79	79
2 Norway 4½s '58	71	71	71
84 Norway 4½s '65	63	63	63
2 Norway 4s '63	62	62	62
3 Panama 5s'63A st asd	69	69	69
2 Peru 1st 6s '60	9¾	9¾	9¾
9 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	9¾

Curb on Rights Eased by Chief Democracies

Continued from Page 1

the State, and an elaborate system of other special courts, base their decisions on no known code of laws.

With the State stepping in to say where the worker shall work, and how much he shall be paid, and to tell the employer how many workers he may engage, what he may pay them, and what and how much he must produce, it is clear that little personal freedom is left over.

Italy

As in Germany, Italy's law courts are not regarded as a protection for the individual against the executive.

Executive and judiciary in the Fascist State are not considered separate bodies. Therefore vilification of the Government, or insults to State officials or criticism of the Fascist Party in general—even in private conversation—are punishable by imprisonment.

While in nonpolitical cases, the individual may have little cause to complain of treatment at the hands of the courts, and while, even in political cases, the old judicial framework is maintained far more than in Germany, yet the spying and denouncing activities of the secret police, the O. V. R. A., are deliberately organized to intimidate the people. So too are such humiliating punishments for political offenses as daily reporting to the police and the obligation to remain at home within certain hours.

The ban on all meetings that could possibly slip into talking politics impresses the people with the futility of attempting to assert their rights.

With industry almost as closely controlled as in Germany, Italy has been not inaccurately described by Prof. Guy Stanton Ford as "a place where liberty is not ill-protected and ignored but positively, exultingly scorned.

"For an individual to think of himself, or a social group, as having an individual or group right to exist, is undue libertarianism. Human beings are mere cells existing for larger wholes."

Great Britain

Liberty of the individual, based on the same Bill of Rights as that which governs the American citizen, has necessarily been waived under war conditions.

That the liberties taken away by the Defense of the Realm Act of March, 1915, were subsequently regained is the main guarantee that the present extinguishment of those liberties may be temporary. Where the British people have distinguished themselves from the Germans is in their determination not to hand over all powers to the Government.

In the emergency bill rushed through last August giving the authorities power, among other things to arrest without warrant, imprison without charge, to suppress all forms of antiwar and peace propaganda, to impose a curfew on any district and to suspend the protective elements in the factory legislation, the powers given to the State seemed so dictatorial that a storm arose in Parliament in November and the Government agreed to tone down the act.

Arrest without charge is abandoned.

Imprisonment without trial is retained but the Parliament must know the details of each case.

The right to strike which could be blotted out by the disaffection clause, was retrieved.

Peace propaganda and curfew sections were limited by guarantees.

France

While the French are second to none in their determination to hold to their dearly won constitutional rights as a democracy, the individual in some ways fares less well before the French courts than he does before the tribunals of America and Britain.

In British courts protection of the accused is the predominating motive; in France this is superseded by the necessity for safeguarding the rights of society. The accused therefore in France is presumed to be guilty unless he can clear himself. He is questioned in court and may be required to give evidence against himself, while a witness is not excused for answering a question on the ground that to do so might incriminate him.

In these and other matters in which the individual enjoys less protection in the courts than is given to him in America and Britain, there is nevertheless no loss to the individual on the score of equality before the law.

In the matter of limitations upon personal liberty in war time, these are similar in most respects to the restrictions imposed in Britain, although rather more serious in consideration of the fact that government by decree in France, in one way or another, had been in effect since long before the actual outbreak of hostilities.

On Oct. 5, 1938, after the Munich settlement, the Daladier Government obtained decree powers to put through emergency financial measures. Since the war decrees have been extended to include action against anyone saying or doing anything liable to foster defeatism.

Others have been issued giving prefects discretionary powers to deport and imprison suspected persons, while Parliament was induced to pass legislation to ban Communism in all its activities. The rigor of these various restrictions has already been challenged in the Chamber, as a result of which M. Daladier has already consented to hand back to the press "entire liberty of political opinion" and to submit the censorship to strict rules laid down by Parliament.

Résumé

Personal liberty, therefore, despite the determined and partly successful efforts of the British and French Parliaments, is still on the downward trend among the more powerful nations in Europe. While the setback, particularly in the case of the democracies, is generally regarded as temporary, yet even with the democracies it can only be made so by extraordinary vigilance and resistance to pressure.

The necessity of putting the needs of the State before the rights of the individual in the democratic countries twice within a quarter of a century has considerably undermined the sanctity of personal liberty.

The action of the United States Supreme Court, therefore, in standing squarely on the liberties provided for in the Constitution, supplies not only a beacon to peoples whose rights have been blacked out, but also a definite encouragement to those fellow democracies which are still bent on regaining whatever rights have been relinquished in the cause of defense.

Practical New Deal Leaders Turn Down Own Brain-Trust

Continued from Page 1

cause the TNEC did not accept the doctrines. The presentation was really put on by the SEC, conducted by Peter R. Nehemkis, Jr., of that body, and the TNEC appeared only as a listener.

In fact, Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who is as practical a politician as they come, listened coldly, while Senator William H. King, another Democratic Senator on the body, rejected them with abhorrence. But recently Stuart Chase, who was himself an SEC adviser in the presentation, has reviewed the testimony in popular articles in Harper's and elsewhere, and this summation is comparable in some ways to the Glenn Frank presentation for the Republicans.

The so-called "brain-trust" group is admittedly small, and it may very well lose its power if such a candidate as Vice-President Garner is nominated. But the access of its members to the White House is unquestioned, and already it has given the Republicans one of their chief slogans.

The Republican Answer

Why do Republicans call the New Deal "defeatist"? The answer is to explain the philosophy itself, expounded recently by Mr. Chase. The New Deal groups do not consider it defeatist at all. They start on the assumption that America has reached a "mature economy," and that far-reaching adjustments are necessary if present idle men and idle money are to be put to work.

The Program Committee report officially takes cognizance of this philosophy and attributes it to Mr. Roosevelt in his Commonwealth Club speech in San Francisco in 1932, and again to the New Dealers in the T. N. E. C. hearing. "That it has stood in the background of New Deal thinking from the beginning," says Dr. Frank, "is not arguable, although it by no means reflects the judgment of the rank and file of Democratic leaders outside the controlling White House circle."

What then is this new philosophy? It begins with a couple of postulates, that if idle money is not put to work it breeds idle men, and that at the present time the country is saving more money than it can plow back into productive enterprise. As Mr. Chase puts it:

"If the money which flows out in the form of wages, salaries, interest, rent, profits is promptly spent for either consumers' or capital goods, the economic system will keep on an even keel. But if part of the outflow is hoarded, then the goods produced cannot be brought back at the prices asked. Some will pile up on shelves, some will sell below cost, employees will be discharged, the economy will go on part time."

Most economists agree that there is a glut of idle money just now and that savings are not finding this necessary investment so they are piling up in banks, life insurance companies, building and loan associations and the like.

The TNEC "brain-trust" group departs from the Republican doctrine which holds that business, if left alone, can solve the matter itself. America is not in a seasonal trend, nor even a cyclical trend, they charge, but in a secular (long term) trend, that might last 15 or 30 years.

Under title "Capital Not Wanted," Mr. Chase quotes TNEC testimony of Edward Stettinius, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation Board; Owen D. Young of General Electric; Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors; John W. Barriger for the Railroad Division of the RFC; Frederick B. Rentschler of United Aircraft Corporation and others that the industries named do not need outside investment capital to keep their plants running, or expanding.

"The American industrial structure," he said, "has passed through its formative stage of expansion and has matured."

Dr. Hansen's evidence is cited by Mr. Chase. This professor accepts the "matured economy" thesis, but says the difficulty may be met by (A) emergence of big new industries requiring capital in billion dollar blocks; (B) shifting of idle savings into housing and into public investment—slum clearance, conservation, schools, hospitals, rural electrification, new TVA's, farm resettlement, etc; or (C) a drastic decline in the ratio of savings to national income, stimulated by taxation which would bring about purchase of more consumers' goods. In other words people would spend their money to a greater degree rather than save it.

The group views expounded by Mr. Chase do not preclude the rise of great new industries comparable in size to the motor, and railroad industries, and most of them predict their ultimate emergence. But for the moment at any rate, the country is left with accumulating idle funds it is argued and something drastic must be done about it.

Over the period of the 20's the ratio of national savings to national income was running about 20 per cent. This meant, argues Mr. Chase—quoting Lauchlin Currie—that about $15,000,000,000 to $19,000,000,000 must annually find employment. But only about $8,000,000,000 a year did find employment in business in the 20's, he adds, the balance going into (a) housing, (b) foreign loans, (c) consumer credit (installment buying), (d) inventory accumulations, or (e) government construction. When the glut of unproductive savings finally got too big the 1929 crash came.

The TNEC group still holds that this 20 per cent of national income must find productive employment. They believe they know the cause of the depression; they think they know why 10,000,000 workers are idle. Some of them are so convinced of ther correctness that they would even like to see the Republicans win, in order to prove that any other solution is wrong. That is one reason why practical Democratic politicians distrust them. They believe the "brain-trust" element is "talking over the voters heads," and that such doctrines simply lay the Party open to Republican charges of "defeatism."

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Travis Insurance Agency
Incorporated
Insurance and Surety Bonds
604 Hildebrandt Building
Jacksonville, Fla. Phone 5-0135

F. P. CROMWELL
23 Hogan Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

Zaun Equipment Company
Grass Seed — Fertilizer
Lawn Equipment and Supplies
LAWN MOWER SERVICE
Sharpening and Repairing
J. E. DeBEVOISE, Service Mgr.
502 Riverside Ave., Phone 7-7484

LAKELAND

ARMSTRONGS GRILL
Breakfast, Luncheon Dinner
205 S. Kentucky Ave.

MIAMI

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
789 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

For Everything Electrical
Appliances and Wiring See
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

FLORIDA
MIAMI *(Continued)*

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Men's & Women's Florsheims
Enna Jettick
Dickerson
Red Cross
Cowen's 155 E. Flagler du Pont Bldg.

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. FIRST ST.
Also 1452 Washington Avenue
MIAMI BEACH

Gowns
"That Are Different"
ROSE FRANZIS
206 S. E. 1st Ave. Phone 3-2057
Clyde Court Bldg.

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

MODERN CLEANERS AND LAUNDRY
710-12 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Operating Our Own Plant
D. W. Jones, Owner Phone 25843

BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
50 S. E. FIRST STREET

Duplex Apartment For Rent
Unfurnished, clean, cool 4 rooms and bath. Garage.
1926 N. W. 22ND STREET

FILERS INC.
Groceries, Western Meats
Vegetables, Hardware
Shoes and Clothing
N. W. 7th Ave. and 95th St.
Phone 7-5044

Distinctive Printing
MODERATE PRICES
Towle Printers
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
CENTER OF SHOPPING DISTRICT

THE DON CLEANERS
Agents for
BON TON
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
8350 Biscayne Blvd. Phone 7-1269

Gulf Products GULF Tires Batteries
Lubrication a Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 BISCAYNE BLVD. PHONE 7-9296
Nice Clean Rest Rooms

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

BONDED ROOFS
PALMER'S ROOFING CO.
15 N. E. 17th Terrace Phone 2-3429
18 years in Miami
We Repair All Types of Roofs

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

The Venus Beauty Shoppe, Inc. F. A. HOOVER 130 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 2-7771
206 CORAL WAY, CORAL GABLES
TEL. 4-4455

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

COLLINS GROCERY, INC.
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor

FLORIDA
MIAMI *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.—5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
on Normandy Isle
940 Everglades Concourse, Miami Beach
Opposite the Monument
Breakfast - Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Phone 6-9112

3-WAY GARAGE
A Complete Service
3492 Main Highway Coconut Grove
W. G. MARTIN, Prop.
Phone 4-2242

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA
QUALITY FOODS—PRICED LOW
1690 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-3724
Free Delivery

Complete Interiors
Furniture Draperies
Floor Coverings Accessories
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St. Phone 3-3141

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. /W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
387 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

CUMING'S
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTING, BEAD STRINGING, ENGRAVING, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WATCH STRAPS AND BRACELETS MODERATELY PRICED.
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS
108 S. E. First St. Phone 3-4921
Sixteen years in Miami

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

Modern, Tropical, Colonial
FURNITURE
Complete Line of Nationally Advertised Furniture and Bedding
Shull Furniture Co.
763 S. W. EIGHTH ST. Tel. 2-1109
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
GIFTS
Mail orders filled
1755 Biscayne Blvd.

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 25th Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

SUTTON JEWELRY CO.

Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store

We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips

132 E. Flagler Street

Phone 2-5996 Est. 1897

MIAMI BEACH

Youthful Beauty

FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5263

IVAH BEAUTY SALON

"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"

IVAH STURM, Prop.

On the 79th Street Causeway

Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.

415 71st Street, Miami Beach

ALYCE MAYNE

629 Lincoln Road, Phone 5-2701

JEWELRY ACCESSORIES HOSIERY PERFUMES

Distributors for

DUNHILL — SCHIAPARELLI — CHANEL

Flamingo Town Shoppe

Importers

Sportswear—Millinery

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

of Distinction

818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

LOUIS' GRILL

Serving Miami Beach Since 1928

"JUST GOOD FOOD"

731 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9933

Pierre

FINE CUSTOM TAILOR and NECKWEAR

1140 LINCOLN ROAD

PHONE 5-3812

MIKE DALLETT GARAGE

AUTHORIZED

PACKARD SERVICE

STANDARD GAS

Complete Service for your car

340-23RD ST. MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

PHONE 5-6721

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY

Certified Dry Cleaners

"Established Half Century" PHONE 3176

Branch Offices

29 E. Central Ave

46 E. Church St.

1122 E. Colonial Dr.

208 E. Park Ave. Winter Park

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

Orange Avenue and Livingston

Res. Phone 7059 Bus. Phone 3563

Norman Nagel

Life Assurance—Tax Analysis Annuities

507 Florida Bank Bldg., Orlando, Fla.

AMERICAN

Laundries—Dry Cleaners

Phone 6112

Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.

Branch Office, 18 E. Church St

For Service Now

Tires Batteries

Electrical Lubrication

GIBBS SERVICE

Orange at Jackson Dial 3111

CONSULT US

on your next Permanent Wave

Select your style curls or waves

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE.

Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

Emerick's Cafeteria

All-Ways "Reliable"

A new, modern cafeteria just opened, featuring Home Cooking

216-218 N. Orange Ave.

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET

Select Meats — Vegetables and Groceries

337 NORTH SHINE ST.

Phone 7080 — Delivery Service

FOR A SUPERIOR GARDEN Use COLD SMOKE

Free booklets

Cold Smoke Products Co.

508 Brookhaven Drive Phone 6314

Only $4.59 a Month

per $100 will

REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR

or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.

Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.

MILLS & NEBRASKA

Phone 3112

SARASOTA

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP

SMART SUITS—SHOES

SHIRTS—TIES—SHOES

for Men

333 Main Street

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

HOLLAND CAFETERIA

"Famous for Good Food"

BRADENTON SARASOTA—At Five Points

Deal with Downs

DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.

DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS

330 Main Street Phone 2231

BROWN & STOKES

Insurance

REALTORS

Main St. at Five Points

Taste the Difference in

OLEANDER ICE CREAM

Retail Stores in

Lakeland

Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg

383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP

Quality Food Popular Prices

MAGNOLIA ARCADE

440 FIRST AVENUE, NORTH

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY

Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk

Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309 Clearwater 5-4201

The Garden Cafeteria

A Delightful Place to Eat.

232 Second Street, North

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM

BRUCE B. BLACKBURN

1422 LAKEVIEW AVE. SOUTH

Grade A raw and pasteurized milk products

Phones 56-115 or 87-343

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe

A complete beauty service

104 4TH ST. NORTH

MRS. LORA L. HAMILTON, Owner and Mgr.

INSURANCE

J. H. BENES

Associated with

Taggart Insurance Co.

A. G. McEACHERN, Owner

610 First Federal Building

Phone 7183

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS

Everything Musical

LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP

20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

"ACKERMAN'S"

NEWS STAND

"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"

We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines

325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

SHARRON HAT SHOP

Exclusive Millinery

116 First Ave., N. E.

St. Petersburg, Fla. Opp. Soreno Hotel

HEWITT'S

NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters

117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106

HOME OWNED

Lowrey's Dial 7536

SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET

St. Petersburg, Florida 546 Central Avenue

Roger's

1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

Men's Shoes, Clothes Hats and Furnishings

DENT & ENGLISH CO.

333 Central Ave.

"Exclusively a Men's Store"

You will find

WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES HOME BAKED GOODS at

VINOY MARKET

432 First Street North

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

Willson-Chase

St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.

Operating Furniture Dept. Willson-Chase Store

Central at Third

KANISS JEWELRY CO.

Greatest Values in Diamonds

Diamond Brokers Jewelers

Diamond Setting Expert Repairing

11 FLORIDA ARCADE

DIAMONDS WATCHES

SILVER FINER GIFTS

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry

(Ask anybody)

BRUCE WATTERS

DEPENDABLE JEWELERS

360 CENTRAL AVENUE

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE

1119 4th St. North

Fancy and Staple Groceries

Western Meats

Fruits and Vegetables

PHONE 7755

The ERMATINGER Shoppe

Importers of Panamas *Accessories* *Fine Feathers Hosiery*

Agents for

KNOX—WEYMAN—GAGE—STETSON HATS

24 Third Street North

PALM BEACH

OLA McDONALD

Shop of Original Models

102 N. County Road

Sportswear and Hats, Evening Gowns and Wraps, Coats and Dresses, Costume Jewelry and Novelties

TAMPA

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED

805-809 FLORIDA AVENUE

Furniture for any Home

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY

Complete Dairy Service

FOREMOST ICE CREAM

PHONE 4983 TAMPA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry

1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

MARY FRANSEN

Agency

Vogue Cleaners & Laundry

416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

EAT POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM

PHONE 1-1254 93 5TH AVE.

HENDERSON

Sporting Goods Co., Inc.

Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store

809 FLORIDA AVE. • 810 MARION ST.

Phone 4494

SAVE AT

Sears

in Tampa, Fla.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

...nico Radios

GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY

309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.

Telephone 4777

"A home without music is a house"

TAMPA, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

HATCH'S

is your

Complete Fashion Store

Good dressers buy good clothes from a good men's store.

GOLDSMITH'S

The Store for Men

BRALEY'S CORNER

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION

Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas

Indexed Lubrication

FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products

WEST PALM BEACH

FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

KERMAN'S

Fashions

If it is New you will find it at Kerman's Shop

116 North County Road—Palm Beach

327 Clematis Street—Fagin Arcade

West Palm Beach, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS

"Everywhere on Everything"

JAP-A-LAC Headquarters

The Glidden Paint Store

300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

West Palm Beach's Newest and Most Modern Store

NORGE

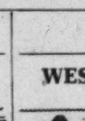
Refrigerators

Burkhardt's Electric Shop

Electrical Contractor and Dealer

207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe



We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.

2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

TEL. 4511 ESTABLISHED 1923

Use the Sun's heat for your comfort and convenience

SOLAR WATER HEATER CO.

Original Builders of Solars in Florida

Circular on Request

John F. Lanier, Agent — 5707 S. Dixie, West Palm Beach, Fla.

SONNY BOYS' FRUIT CO.

Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruits in Gift Boxes

Every Box Certified by Federal State Fruit Inspectors

2702 So. Dixie at Belvedere Road

West Palm Beach, Florida

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION

Tires, Batteries, Lubrication

Cities Service, Gas and Oil

Groceries, Accessories

L. R. JAQUISH

507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"

PUBLIX STORES INC.

Birds Eye Frosted Foods

"Where the Best Costs Less"

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8: a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY

DRY CLEANING *May's* HEmlock 5300 DYEING

An Institution of 30 Years' Standing

Mail Orders Solicited

ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

The Store All Women Know

Ready-to-Wear

Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE

HOWARD PATTILLO

Insurance Agency

Since 1866 *Insurance Only*

FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS

Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

a distinctive place to eat

The Mayfair

Number ONE Rhodes Center

Hours 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

72-74 FAIRLIE STREET

LUNCHEONS ONLY

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN

FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME

Installations from $1250 up

CABLE PIANO COMPANY

735 Peachtree Street

Chajage's

Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs

"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"

Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined

Henry Sobelson Prop 220 Peachtree St

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO

HATS Individually Designed

TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor

REMODELING

401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES

Junior Department

Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**

24 Cain Street, N. E.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 821 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE

COMPLETE SERVICE

419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Shop—NEWBERRY'S

Macon's Newest and Finest

5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store

"In the Heart of Macon"

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY

"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"

Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY

404-412 East Broughton Street

Phone 2-3125

Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.

17 BROUGHTON STREET E. & W.

Phone 8161

Matrix and Florsheim Shoes

Also Strutwear Hosiery

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.

INCORPORATED

Ice and Coal

Cold Storage for Perishables

24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

JOHN E. SCHLEY

General Insurance

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore

DAIRY FARMS

for Forty Years

"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"

Telephone 3-2153

CALL

JOHNSON'S

For Dependable

COAL *and* FUEL OIL

Dial 3-2187

Reasonable Price

Exquisite, Appropriate

—FLOWERS—

LOUIS G. RATCLIFFE Inc.

Dial 7189 431 South Tryon St.

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1898

SANITONE

Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.

DIAL 3-5191

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ... BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF.—To let in modern house well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SWITZERLAND LAUSANNE

Quiet house, pleasant surroundings, especially for those needing experienced care. State licence.

MLLE. JEANNE CAPT, Avenue Secretan 7

SWITZERLAND—Children and adults requiring individual attention welcomed; happy home, pleasant surroundings. H. Vetterli, Oberaach, Thurgau.

Europe

Denmark

COPENHAGEN

Tea Room Konditori

LA GLACE

Skoubogade 3 Telf. C. 4646

Delicious Cakes and Ices delivered everywhere.

Auriklen

FLOWERS

Kronprinsesse Sofiesvej 3 Telf. Godth. 7397

Orders delivered throughout Denmark

HATS FOR LADIES

Valborg Rocatis

Worsaaesvej 13, Street

Moderate Prices

France

PARIS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 30-67 9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Charles Landrat

FLORIST

Rond Point de Longchamp

Tel.: Passy 81-04

Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Netherlands

THE HAGUE

DRUKKERY VAN DER BOOM

Conradkade 2 and 3, den HAAG

Telefoonnummers: 33 07 58—33 36 58

PRINTERS

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN

CONTRACTOR

Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen Onderhoudwerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dijkveldstr. 71 73 75a

Tel 454930 Gem 22878

Norway

OSLO

JULIE ÖSTBYE

N. Slotsgate 17

FLOWERS

Sent to All Parts of the World

Tel. 23432 Telegrams: "Ceres"

BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S

Karl Johans Gate

DEPARTMENT STORE

Everything for the Home

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn

Wool Specialists

RYA and FLOSSA RUGS

Shops in Stockholm

Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69

Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10

In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32

In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

At the same time as Molyneux, Balanciaga and Schiaparelli

CLARK'S

are also showing the world's most famous materials—

CLARK'S

First Class Ladies' Tailor

original models and copies at reasonable prices.

Hamngatan 28, 3:rd fl. Teleph. 105866

Svenska Tennis Förbundet *Svenska Golf Förbundet*

Svenska Ridsport Förbundet *Svenska Skidförbundet*

Svenska Simförbundet *Svenska Bandyförbundet*

Svenska Fotbollförbundet *Svenska Ishockeyförbundet*

Svenska Roddförbundet *Svenska Segelsportförbundet*

Svenska Motorbåtförbundet *Svenska Friidrottsförbundet*

Svenska Boxningsförbundet *Svenska Skridskoförbundet*

Svenska Bilsportförbundet *Svenska Cykelförbundet*

Svenska Skytteförbundet *Svenska Gymnastikförbundet*

Svenska Brottningsförbundet *Svenska Basketförbundet*

Svenska Handbollförbundet *Svenska Rackethallförbundet*

Svenska Bordtennisförbundet *Svenska Curlingförbundet*

Svenska Fäktningsförbundet *Svenska Orienteringsförbundet*

Svenska Rugbyförbundet *Svenska Modernt Femkampsförbundet*

Svenska Tyngdlyftningsförbundet *Svenska Travsportförbundet*

Svenska Kanotförbundet *Svenska Hockeyförbundet*

Svenska Rullskridskoförbundet *Svenska Rullskidförbundet*

Svenska Rullbandyförbundet *Svenska Rullhockeyförbundet*

Svenska Rullfotbollförbundet *Svenska Rullkälkförbundet*

Svenska Rullkanotförbundet *Svenska Rullorienteringsförbundet*

Svenska Rullgymnastikförbundet *Svenska Rullfriidrottsförbundet*

Svenska Rullsimförbundet *Svenska Rullbasketförbundet*

Svenska Rullhandbollförbundet *Svenska Rullrackethallförbundet*

Svenska Rullbordtennisförbundet *Svenska Rullcurlingförbundet*

Svenska Rullfäktningsförbundet *Svenska Rullorienteringsförbundet*

Svenska Rullrugbyförbundet *Svenska Rullmodernt Femkampsförbundet*

Svenska Rulltyngdlyftningsförbundet *Svenska Rulltravsportförbundet*

Svenska Rullkanotförbundet *Svenska Rullh

SWITZERLAND

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich

Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche—Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyl"
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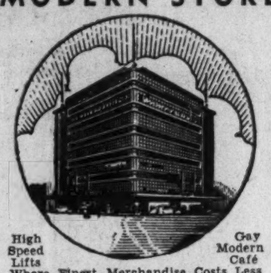

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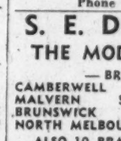
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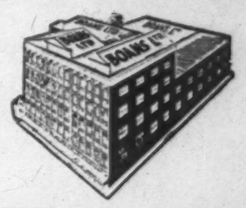

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Excuse It, Please

Little Boy (calling father at office): "Hello, who is this?"

Father (recognizing son's voice): "The smartest man in the world."

Little Boy: "Pardon me, I got the wrong number."—Portland Advertising Spotlight.

Stationary

Prospective tenant: "I like this room, but the view from the windows is rather monotonous."

Landlord: "Well, of course, this is just a rooming house, it isn't a sightseeing bus."—Forbes Magazine.

A Lesson in Tact

Mrs. W. F. writes: "Six-year-old Edwin wanted to continue playing, but I told him he must go to bed."

Looking up at me, he said: "Mummie, don't say 'must' to me. It makes me feel 'won't' all over."—Toronto Globe.

Trying Times

"This is a time," says an exchange, "that tries men's souls."

Yes, and their half-soles, too.

What He Ordered

"I've had to keep that car in the garage ever since the day I bought it from you. The thing won't go."

"Well, sir, you remember you said you wanted a car that wouldn't use much gasoline."

Unassailable Logic

Communist spellbinder orating: "Yes, and there'll come a day when we'll all ride around with chauffeurs."

To which a timid colored man in the second row queried: "And will chauffeurs have chauffeurs, too, Boss?"—Wall Street Journal.

Roughing It

"Hello, where have you been?"

"Just got back from a camping trip."

"Roughing it, eh?"

"I'll say so! Why, one day our portable dynamo failed us, anw we had no hot water, heat, electric lights, ice, or radio for almost two hours!"

The Sage

Monitor Camera Club from Miss Grace Tear, Peru, Neb.

A Pekingese condescends to pose

Bible Facts

The Biblical Chestnut Tree

Our Authorized Version of the Old Testament contains two references to the "chestnut" tree; but scholars are now agreed that the Hebrew tree thus referred to was not one of the various types of chestnut known in America, Great Britain and elsewhere; but was rather the plane tree, which, with its broad-spreading branches, is very common in Palestine even now, while the chestnut is rarely, if ever, seen there.

The two passages in which reference is made to the chestnut (i. e. "Plane") tree, are: Genesis 30:37, where Jacob is said to have taken "rods of . . . the . . . chestnut tree"; and Ezekiel 31:8, a passage in which Assyria is metaphorically described as a mighty tree whose branches were more majestic than those of the "chestnut trees."

Brevities

Scanian in Buffalo Evening News: Sartorial expert says the well-dressed man must have 14 pairs of pants. It must be pretty cold where he lives.

Pipe Progress: A happy home is where your wife asks you how to pronounce a difficult French word, and then accepts your interpretation of it without question.

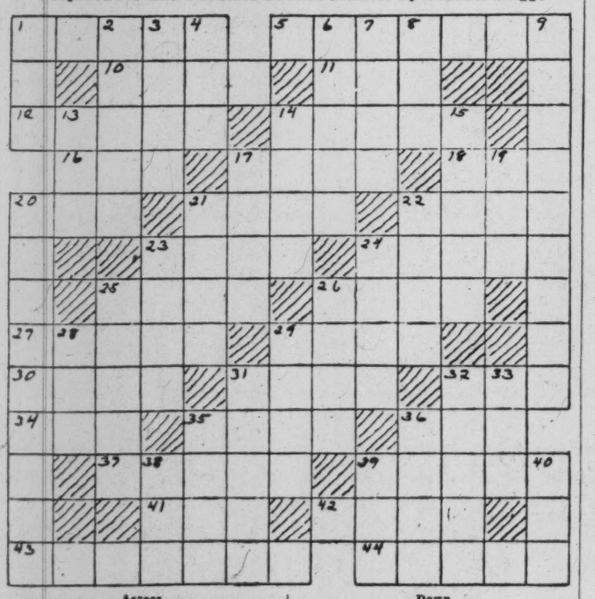
Detroit News: The boys in Congress are planning some new and bigger battleships. Aside from a marble post office on each deck, nothing is definite, we suppose.

Atlanta Constitution: A Los Angeles eccentric, picked up for passing money out to the crowd, refuses to reveal his right name or what Federal agency he thinks he is.

Manly Manners

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

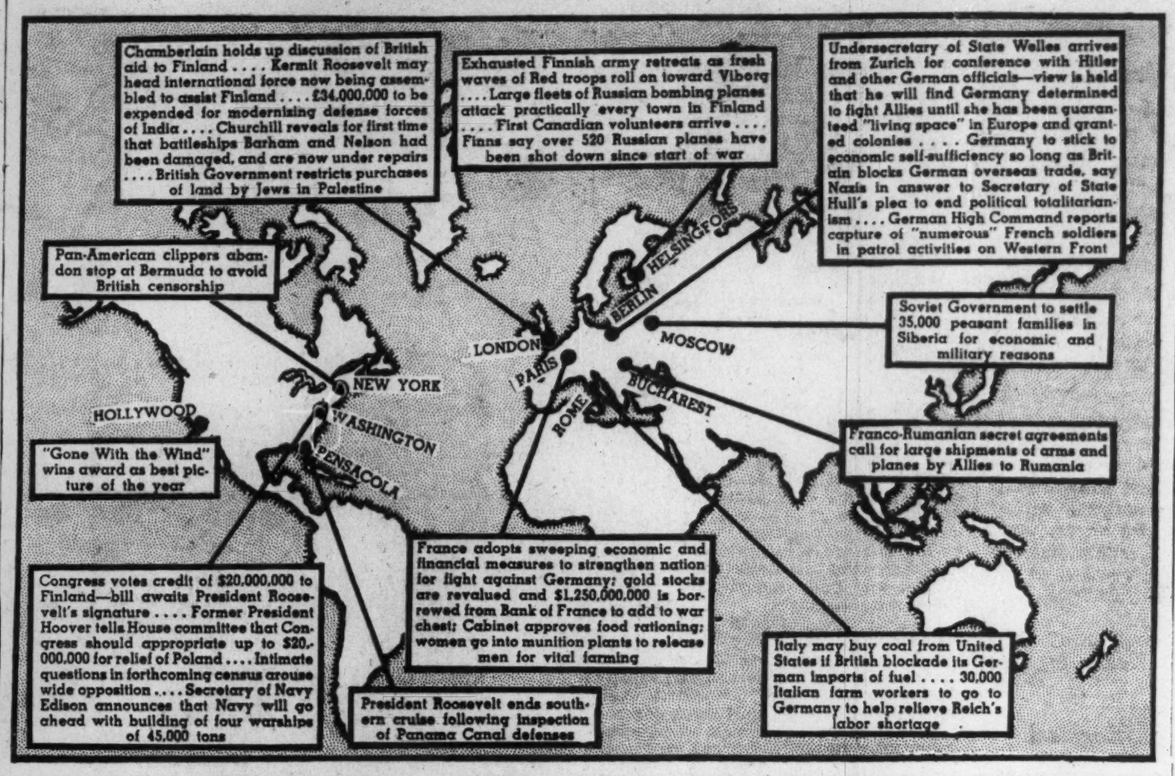
1—Who built an altar at Bethel (Gen. 35:1)?
5—Where is Flagstaff?
10—What river is mentioned in Daniel's vision?
11—Native metal is what?
12—What is any of several surf fishes of Pacific coast of America?
14—What weapon would you associate with Damocles?
16—What famous mountain of northwestern Asia Minor is near site of ancient Troy?
17—A cygnet becomes what?
18—What is a river of Germany?
20—What is an island off eastern coast of South Jutland, Denmark?
21—Thin tin plate is what?
22—What river of India flows to Kabul River?
23—The smallest what will turn?
24—Who was father of Judith, one of Esau's wives (Gen. 26:34)?
25—What is a black bulbul of India often kept as a cage bird?
26—What color is formed by blending white and black?
27—Who was a Harodite, one of David's guard (II Sam. 23:25)?
29—Who was father of Bela, one of early Edomite kings (Gen. 36:32)?
30—What is a knot, complication or difficulty, as in a drama?
31—Would hell be food, a coin, or a fern?
32—In speaking of Biblical Elizur, what possessive pronoun would you use?
34—A bushy clump is what?
35—Wood of what tree was used for musical instruments in Bible times (pl.)?
36—Who was appointed by David for the ark?
37—What garment was worn by Roman matrons?
39—What is another river of Germany?
41—What is a seaport city of French Indo-China?
42—Who was one of Seven Wise Men of Greece?
43—What is a town of Nova Scotia?
44—What color is obtained by blending blue and yellow?

Down

1—Where is Osaka (abbr.)?
2—What did Little Miss Muffet eat?
3—What is first name of Mme. Petrova, former cinema star?
4—The laurel tree is what?
6—What is a county of northeastern Kentucky?
7—What metal was well known in Bible times?
8—What was a fortified town in allotment of Naphtali (Josh. 19:35)?
9—What Athenian statesman and general was known as "the Just?"
13—What was used in Biblical lamps?
14—Those who use the Australian crawl do what?
15—What is a city of Oklahoma?
17—What is a municipality of Panay, Philippine Islands?
19—What month is mentioned in "Julius Caesar" (abbr.)?
20—Where is Baha Blainca?
21—Who was first-born of Issachar (Gen. 46:13)?
22—A soothsayer is what?
23—What is a county of central North Carolina?
24—What is a commune of France?
25—Who was a famous pirate (poss.)?
26—What is a department of southwestern France?
28—What is name of a card game?
29—Who was king of Sodom (Gen. 14:2)?
31—Quannets are birds, boats, or flies—which?
32—What is name of a state of Germany?
33—What suffix denotes "pertaining to"?
35—How many tones in a tetrad?
36—What animal would you associate with Orson?
38—Article.
39—A peruke is what?
40—What is a ravel in a knitted fabric?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Chamberlain holds up discussion of British aid to Finland .... Kermit Roosevelt may head international force now being assembled to assist Finland .... £34,000,000 to be expended for modernizing defense forces of India .... Churchill reveals for first time that battleships Barham and Nelson had been damaged, and are now under repairs .... British Government restricts purchases of land by Jews in Palestine
Exhausted Finnish army retreats as fresh waves of Red troops roll on toward Viborg .... Large fleets of Russian bombing planes attack practically every town in Finland .... First Canadian volunteers arrive .... Finns say over 520 Russian planes have been shot down since start of war
Undersecretary of State Welles arrives from Zurich for conference with Hitler and other German officials—view is held that he will find Germany determined to fight Allies until she has been guaranteed "living space" in Europe and granted colonies .... Germany to stick to economic self-sufficiency so long as Britain blocks German overseas trade, say Nazis in answer to Secretary of State Hull's plea to end political totalitarianism .... German High Command reports capture of "numerous" French soldiers in patrol activities on Western Front
Pan-American clippers abandon stop at Bermuda to avoid British censorship
Soviet Government to settle 35,000 peasant families in Siberia for economic and military reasons
Franco-Rumanian secret agreements call for large shipments of arms and planes by Allies to Rumania
"Gone With the Wind" wins award as best picture of the year
France adopts sweeping economic and financial measures to strengthen nation for fight against Germany; gold stocks are revalued and $1,250,000,000 is borrowed from Bank of France to add to war chest; Cabinet approves food rationing; women go into munition plants to release men for vital farming
Congress votes credit of $20,000,000 to Finland—bill awaits President Roosevelt's signature .... Former President Hoover tells House committee that Congress should appropriate up to $20,000,000 for relief of Poland .... Intimate questions in forthcoming census arouse wide opposition .... Secretary of Navy Edison announces that Navy will go ahead with building of four warships of 45,000 tons
President Roosevelt ends southern cruise following inspection of Panama Canal defenses
Italy may buy coal from United States if British blockade its German imports of fuel .... 30,000 Italian farm workers to go to Germany to help relieve Reich's labor shortage
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
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HOLLYWOOD

Daily Quotation

LOVE rules the court, the camp, the grove,
For love is heaven, and heaven is love.
—SIR WALTER SCOTT

Daily Anecdote

Poverty a Spur

In a discussion of the relative values of wealth, time, and education, former President Tucker of Dartmouth once said:

"The student who works his way may do it with ease and profit; or he may be seriously handicapped, both by his necessities and by the time he is obliged to bestow on outside matters. I have seen the sons of rich men lead in scholarship, and the sons of poor men. Poverty under most of the conditions in which we find it in colleges is a spur."

Cabbages and Kings

". . . all that I can say is that they must use it up fast."

☞ W. D., in the Hotel and Restaurant News, tells about the coal drivers who unloaded a five-ton truck of soft coal down a sewer manhole, thinking it to be a coalhole into the cellar of a well-known Boston hotel. The hotel man waited, and waited, and again telephoned the coal company and was informed, "Why that load was delivered early this morning." Investigation later revealed the sad truth. ☞ Despite the fact that New York is the largest banking metropolis in the United States only 18 per cent of all families have checking accounts. ☞ The average city worker spends one-third of his income for food. ☞ Nearly 18 per cent of the earth's land area—an area greater than North America from the Panama Canal to the Arctic Ocean—is still unexplored. ☞ There is an echo in the mountains, around the Lakes of Killarney, that will repeat a bugle note at least 100 times. ☞ The bright blue star Vega, fifty times brighter than the sun, was the first star to be photographed, in 1850.

A Verse for Today . . .

There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing: there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great riches.—PROV. 13:7.

Vocations

Professional Shopper

Almost any woman would be willing to accept without wages a job of shopping around the big department stores; but Geneva Macey gets paid for it!

She is employed by a large eastern department store. Her work is simple—she just shops, visiting all the other department stores, variety shops, gift shops, and specialty shops in the city from time to time, comparing and reporting on prices, quality of materials being sold, styles handled, etc.—H. E. C., South Bend, Ind.

Monitor Movie Guide

British Intelligence (Warners)—Spy melodrama, with British and German agents confronting each other again during the World War period in a somewhat obvious story eventually leading to the unmasking of a super German spy. Boris Karloff and Margaret Lindsay.—Adults and young people.

He Married His Wife (20th Century-Fox)—Farce re-heating the hash about the husband who separates from his wife in reel one, tries to be "modern" about her new boy friend, and remarries her for the finish. Joel McCrea, Nancy Kelly, Roland Young, Mary Boland.—Adults.

Little Old New York (Zanuck)—Pleasant and leisurely film about the building of the first successful steamboat in America, with Richard Greene as Fulton and Alice Faye as a barmaid with a heart of gold. Fred MacMurray, Brenda Joyce, Andy Devine, Henry Stephenson. Adults and young people.

Louise (Societe Parisienne de Production de Films)—French movie version of Charpentier's opera with Grace Moore to decorate the title role. Artificial story but compensating period atmosphere, entertaining camera variations and an abundance of music. Abel Gance, directing, has not completely bridged the gap between opera and movie mediums. Georges Thill, Andre Pernet.—Adults and young people.

Northwest Passage (MGM)—Movie version of the first volume of Kenneth Roberts' novel, done in Technicolor, filled with action mostly of the violent sort, telling of the expedition of Rogers' Rangers to wipe out the Indian village of St. Francis during the French and Indian War, and recording the hardships of the Rangers' return. Spencer Tracy, Robert Young, Walter Brennan, Ruth Hussey, Nat Pendleton.—Adults and young people.

The Saint's Double Trouble (RKO)—Melodrama with George Sanders in a double role as the character of the title and a villainous gang leader who tries to use the resemblance as a mask to murder. Helen Whitney, Jonathan Hale, Bela Lugosi, Donald MacBride.—Adults and mature young people.

Story of Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet (Warners)—Account of the career of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, dealing at length with his medical research. Edward G. Robinson plays the role.—Adults.

Above Average Films

Family—"Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Grils Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion."

Adults and Young People—"Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "The Grapes of Wrath," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe."

Adults Only—"Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Samaritan

(Paris edition, London Daily Mail)

Paris

A poor mother and three small children formed a pathetic group in the courtyard of the Gare Saint-Lazare the other evening.

They were on their way to the Gare de l'Est, and the mother, counting up her resources, found that she had not enough to pay the omnibus or underground railway fares. Not knowing what else to do, she burst into tears.

Her distress attracted the attention of a taxicab driver, who asked what was the matter. And, on being informed he refused other fares and took the little family to their destination.

This good action met with an immediate (though indirect) reward such as one reads about in fairy tales. At the Gare de l'Est the driver was hailed by an Englishman, who, on reaching his destination, gave him 100frs.

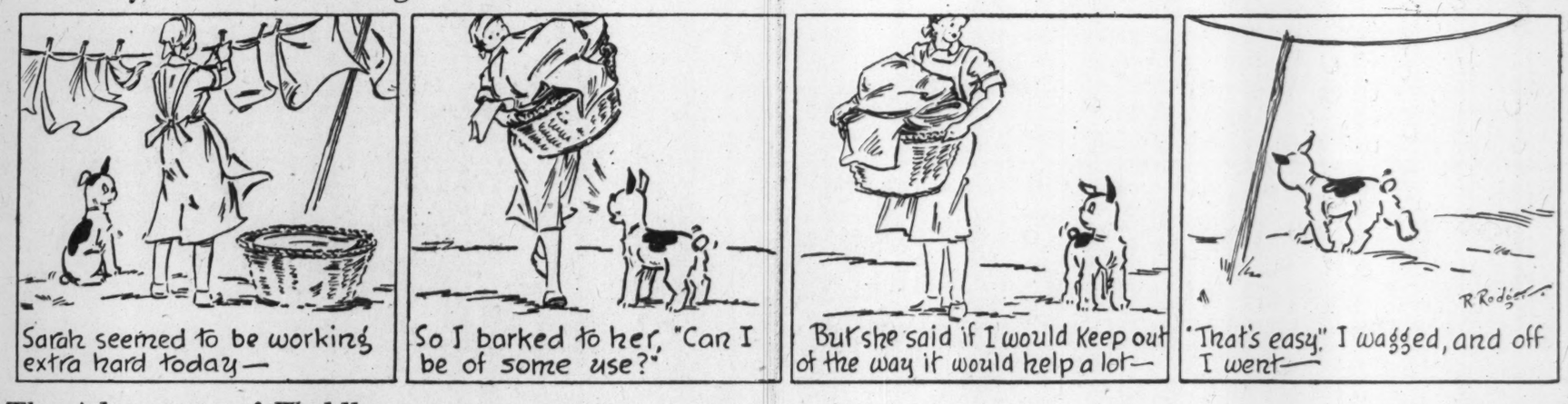
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Plunky!*

By LE PELLEY

SO YOU DON'T THINK I'M A GOOD SKIER !!? WELL WATCH ME JUMP OVER THAT SNOWBANK
DON'T MAKE ME LAUGH..
YOU COULDN'T JUMP OVER A SQUASHED SNOWBALL...
IS THAT SO —!! — WATCH THIS !!
PLUNK
I DON'T SEE WHY THE JOKE ALWAYS HAS TO BE ON ME !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Easy Job*—

By RODGERS


Sarah seemed to be working extra hard today—
So I barked to her, "Can I be of some use?"
But she said if I would keep out of the way it would help a lot—
"That's easy," I wagged, and off I went—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Pianissimo, Please!*

By THE HAGERS

THIS MORNING EARLY I AROSE; A SONG I'D PROMISED TO COMPOSE.
"STOP, PLEASE!" I HEARD THE MILKMAN SHOUT. "YOUR EMPTY BOTTLES ARE NOT OUT."
THE PAPER BOY STOPPED TO COLLECT; THE LAUNDRY SLIP WAS INCORRECT.
THE TELEPHONE! I DO NOT SEE HOW BRAHMS COMPOSED A SYMPHONY!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Attacks of Taxes

There are occasions when a citizen seems to be defined as a small body of earning capacity surrounded by taxing authorities.

Airplane pilots on some cross-country routes feel that way since New York State has undertaken to levy income taxes on the part of their pay earned while flying over New York, when possibly the pilot already is paying an income tax on his entire salary in the State where he lives.

Some members of Congress, too, have suddenly become conscious of the baleful possibilities of the overlapping of State income taxes as a result of income tax legislation for the District of Columbia.

An income tax statute which has just gone into effect for the national capital leaves it uncertain whether persons who maintain legal residence in a home State and pay income taxes there are exempt from the tax in Washington. Such an exemption is proposed, but the situation is complicated by a claim from residents of States which have no income tax laws that they must be let out of the District of Columbia tax if any other non-residents are exempted. Conceivably, a person from Massachusetts, Wisconsin, California, or one of the other income tax States, living in Washington on business, might have to pay three income taxes—State, D. C., and Federal.

The airline pilots mentioned have figured out that some of them fly over seven States, any or all of which could follow New York State's example of attempting to levy on part of their salary—and always the State in which the salary is paid may levy on all of it. New York officials point out that they maintain reciprocity arrangements with States that will make them, under which each State allows a tax credit for payments collected in the other State.

This sort of reciprocity may be a solution, but the taxpayer may need three incomes if the plan breaks down. Some plan of more fundamental division of tax sources as between the various governing units is very seriously needed.

Re-Viewing Yesterday

Memories of yesterday will arise for many from a current exhibition of stereoscopic slides and stereoscopes in New York by the Photographers' Society of America and the Metropolitan Camera Club Council.

The exhibit includes a collection called the largest in the world, but somehow, we can't bring ourselves to believe that it is the best. The best, we are sure, was that in the parlor of the farm home of our boyhood. There were two whole boxes of views, and although we knew every one of them by heart, we never tired of looking at them, even if the stereoscope slide wobbled a bit and the leather visor was frayed from long use.

The movies had not yet come in, not even the nickelodeons. There were sometimes stereopticon lectures in the Town Hall, or at church sociables, but you had to drive a mile or two to town to attend them. The stereoscopic slides were always available at home, that is, if the chores had been done and you had cleaned your boots after work in the field, put away your overalls and generally "slicked up."

Sunday afternoon, or any rainy day, was the best time to look at the slides. If you were a "good boy," you could go into the parlor and raise the shades to let light into the darkened room. The stereoscope and views had their particular place on the second shelf of the whatnot, thus bringing entertainment within easy reach of even a little boy.

Seated on the black horsehair sofa or snuggled deep in a big red plush chair, a boy could lose himself for an hour in the Garden of the Gods, the Chicago World's Fair, the palace of the Doge in Venice, the Gardens of Versailles, Niagara Falls, the Wonders of Yosemite, the Chicago fire, and Civil War scenes. After viewing these latter, from Brady's photographs, a boy usually looked up Grandpa and asked him to tell again his experiences at Gettysburg.

For several decades the stereoscope was one of America's chief entertainment resources, and to boys and girls it was vastly more thrilling than the pictures in the family album, though the latter might be more interesting today. They say that the crude stereoscopes of yesterday have now been succeeded by ornate revolving instruments costing almost $1,000. The primitive one in our parlor cost about $999 less than that, but it was easily worth $1,000!

Neglected Market?

While financiers and others are (1) deploring the lack of investment opportunities in the United States and (2) preparing the public thought in America for post-war rehabilitation loans in Europe and Asia, attention might be called to a condition common from Maine to California:

Ninety-three per cent of the farm homes in the United States are of wood frame construction, 55 per cent of which are more than twenty-five years old, 27 per cent with poor foundations, leaky roofs, and in need of repairs; 80 per cent without gas or electricity for lighting, and 91 per cent without sanitary facilities! The national survey which reveals this also shows practically all barns and outbuildings in need of repair and a great need for refrigerators, better furniture, and stoves in the homes.

Does business need salesmen? Or is it waiting for Uncle Sam to organize the market?

The Queen of England

There is no time when the more gracious aspects of public life are so rare and so needed as in war, and in this respect Great Britain is fortunate in the possession of one incalculable asset—the Queen.

Cabinet Ministers or military chiefs may be impressive, but it is seldom that they charm or win affection. The people have before them many examples of the sterner virtues, but few which appeal by their simplicity and ingenuous charm. But Queen Elizabeth has gone about her duties in war as in peace, a shining example of effective but unobtrusive devotion—industrious, cheerful, sensible, encouraging.

Naturally Her Majesty has interested herself in all sorts of wartime activities. She has broadcast with touching effectiveness to the women of Britain, and her smiling face shown in the news-reels has caused pleasure such as the most beautiful actress could not inspire.

So closely has the Queen identified herself with what is simplest, most natural, and best in the life of Britain that her personality, known abroad as well as in Britain, has been a helpful influence in her country's favor. Canadian soldiers have declared that they enlisted the more willingly because they thought their Queen wanted them. In the United States, she has won friends for her country who think the more warmly of Britain because they thought warmly of her. And perhaps it may be held for a virtue of Great Britain that it has such a Queen.

Is it not both to her credit and to Britain's that her virtues and her charms are those of her nation at its best?

"Unnecessary"

Why should it be assumed that when a number of men are together on active service, whether in Britain, America or anywhere, the standard of entertainment that they will seek must necessarily be a lower one than that which they normally enjoy in their home lives? Those who have tuned in on concerts radiocast from soldiers' camps report that often cheering, laughter and catcalls follow the very indifferent singing of a coarsely suggestive song. But does this prove the men want vulgarity?

Does not the fear of being thought "high hat" cause those who should know better to allow the dictation on matters of taste to fall to the level of those noisy ones who provide most of the applause? This seems all wrong, because true art is universal in its appeal and were these men encouraged to expect and to find entertainment in that which is really expressive of what is good in life, instead of in merely worthless trash, is it to be supposed that they would reject such fare?

Listening to that which is wholesome must be more reminiscent of normal conditions at home than coarse vulgarity can ever be, and this would help many to overcome the nostalgia which camp life produces in the more sensitive types.

The alternative to vulgarity is not necessarily dull or "high brow." It may indeed contain the best in humor, poetry, heroic ardor. Hence, it is good to hear that instructions have gone forth to ENSA, the organization responsible for entertaining the British troops, in the following words of commendable brevity: "Vulgarity in Army shows is unnecessary. It must cease."

We like that word "unnecessary."

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

On Hiring Mature Workers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "This Week's Appreciation," appears on the face of it to extol a company because it employs men above a certain age limit, which with most companies is from 50 to 60 years of age.

What the Simmons Company is really doing is retaining men in its employ after they have reached the age limits set for applicants for employment. But let the old employee quit his job and apply for employment with some other company or even his former employer, and see if he is employed. The retirement and insurance set-up of these companies takes precedence over any consideration that the company may have for the man's long and mature experience, no matter how valuable it may have been to his employer.

During the past year a number of companies have been given widespread publicity because of their statements that they employ men past 40 or 50 years of age and even have men of 80 years of age in their employ. These statements made without qualification are very misleading, because these companies consistently turn away applicants who have reached the age limits set by these companies.

You state in your editorial that "more and more industries are learning the lesson—and proudly proclaiming it to the world—that age need not limit ability and that experience is a valuable asset." I wonder if these industries intend to put this lesson to practice and hire these applicants who possess the valuable assets of ability and experience acquired while they were attaining the age of 50.

The Monitor will render a distinct service to its readers if it will clarify the situation with respect to these companies who are seeking publicity for their magnanimous policies.

ERNEST F. FISHER

Boston

Editor's Note—Thirty-six Rochester, N. Y., industries, employing more than 35,000 workers, announced in October, 1939, a hiring policy which included, among other policies, giving middle-aged men and women with dependents preference over younger applicants without dependents and maintaining a balance between older and younger workers approximating the working age groups of the community. A Connecticut manufacturers' group is working out a similar plan. The Ford Motor Company prefers its workers to be between 35 and 60 years of age, but cannot restrict employment to men between those ages because younger men must be taken on for training, statements by the company explain, but its employment department prefers men over 40 for work calling for endurance. Its pay roll, like those in Rochester, represents a cross section of age groups in the community. The oldest Ford employee at River Rouge, Mich., now 84, was hired when he was 70. This man's son, now 60, was hired the same day at the age of 46.

"To Save the World"

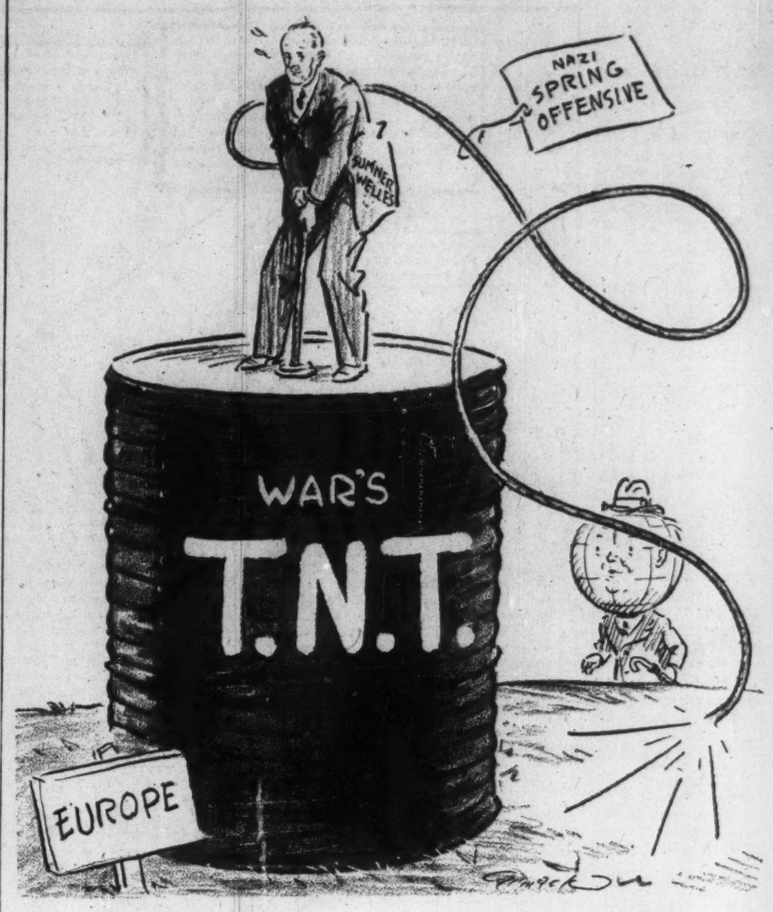
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why the plea for an idea to save the world, when that "idea" is already with us, given in a guidebook, centuries old, our Bible? That idea, eloquently summed up by a seventeen-year-old boy in a recent prize-winning essay, is "Live, and let live." Throughout his teachings Jesus adjures us to love our brother, but where do we find the instructions to hate, to condemn, to punish him? Do we not read "Vengeance is Mine; I will repay, saith the Lord" (Romans 12:19), also "For the Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our king; He will save us"? (Isaiah 33:22).

H. V. S.

River Forest, Ill.

Worth Trying



The Miracle Workers

While I danced in excitement, father carefully lowered the big express package from the farm wagon, one day while winter still lingered in the lap of Spring. Little wonder I was entranced. It wasn't every homesteader who owned an incubator!

After supper, when the mysterious box had been removed from its crate and its detachable parts assembled, "Old Trusty" was "set up" in the kitchen where it gleamed proudly in its jacket of brightly galvanized zinc, its interior fragrant with the odor of newly-milled redwood.

After the special kerosene lamp, circulating water system and thermostat were adjusted to function perfectly, 120 large Wyandotte eggs were placed on the copper screen of the sliding tray. For two weeks we had been laying aside our best eggs, gathering them hourly to prevent their becoming chilled, Throughout this time the eggs were given a half-turn daily so the yolks would not stick to the shells, an operation that was to be continued throughout the hatching period.

Filling the lamp was another important daily ritual, for woe be unto the eggs if the incubator fire went out for more than a few minutes! A variation of even two or three degrees could ruin the hatch. At first the thermometer within was scanned anxiously a dozen times a day. If the temperature in the egg chamber rose above 101 degrees, the thermostat lifted, gradually releasing the hot air until the thermometer dropped to normal.

* * *

Once or twice each night Mother would tiptoe into the kitchen to see that everything was all right, for with the night oftimes twenty degrees below zero, it was a sizable task for the little lamp to maintain the required temperature.

A serious business it was—this substituting for Mother Nature!

After the eggs had been incubated seven days, they were candled by holding them before the lamplight. Those which showed a dark shadow in the center were kept. The others were destroyed as they drew necessary heat from the others. During the latter part of the three-week incubation period it was necessary to sprinkle the eggs daily with warm water to aid in softening the shell.

The evening of the twentieth day, when Mother opened the incubator door, she cautioned me to listen very closely. Presently we heard a birdlike "peep" and a careful scrutiny of the eggs disclosed one which was pipped! The hatch was soon to begin.

It was barely daylight next morning when I slipped out of bed, still in my flannel "nighty," and ran to the incubator. Already five yellow chicks were crowding against the glass window in the drop door, peering curiously at the light, stretching their necks, pecking at the glass, running, walking, flexing their tiny wings.

* * *

Carefully removing one of the chicks, I held the soft, warm little body in my cupped hands. I could feel its heart beating. Turning its head to one side it looked at me from bright, beady eyes; soft toenails fastened themselves in the flesh of my palm. This little creature was alive. It could breathe and run. Yet three weeks before it had been only an ordinary egg which we might have cooked for breakfast or stirred into a cake. Instead we had placed it in this strange box, turned it, sprinkled it, kept it warm. By those efforts, and some strange spark within, this miracle had come to pass.

In the incubator other newly-hatched chicks, still wet and weak and panting, lay sprawled on the tray beside their empty shells. As they dried, Mother placed them in a warm, blanket-lined box back of the stove. Some not so vigorous and strong as others had to be helped from their shells. When the hatch was completed, we found we had brought ninety-two lively little orphans into a cold March world!

Fortunately, in the chickenhouse there were three setting hens, quite eager to assume the trials and tribulations of parenthood. As one by one mother would slip the fat little chicks under the broody hen she would raise herself ever so slightly to inspect each newcomer. If one sought to peek from under her wing, she would tuck it back maternally with her bill, clucking happily.

* * *

Though it was possible for each of the broody hens to cover twenty chicks, thirty-two were still left unadopted. For these we constructed a brooder from a wooden cracker box, its top upholstered by a soft, feather-filled blanket which hung low enough to touch the backs of the chicks. In such a cozy hover they were kept comfortable by their own body warmth without artificial heat.

By the end of the first week the chicks were losing their yellow down and sprouting white wing feathers. Soon it would be possible to distinguish the little cockerels by their sprouting combs and as summer approached they would learn to roost on low willow poles in the chickenhouse. There would come a day when the first rooster would swell out his chest to essay an awkward attempt at crowing and by autumn we would be finding small white pullet eggs in the nests. Each step in their development would yield a thrill of its own but none would ever equal the joy of taking that first downy chick from the incubator. That accomplishment, alone, forever removed us from the role of plain earth beings and made us feel strangely responsible in bringing about the performance of a miracle!

NELL MURBARGER

North . . South . . East . . West

Juniors in Journalism

By Frank L. Perrin

It is no secret among newspapermen and in newspaper offices generally in the United States, that the curriculums and methods of the somewhat modern schools of journalism have not been universally approved or sympathetically regarded. Perhaps this is because there remain in the editorial and managerial offices those who served as apprentices in the art, either as printers or reporters, gaining some measure of proficiency and skill by experience in the school of hard knocks. There remains the theory that a newspaper writer, like the apprentice of the oldtime village blacksmith, must learn by experience, by trial of method and homely precept, rather than by the exposition of someone's theory and rule of thumb.

There is little probability, at the moment, that the prejudices, inherited from generations of sturdy but untutored craftsmen in the art preservative will soon be forgotten or abandoned. From these schools of journalism there will continue to pour, annually, thousands of young men and young women filled with ambition to contribute to the sum of human knowledge and to the amusement or edification of their fellows. That not more than one-third or one-half of those thus academically prepared will find opportunities, at once or eventually, to follow their chosen work should be no more discouraging than the failure of graduates in even more highly specialized professions, such as medicine, theology, and the law, to pursue the courses chosen.

* * *

The processes of adjustment, of trial and fitting, go on continually. We demand the right to choose, to nominate, and even to elect. But opportunity, the call to special or extraordinary service, the realization of some emergency, will unexpectedly change one's course and reveal, perhaps, latent or hidden fitness for the work to be done. Then it is realized that education and the training of thought processes, even though designed to perfect the student in some specialized undertaking, in fact does prepare him to comprehend problems without the narrow scope or prescribed limits of his curriculum.

It is because of this that we realize the unlimited heritage of the kindred of mankind. There ever appears the revealed vision of possible accomplishment. We read: "The ox knoweth his master's crib, and the ass his master's stall." To them there is no promise of greater or better things. But to those of us who have been given the mastery over all things, no limits are set, and none need be recognized.

Recently the opportunity came to study from within the processes and the methods of an outstanding representative of America's modern schools of journalism. It is not of the processes, adequate though they appear to be, or of the faculty, capable and apparently proficient, that we will concern ourselves here. More important, for the purposes of our study, is the product—the yield, year after year and decade after decade, of this particular school and the scores of similar institutions in the United States.

* * *

Estimating that one-third of the graduates of the colleges in which journalism is taught as a special or an elective course eventually engage in newspaper work, we discover that the two-thirds who go out to become lawyers, teachers, preachers, doctors, merchants, farmers, carry with them into their fields of activity a clear and accurate understanding of newspapers generally, and perhaps a fair appreciation of the problems of their classmates who become editors or publishers.

You say, perhaps, that there is no need of this better understanding or of a proper appreciation of the problems of the newspaper producer in these modern days. But it may be agreed that there is that need when it is realized that against the combined influences which conspire to sap and weaken the foundations of democratic institutions in the world of today the newspapers, collectively speaking, as the exponents and defenders of free speech, a free press, and the rights of the individual, stand firm, though not alone, as the available and effective weapons of defense and offense.

The newspaper needs its champions, its understanding friends, in every home, in every school, in every business house, in every factory. The boys and girls who go out from the colleges will become the newspapers' best interpreters.

The Wide Horizon

A British Onlooker's Diary

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

Sometimes I wonder whether the by-products of this war will not turn out to be more important than the war itself. So far, very little has happened "according to plan" or has fulfilled expectations. No theory of probabilities could have covered in advance the course of events or the political and moral reactions to them. The chances seem to be that some of these "by-products" will, in the long run, overshadow what now seem to be the main features of the struggle.

When I was studying history at Paris University in the earlier nineties of last century, an American friend asked me to shepherd an independent oil producer from one of the States on the Atlantic seaboard and to act as interpreter in negotiations with French buyers of kerosene. One of these buyers asked the man of oil what he did with his "essences"—the product which the English now call "petrol" and Americans call "gas." "They're just a nuisance," was the answer. "I can sell my vaseline, but all I can do with the light stuff is to run it off into the sea."

Within a very few years the internal combustion engine made the "light stuff" more important than kerosene or vaseline. A "useless" by-product became king of the roads and ruler of the air. Incidentally, this war has been called a "petrol war." It may resolve itself into the mightiest of contests for and against another "essence"—the freedom of the human conscience.

* * *

To take stock, broadly, of what has already happened, we need only look back a twelvemonth. This time last year the "Munich Agreement" still held the field. Adolf Hitler was supposed to have, in his own words, "no more territorial claims in Europe." To point out that he had never been known to keep his word was to run the risk of being called a "warmonger" or an "ideological" fanatic. Whatever else it might or might not have done, "Munich" had saved the peace of the world and had left Germany free and able to act as the main bulwark of western civilization against the peril of Bolshevism.

On March 15, 1939, this comforting prospect faded. By the end of March Poland was seen to be, after Czechoslovakia, the next object of Hitler's territorial claims. Against them Great Britain felt constrained to give a pledge of help to Poland, a pledge speedily transformed into an alliance. Then, urged by British Liberals, Socialists, and Conservatives, alike, negotiations began for a defensive agreement with Soviet Russia to supplement the British and French alliances with Poland. The negotiations hung fire—because (according to believers in Soviet Russia) of British and French half-heartedness. Now we know that they broke down over the demand of Russia that Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, as well as Finland, should be handed over to it.

Then in the fourth week of August came the beginning of a process which chemists, I believe, call catalysis. Confused notions that had been floating about in many thoughts were suddenly precipitated by the Russo-German agreement of August 24. No longer was Nazi Germany a safeguard of western civilization against the Bolshevik "scum of the earth"—to use Hitler's own phrase. No longer could any honest sympathizer with the Bolshevist Revolution look upon Joseph Stalin as a progressive democrat. Some, indeed, sought solace in the thought that, after all, he had "doubled-crossed" Hitler by keeping Germany out of the Baltic States and thwarting its designs upon the Ukraine. This belief, in its turn, was shattered by the Russian onslaught on Finland, in obvious collusion with Germany. Admiration of Finnish heroism, and astonishment at the frost-bitten clay feet of the Bolshevik Colossus, did the rest.

* * *

It needed only the atrocious behavior of the German troops and of Hitler's Gestapo in Poland and Czechoslovakia to fix, as by-products of the catalytic process, general feelings of stony detestation alike of Naziism and Bolshevism. There were, and are, some exceptions. I and others have drawn of late somber amusement from the mental contortions of British pro-Nazis and pro-Bolsheviks in efforts to explain, on the one hand, that Hitlerite villainies are "all the fault of Versailles," and, on the other, that despite Stalin's "mistakes" the economic materialism of Marx and the "dictatorship of the proletariat" remain the only hope of mankind.

Amid the searchings of heart that are evident in all schools of political thought one thing seems clear: Formularies and shibboleths that were doing duty as watchwords this time last year are now felt to be as empty as the sloughed-off skin of a snake in summer. And the search today is not only for a new skin but for a new heart.

Upon the success of this quest the true outcome of the war, that is to say, the nature of the peace to follow it, may well depend. Mr. H. G. Wells and a number of prominent men and women are seeking to draft a new Declaration of the Rights of Man. The leaders of German Social Democracy are warning Germans that unless they repudiate and oppose effectively the abominations that are being wrought in Poland and Czechoslovakia, the German people may have neither part nor lot in the molding of the future of Europe. Great Britain and France are moving steadily toward lasting union. The British "possessing classes" are reconciling themselves to the prospect of impoverishment for the public weal. Through strivings and heart-searchings the truth is gaining convinced recognition that men and nations do not live by bread alone.

These things, I fancy, may be among the by-products of the war which, in years to come, will turn out to be more important than the war itself.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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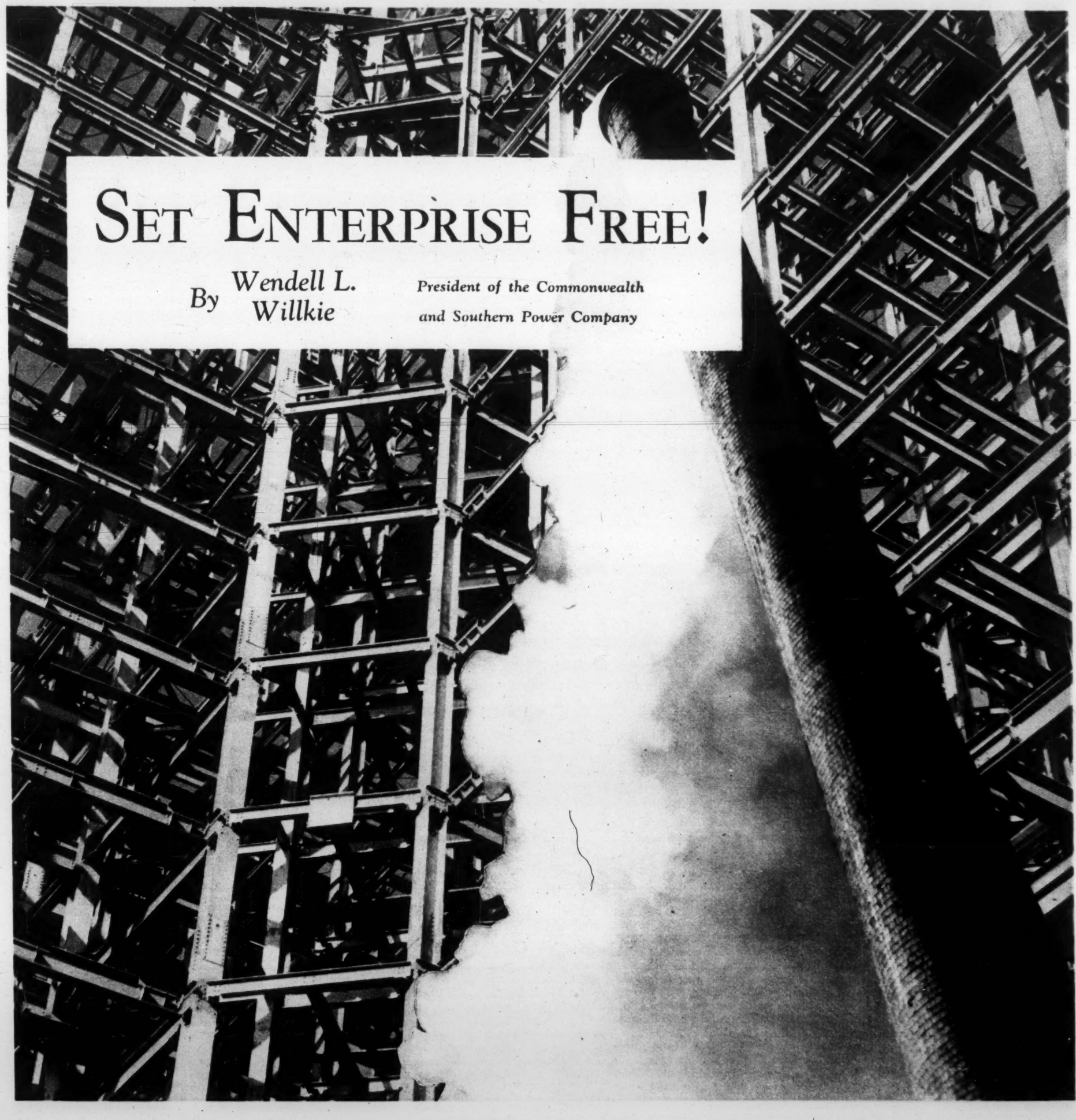

SET ENTERPRISE FREE!

By *Wendell L. Willkie*

President of the Commonwealth and Southern Power Company

FOR TEN YEARS economic progress in the United States has been halted. There has been very little expansion in industry, and most of our business enterprises have been operating without a profit. In 1930 we had about 10,000,000 unemployed, and today, in 1940, we have nearly the same number.

For a nation which for 150 years set a standard for industrial progress never equaled in the world's history, this is an extraordinary and startling situation. It is not offset by the social progress which we have achieved in this decade—such as the elimination of industrial abuses, the efforts to improve national health and individual security, and the awakening of the social conscience of the people. These reforms are obviously worth less than nothing if we, as a people, are unable to earn a living.

* * *

The greatest need facing the United States is to re-create a condition in which the spirit of free economic enterprise can flourish. We must recapture the dynamic quality that used to be this country's outstanding characteristic—the quality which makes men with ideas eager to start new enterprises and men with money eager to finance them—all to the end that there shall be more jobs and more goods for more people.

What is the obstacle that stands in the way of this recovery?

Two thousand years ago we were warned that it was not possible for men to serve both God and Mammon. Two different systems, two different philosophers or two different faiths cannot flourish successfully in the hearts of the people; one will inevitably supplant the other. In the United States the system of free economic enterprise managed by the people is gradually being supplanted by a Government-dominated economy managed by Federal bureaus in Washington.

In the past ten years there is only one major activity in this country which has shown any real expansion: that is the United States Government. Since 1930, employment in the United States Government has increased nearly 100 per cent, and today nearly 1,000,000 people are on the Federal pay roll. The expenditures of the Government have increased nearly 200 per cent, and now amount to over $9,000,000,000. The borrowing of the Government—the Government debt—has increased 150 per cent. The Government has created dozens of commissions and spent millions of dollars for new buildings to house them. It has enormously added to its powers over our lives, and it has largely delegated those powers to Federal commissioners who are not responsible to us nor to the Congress, but are appointed by the President.

* * *

Here is a real political boom! Here is one activity in which the enterpriser has become both rich and powerful. The Government has built itself up in this amazing fashion in the name of the people. But what has happened to the people themselves? The Federal pay roll has increased, but not the pay rolls of the people's industries. The Federal Government has collected billions of dollars for its enterprises, but the people's industries have not been able to raise the capital for their own expansion. The Federal borrowing (now over 40 billion dollars) has increased by 24 billion dollars since 1930, but private borrowing—the kind of constructive investment that goes into industrial expansion—has declined by nearly 16

Chidnoff

AN ARTICULATE VOICE OF BUSINESS

Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Power Company, and a Forceful Spokesman for Private Capitalism

billion dollars, or a reduction of about 20 per cent.

The Government has no money except what it gets from the people. When it increases its spendings it must necessarily increase its taxes until industry and the people in it cut down on what they buy and lose the incentive for new ventures. In the past ten years the cost of State and local governments has remained about the same; but the cost of the Federal Government has nearly doubled. In 1931 the Federal Government took nearly 6 cents out of every dollar of national income; today it takes over 12 cents.

Federal taxes are now nearly twice what they were ten years ago and are among the heaviest in the world. But it is not only the amount of taxation which is harmful; it is the kind of tax. The present tax program penalizes the venture capital which makes it possible to expand established industries and to start new ones. For example, it places a special tax on capital gains. Whenever you happen to make a profit, you have to pay a large tax on it; whereas, when you lose, you may deduct only a small proportion of your losses from your income for tax purposes. At the present time, those who invest their capital to expand and develop enterprises will lose more often than they win. In 1936, 189,000 corporations reported a profit to the Government, while 227,000 reported a loss. Naturally, those who have such risk capital to invest have no particular incentive to take a chance with it, so they invest it in tax-exempt Government securities, which help us very little in our recovery program.

To my mind, this is the wrong theory of taxation. It punishes the enterprising investor and rewards him who prefers to play safe. It would be more intelligent to tax the frozen capital, not the productive money. In other words, let us eliminate the tax-exemption now granted to Government securities, and in the capital gains tax let us at least give the same weight to losses as we give to gains; and let us not make the income tax so high that the man whose money we want to use in business prefers not to take the risk.

But how the Government spends its money is almost more important than how it collects it. In the ten fiscal years beginning in 1930, the Federal Government has spent a total of 52 billion dollars, and for these ten years we have reversed our traditional policy of paying-as-we-go and have been operating on a deficit.

Now, I believe that at the start of the depression a deficit was inevitable. Millions of people were thrown out of work. We could not let them starve, and the Government had to spend money for relief. No one criticizes this type of spending, provided it is efficiently administered. But, once having tasted the power of the purse, the Government has enlarged its spending activities to include functions not dreamed of in our philosophy.

When the Government spends money for work that does not need to be done, work that produces nothing, it has simply made the people a little poorer. When the Government bids for materials and for employees in competition with business, or when it engages directly in business through one of its many agencies, it drives the individual businessman out. No one is foolish enough to believe that he can compete in business with the United States Government: the Government does not have to operate at a profit; it can subsidize its losses out of the taxpayer's money.

There is a man who occupies a very high position in the United States who has expressed this much better than I can. I quote from him as follows:

> It is the habit of the unthinking to turn in times like this to the illusions of economic magic. People suggest that a huge expenditure of public funds by the Federal Government and by the state and local government will completely solve the unemployment problem. But it is clear that even if we would raise many billions of dollars, and find definitely useful public works to spend these billions on, even all that money would not give employment to the seven to ten million people who are out of work.

That statement was made by Franklin D. Roosevelt. But it was made in 1932. The United States would be in better condition today if the Franklin D. Roosevelt of 1940 would listen seriously to the Franklin D. Roosevelt of 1932.

The progress of the Government becoming the fabulously paid manager of the people's enterprises can be traced through its various theories of spending. First, we had certain "emergency expenditures"—like those for relief and some more or less necessary public works. A little later we began to hear talk about the necessity for "priming the pump" until business could get started; the word "emergency" was discarded. Then we were told of the need for continuous economic planning—a periodic "priming of the pump" whenever the Government thought it necessary. In support of this, Government officials began to take the position that deficits were normal and perhaps even desirable, and that our old-fashioned theory of a balanced budget belonged with the horse and buggy. Finally—or should we say "finally"?—we were given a brand new label for the Government's spend-lend program—namely, the theory of "social investment" which apparently would make these Government spendings a permanent policy.

The phrases may change from year to year as those in charge find it necessary to adopt a new banner, but they all mean the same thing. They mean that Government credit will supplant private credit; that Government jobs will increase and private jobs will decline; that economic expansion will be a matter of political policy and no longer the product of competition and individual initiative.

* * *

Now, because the American people are strong and self-reliant, they are not apt to accept this idea of Government dominating their enterprises unless or until they lose faith in their own ability to run their business. The advocates of Government domination realize that; and so they have accompanied their program of Government spending and Government control of industry with an effort to discourage and belittle the spirit of free enterprise.

We have been told that our industries have now reached the limit of their expansion, that the possibilities of new developments have been exhausted and that the young man can expect no great future in industry. The expression used about us is that we have reached our "maturity." Recently, one of the fluent writers on behalf of Government economics (Stuart Chase in Harper's Magazine) actually put forward the theory that capital was no longer wanted by American industry. In his mind the days of rapid expansion are over, our industrial structure has "matured," and "American business enterprises have little use for the savings of the public and what use they have is declining."

No philosophy could be more utterly false. American industry today, particularly the capital goods industry, is far behind its normal program of expansion and replacement. It needs new plants and new equipment, but it cannot raise the money for these undertakings because Government hostility has made the investor fearful of investing in business enterprises. Anyone who thinks that business does not need capital should come down to my office, or any utility man's office, and observe our efforts to obtain funds vital to our enterprises.

* * *

The notion that the United States has now reached an economic maturity from which, presumably, the only road is downward, is denied not only by our hearts and our intuition, but by the history of our time. England, Sweden, and many other countries are older than industrial America and should long ago have reached the stage that has been called "maturity," but England and Sweden have shown more industrial progress in the past decade than in the previous one. In the past generation in the United States we have seen the development of industries that have drastically altered our way of living. I prophesy that during another generation there will be new enterprises effecting equally great changes. There is no limit to our dreams. There is no limit to the progress we shall achieve. By our enterprise, thrift, and initiative we shall change and improve our world in the future just as we have changed and improved it in the past.

Personally, I do not think the spirit of free enterprise will die even if the Government tries to kill it; the spirit is too strong. In time the people will demand that the Government return to its proper function of supervising the enterprises of the people so as to encourage and not discourage their productivity. We are not asking anything that is impossible to achieve. We are not asking that the budget should be balanced this year, or even the next, or that Government should abruptly cancel its expenditures for relief and other worthy purposes. We know that so abrupt a change would be both impracticable and harmful. We are asking, however, that the Government should set its mind in that direction; that it should conscientiously set out to reduce its expenditures; that it should be determined to get back to a pay-as-we-go system; and that it should regain its confidence in the ability of the people to run their enterprises without too much interference by Federal bureaus in Washington.

'The Land Beyond the Forest'

Transylvania, Related in Part to Hungary While Remaining Rumanian Territory, Counts in Any Design for a Balkan Bloc

By Gordon Walker

THE DEFIANT "Nem, nem, soha!" which yesterday rose from Hungarian tongues in diplomatic crescendo is today but a whisper. Hungary is being asked to wait.

Flags are still at half mast in the land of the Magyars. But the lost lands of the Crown of St. Stephen for which they mourn are a little more distant.

Hungary is being asked to forget, at least for the time being, that for nearly a thousand years it was one of Europe's most powerful empires. To forget that there was a World War which brought that empire tumbling down in pieces. And to forget that there was a peace treaty which gave the pieces to rival neighbors.

Hungary is being asked to temper those unyielding words, "No, no, never,"—never will we give up the people and territory torn from us by the Treaty of Trianon.

For Hungary, regardless of dreams of empire, is now one of the so-called "smaller states," which, unable to defend themselves singly, are rapidly learning that a threat to the independence of one is the concern of all.

* * *

Those grouped in the Balkan Entente recently declared themselves united in a policy directed towards mutually "safeguarding national territory"—a sharply outlined invitation to Hungary to defer its quarter-century campaign for boundary adjustment and consider the more pressing problem of keeping the war out of Southeastern Europe.

Rumania, chief recipient of Hungary's crown lands, welcomes the effort. For while Hungary is being asked to forget, Rumania remembers.

A veritable newcomer among the smaller "major powers" in this corner of Europe, Rumania remembers that while Hungary flourished under the prosperity of the Hapsburg Dual monarchy, Rumania was but two small provinces, together about half of its present-day area.

And Rumania, too, remembers the World War and its settlements. For Hungary's loss was in large measure Rumania's gain. Rumania remembers that, included in the many large territories which were taken from neighboring states and pinned loosely onto the sides of its map by the peace treaties, was the rich former Hungarian province of Transylvania—"the Land Beyond the Forests."

Hungary's increasing clamor for return of this 24,000 square-mile province, has been met with an adamant "no" from Rumania. This with the realization that to give up or adjust boundaries in favor of Hungary might furnish quickly-grasped precedent for renewed demands by Russia and Bulgaria—which also covet territories now included in Rumania.

Daily increasing diplomatic pressure from Germany and the Allies—each seeking to bottle Rumania's valuable resources—has sent Rumania on a quest for some sort of military backing from surrounding small states in the event that this pressure should resolve into open attack.

Rumania, in its present difficulty, would welcome any respite from Hungary's revisionist aims. For these aims have defeated more than one strenuously-backed scheme for an alliance of the small Southeastern European states.

* * *

They wrecked attempts of France to construct a Danubian Federation to replace the former Empire of the Hapsburgs. They proved a major obstacle to past efforts of the Balkans to group themselves into a compact defensive bloc.

The Little Entente acted as an effective curb on them. But its breakdown following the absorption by Germany of Czechoslovakia, its principal member, was the signal for a sudden intense renewal of Hungarian demands on Rumania, marked by the massing of troops of both states on their common frontier. This crisis lasted until Britain's guarantee to Rumanian territorial integrity was given the next month.

More recently Yugoslavia and Italy have each attempted to bring about some sort of settlement to the dispute, although in the past Italy has sometimes backed Hungary's claims.

This pressure exerted by the Balkan states alone might, at this time, be insufficient to move Hungary, even temporarily, from its intransigeant demands.

But this force, combined with the growing realization of both countries that a resort to arms might readily supply entrance for the major powers in a struggle for supremacy in this vital economic region, has kindled new hope for an intermission in Hungarian-Rumanian tensity, at least until the European war has ended.

Actually a relaxation of belligerency on both sides might go far towards paving the way for a permanent settlement agreement to both sides.

Embittered Hungarians argue that the 1,200,000 Szekely—a people of mysterious origin, thoroughly Magyarized in language and national sentiment—who live in the heart of the province, dominated its cultural and political activity for more than ten centuries.

But this fact renders the situation no less untenable for Rumanians, who point out that the 3,500,000 Rumanian nationals largely intermingled with these Szekely, have constituted a numerical majority for at least five centuries of that time.

These deeply-rooted historical claims to the fertile area constantly color both Hungary's charges of mistreatment of its minority, and Rumania's counter-assertions that the minorities do not behave.

* * *

A chauvinistic Hungarian press charges that Rumanian administration is strictly by and for the Rumanians, who apparently regard the Szekely as an irreconcilable enemy, requiring restraint, if not repression.

Loopholes in the 1938 Rumanian minority statute, guaranteeing "far-reaching privileges to Rumanian citizens regardless of race or nationality" are brought to the attention of patriotic Hungarians who seem only too willing to keep alive the campaign for return of the province.

Declaring, in the first place, that adoption of Rumanian citizenship means giving up political or social independence, Hungarians further assail the red-tape which makes it almost impossible for those so desiring to become Rumanian citizens. These conditions, recalling the crisis between Germany and Czechoslovakia over the Sudetenland, have so far not been susceptible of solution.

A return to Hungary of the entire territory might satisfy Hungarians, but under the present conditions it would merely be putting the shoe on the other foot for the Rumanian minority that would thus be created.

Re-establishment of Transylvania as an independent state, suggested by Hungarians on both sides of the border, Rumanians feel to be impractical. Although Transylvania enjoyed prosperity as an independent state for nearly 200 years at one time in its colorful history, it is generally conceded that such a state, in the present era of military diplomatic pressures, would become a puppet of some stronger power.

* * *

Restoration of the purely Hungarian regions in the middle of Transylvania, urged by the Hungarian Revisionist League, with a narrow corridor through the Rumanian areas connecting with Hungary proper, is likewise rejected by Rumanian authorities.

Certain Rumanian areas on either side of the corridor would, under these circumstances, be cut off from the main body of the state by high mountain ranges.

Perhaps a more feasible scheme is that which would return to Hungary those border regions, which, inhabited by a majority of Hungarians, are considered economically more suited to Hungarian rule.

Any one of these solutions would take time. And the present demands for an effective bulwark against outside influence is urgent.

Hungary may find that to adjust its aims more closely to those of small-state neighbors is of more concern at the present time than regaining the lost crown lands of St. Stephen.

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THOUGH OF HUNGARIAN ORIGIN HE IS A RUMANIAN SUBJECT

This Jolly-Looking Peasant of Fagaras, Transylvania, Might, Judging From His Holiday Attire, Be on His Way to a Fête in One of the Many Villages That Keep Up Ancient Traditions. In His Country Three Racial Strains Have Long Faced a Problem of Adjustment Among Themselves, as Well as With Several of the Countries That Surround Them

Underwood & Underwood

MOTHER TO TWO THOUSAND SMITH GIRLS
Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Who Is Serving a Year as Acting President of Smith College

Elizabeth Morrow, Freshman President

By Millicent Taylor

IF YOU KNOW any Smith Alumnae, you have always heard of Mrs. Dwight Morrow with affection. They may have told you of her when she went to Mexico as wife of a United States Ambassador; they have probably read you their favorite bits from her books for children, and have sung her praises as mother of Anne Lindbergh. But most of all they have doubtless described to you her part in those commencement scenes which included celebrating the announcement of some emergency finally ended. For somehow, in a life busier than that of many women, Elizabeth Cutter Morrow, Class of '96, usually has managed to be back in Northampton with her fellow alumnae; and on not a few occasions has officiated in the last chapter of a college crisis happily met under her leadership.

There was the eighteenth-century birthplace of Sophia Smith, the benefactress for whom the college was named. The near-loss of that old homestead approached disaster for all Smith Alumnae; but the Class of '96 was in on the rescue, led by Elizabeth Morrow. Each stage of the restoration and the furnishing of that house with its original pieces was an act in a drama. Then later, there were the Smith College service unit that was sent to France, a pioneer activity in those early days of the World War; the successful $4,000,000 endowment campaign (not easy for a woman's college), the raising of the famous Birthday Gift that built three dormitories (which changed the character of Smith campus life for all time), and the endowment of the William Allan Neilson Foundation to provide Visiting Scholars. Emergency needs, all of them, with Mrs. Morrow in the thick of things. And so it might have been guessed that the Alumnae and Trustees of Smith College, faced with the new emergency of appointing a temporary successor to so popular a retiring president as William Allan Neilson, should have turned once more to the Alumna and Trustee who had helped them through serious crises before.

Of her position as Acting President, Mrs. Morrow herself in a talk to the girls last autumn maintained that she is but laying down "a patch of green" between President Neilson and incoming President Herbert Davis, who will take up his new duties at the close of the college year.

That she is enjoying her experience is evident. To serve at a time of its great need this college to which she is so devoted is in itself a satisfaction. Then, too, she loves and understands girls. In a way she comes to the President's Chair primarily as a mother, for she has sent three unusually interesting and delightful daughters of her own to Smith, and seems to have the gift of establishing with girls something of the intimate, friendly mother-and-daughter comradeship one instinctively knows she must have maintained with her daughters.

* * *

Smith College seems to have a flair for building into her college history unforgettable experiences; and as I sat in the President's House, with its distinct impress, even in so short a time, of Mrs. Morrow's presence there, I could not but wonder if this year of interregnum might not go down among the most unforgettable of all. For Mrs. Morrow, throughout a life of furthering the careers of others, has always been uniquely herself; and herein is her special contribution. Smith has for its Acting President a woman who is interesting because she is Elizabeth Morrow. She brings to Smith the rich experience and point of view of a woman who has fully shared in the career of one of America's most prominent men, who is a lover of home, a loyal alumna and trustee, and a mother who has ever been to her own children a good companion.

To follow President Neilson is, as all will agree, no easy task. Perhaps no college president anywhere has been more loved by generations of college girls. "We knew that the alumnae would gladly accept Mrs. Morrow in the President's chair, but could not foresee how the girls would feel," the Alumnae Secretary told me. "First Chapel" has always been a ritual at Smith, and President Neilson's talk was what made it so. But after "First Chapel," when Mrs. Morrow gave her first talk to the college, there was no question. Smith undergraduates took Elizabeth Cutter Morrow to their hearts.

"Where are the Freshmen?" she began, for she must speak to the Freshmen first, she said. "It is a first time for them as a first time for me, and perhaps I feel a little more nervous than they do, because they are expected to make mistakes and I am not. . . . Let us try to be brave together." And after having made with whimsical elaborations what she called a "confession of fear" she made what she called a "confession of faith"—faith in the loyal and able work of the officers and faculty of the college, faith in the girls themselves.

"It is a long, long time since I graduated," she said, "and now, after many years, I find myself here in Northampton for a final bit of education. But as I look at you this morning I realize that no matter how excellent the officers of this institution, no matter how fine the faculty, my success lies in your hands. If you do not do well this winter, everyone will know that I have failed. Don't you dare flunk me in my last class!"

This she said, and more; and at that moment was founded what I believe will prove a memorable era of companionship between a college and the woman who sits in its President's Chair.

* * *

Another cherished tradition at Smith has been the Monday morning chapel talk by President Neilson. "At first I thought I wouldn't carry these on," Mrs. Morrow told me. "They have often been on foreign affairs and similar subjects, and I can't talk politics—at least, I should prefer not to. Then I thought I might speak to the girls sometimes informally on subjects that might help them. . . ."

Mrs. Morrow probably doesn't know this, but all around the campus I found the girls talking of these informal chats. There was one about one's attitude toward one's mother—counseling the girls against labeling their mothers back numbers. "Your mother," she told them, "has been dealing with the oldest known social unit, the family. She has been keeping her mind alert and flexible by treating with the different age levels, if she has several children, perhaps with four or five age levels at once. . . . She has a fund of experience, which you should recognize even if you are unable at this stage of your maturity to appreciate it." And in closing she repeated to the girls what she designated as a "silly rhyme," which she said she wanted each girl to think of as being said to her by her own mother (and the verse was by Mrs. Morrow herself):

> Dear daughter, when the dusty shelf receives me,
> Pray understand that only one thing grieves me:
> I grudge the distant moment you discover
> Your dangerous views were all old to your mother!

Just before Christmas there was the talk in which she quoted President Seelye's "Come back refreshed and invigorated for your daily task." And she added: "I can say this, but I cannot quite believe you will do it. I will say, come back—and try not to come back in pieces. Don't lose your head or your heart. . . . We prefer you whole."

There have been more like these—on the homely everyday things that help a girl to think and to live more intelligently—from the mother of Smith daughters, sharing with other people's daughters something of what she has learned throughout a useful, thoughtful life.

So it is that she faces the problems and the challenges of her adopted family. "I want each girl to realize while here that when she leaves college she isn't everything—for she hasn't been tested," she explained. And when she added that she felt the greatest service a person could render to the world is to be at peace with himself, there came to me the words of Plato, which Harold Nicolson in his biography of Dwight Morrow quotes as having been a favorite prayer with Mr. Morrow. The quotation ends:

> Give me beauty in the inward soul; and may the outward and the inward man be at one.

Most college girls after graduation will be in their own homes, Mrs. Morrow points out, and therefore it is important that they learn at college to develop their inner resources.

"In fact, I have a theory that women in some ways need a college education more than men," she said. "Women go out into a life of detail and interruption, and they must learn to master it. A man goes into a more organized world. His work hours and his duties are more or less defined. But a woman has to organize her own day, she must intelligently fit into it many seemingly unrelated tasks. She must learn to budget her time as well as her money."

The "Land of the Odd Job," Mrs. Morrow called this woman's world.

"Four years of college will help her to form habits that can be kept up," she went on. And she spoke of a friend of hers who said that through a study of mathematics she had gained certain habits of orderliness and precision that had proved invaluable in this "land of the odd job" she had entered when she married. "I know a woman, too, who went out West to live in a lonely place under wide skies, and who said she was so thankful for the astronomy she had had in college."

* * *

I have said that the President's House already expresses her in many ways. Diego Rivera paintings and other treasures, brought from Mexico and elsewhere, greet the visitor. "Stolen goods," she calls them, for when she decided it wise to live in Northampton a large share of each week she filched them from her Englewood (N. J.) and North Haven (Maine) homes.

This house has been the setting for informal student "teas" that the girls tell me are greatly treasured and enjoyed. She invites them in small groups, a tradition carried on from Mrs. Neilson's life there, and enters wholeheartedly into their interests and conversations. At one of these teas, they were given a quiz on Sophia Smith and the early history of the college, to the merriment of all. At another they had to answer a list of questions, one of which was: "What Biblical injunction should you NOT obey during my presidency?" The answer was "Take no thought for the Morrow."

Smith's Acting President deplores the way the outside world considers young people in college as experimental material. "We cannot have every theory of social reform or education tried out here," she said. "People expect us to teach here in college everything from the Ten Commandments to tea-party manners."

But through these little teas, and other social affairs at the college, she sees the girls learning to express a natural gaiety and ease of manner that she considers a part of their college training. "Just as a mother tries to bring forward her daughter in a natural way, the woman's college should see that its students have this kind of experience," she said.

* * *

Although her work beside her husband in the American Embassy in Mexico City lies some years behind her, a review of her approach to it helps to interpret her attitude toward her present task. That job Dwight and Elizabeth Morrow did together of building friendship between two countries whose relations had too often been unfortunately handled is today a matter of history. Before she went to Mexico City she had been known, but had kept out of public life. Those who knew her wit, her ability, her gifts, knew too that she had deliberately remained in the background, intent wholly upon building a refreshing home refuge for an active family. But as mistress of an American Embassy she had her own public work to do; and suddenly both countries felt her. The Mexican works of art now in the house that looks out over Paradise Lake remind one of that earlier public service in another land. When called out of the private life that she prefers, she entered into this work with all her heart and mind.

But we were speaking again of the college, and inevitably of the girls, for Mrs. Morrow's interest in the college is impregnated with a faith in girls.

"I want them to know that even though they inherit the privilege of college without much effort, there were heartbreaking struggles to win for women this privilege in the early days," she was saying. Unthinking acceptance—that is an attitude she would save them from. "So many girls now take it as a matter of course," she explained. "Perhaps my devotion to Smith is natural, for I had to struggle to go to college. I was the first one in my generation of sisters and girl cousins to

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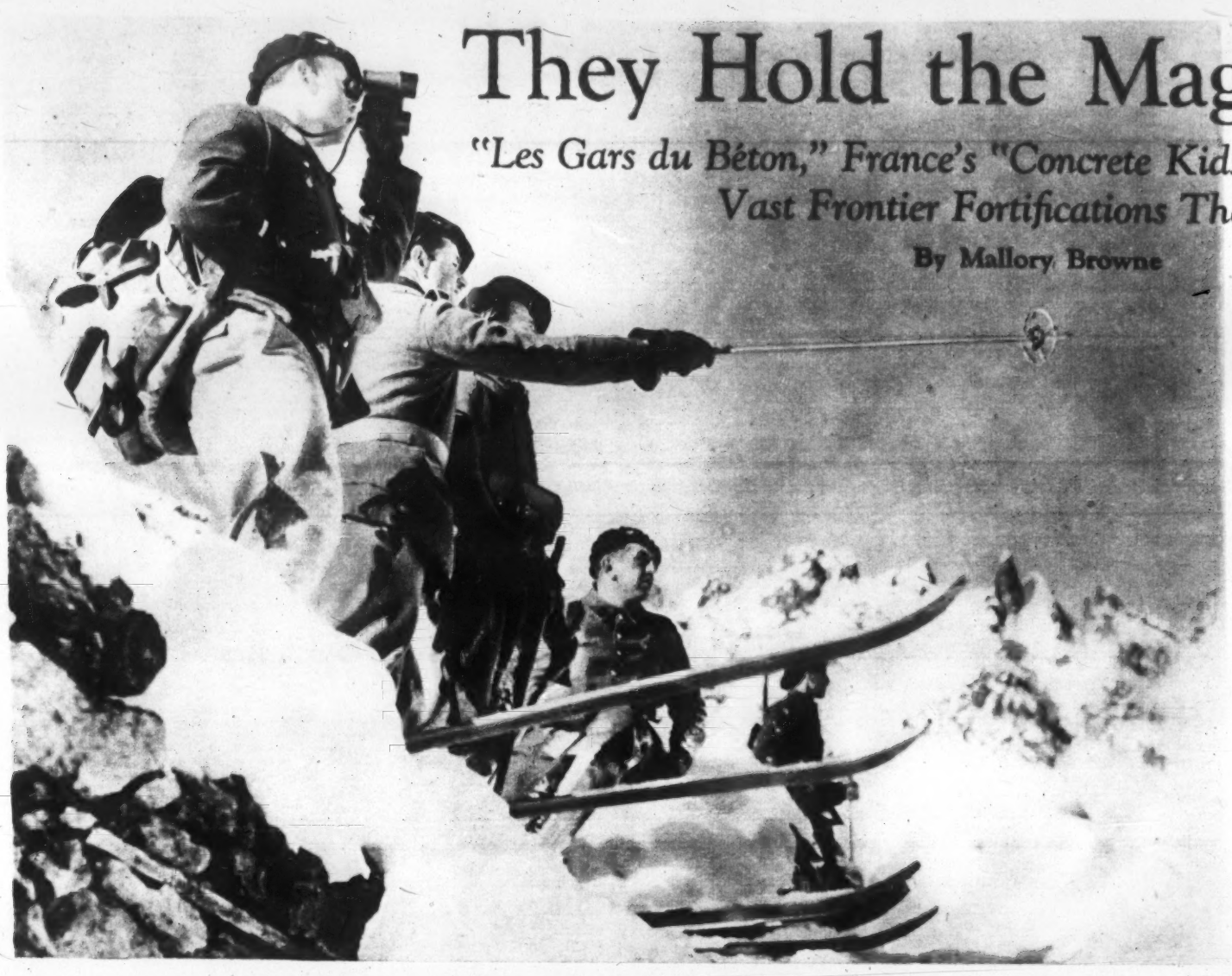
They Hold the Maginot Line

"Les Gars du Béton," France's "Concrete Kids," Are as Solid as the Vast Frontier Fortifications They Man

By Mallory Browne



THE QUESTION most frequently, and most anxiously, put to anyone returning to England from the Front is not whether the incredible fortresses of the Maginot Line seem strong enough to resist the Germans, but whether the morale of the French soldiers appears solid enough to stand the inactivity and boredom of endless waiting in the close confinement of those underground dreadnoughts.

The Germans have been boasting in their propaganda by radio and otherwise that they would never need to attack the Maginot Line—a few more months of idleness and the French—who were good fighters but whose unstable Latin temperament, they asserted, could not stand enforced and prolonged inactivity shut up in close quarters under the earth—would in the end simply have to give up.

In view of the widespread circulation these suggestions received in Britain, I made every effort, during a recent visit to the front, to ascertain whether there was any foundation for them. Let me say at once that, although I had exceptional opportunities, not only of talking alone to private soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the line, but also—what is often more revealing—of watching and listening to them unobserved, I found no trace of any fissure in the morale of the French troops. On the contrary, their general condition and "esprit de corps" struck me as magnificent. Other American correspondents who had visited different sections of the frontier have fully confirmed this, and so have, even more recently, expert military observers sent over from London to investigate this very point. They came back impressed by the grim yet cheerful determination of the French soldiers, of all ranks, to see this job through to the end, and to do it thoroughly.

* * *

It is true that existence in cramped subterranean corridors and caves of concrete and steel is no joke, and that without the stimulus of combat this troglodite life does tend to become more difficult as the weeks of waiting go by. Indeed, one is at first impelled to ask, "How can they stand it?" But those who expect the French troops to "crack up" under the strain overlook several important features in the Maginot defense system—and some important facts about the defenders themselves.

In the first place, the "poilus" who man the Maginot fortresses are an unusually husky lot, hardy French peasants for the most part. In so far as possible, the men who hold the forts are farmers who live on the land which these forts defend—a fact of tremendous importance when one knows the Frenchman's love for his own land and the passionate obstinacy with which he will defend it.

Furthermore, these fortifications are complex mechanisms, require long specialized training, only to be had in the forts themselves. The soldiers who are now holding the Line are those who had already been trained in peacetime to do so. Most of them had spent many months, a year, or perhaps even two years, in the Maginot Line. They had therefore become thoroughly accustomed to remaining in them for long periods. Thus they had been not only trained and hardened, but actually habituated and acclimated to the peculiar steel-and-concrete cave-man existence they lead there.

On the other hand, the West Wall, or Siegfried Line, was not begun until the summer of 1938, and most of it is therefore of such recent date that relatively few troops could have had the specialized training and the invaluable hardening to the particular rigors of remaining for long periods shut up in concrete blockhouses. It is, in my opinion, because they themselves have not yet become accustomed to such a prospect of confinement, that the Germans believe the French would not be able to face it for very long.

* * *

For it is an unrelieved outlook in this respect: manning the Maginot Line is no half-time job, nor temporary assignment. This emerged pointedly from an incident during my visit to one of the bigger blockhouses somewhere in Alsace. Noticing that the men still wore the old horizon blue uniforms instead of the khaki now adopted by the French army as the least visible, I asked why.

"But we do not need the khaki—no one is going to see us here inside our forts," was the surprised reply of the young lieutenant in command of the post.

"Ah, yes," I agreed, "but what about when you leave the fort—if you were obliged to retreat, for instance?"

"Retreat?" he exclaimed, still more surprised, and a bit indignant, "But, Monsieur, we shall not retreat."

"Oh, no, of course," I hastily corrected, "I didn't mean to imply that I thought it likely. But, after all, you might be ordered to fall back for strategic reasons or, at least, to withdraw after you had been relieved."

This time the lieutenant smiled as he shook his head. "No, Monsieur," he said, "not even then. We do not retire or withdraw. We shall not be relieved. We remain here, whatever happens, to the end."

* * *

It was said simply, but with an evident pride which I could easily see was fully shared by his little group of rugged "poilus." They seemed almost to have taken on something of the unyielding hardness of their steel and reinforced concrete shelter that had been their world for nearly five months and, as far as they knew, would continue to be so indefinitely.

There is no doubt that the French troops in the Maginot Line have already a highly developed sense of "esprit de corps," of responsibilitiy in their special position. No army emblem is worn more proudly in France today than the round metal insignia, depicting a blockhouse with protruding cannon, jauntily pinned to beret or jacket, which distinguishes "les gars du béton"—literally "the concrete kids."

One might perhaps wonder, however, whether French individualism and initiative, if it does not rebel at the restriction and boredom of waiting in the confinement of these forts, must not, as an alternative, be crushed out and broken. I think the following true story should controvert any such conjectures:

Early Christmas morning, in our tour of the Front, we arrived at the famous bridge across the Rhine at Kehl, near the now deserted city of Strasbourg. A big blockhouse stands squarely across the road at the bridgehead, and on top of it that morning was, in addition to the usual French and British flags, a Christmas tree. This tree had been flauntingly set up, with ostentatious glee, by the Germans behind their barbed wire barrier at the other end of the bridge. At midnight on Christmas Eve, a corporal from the French blockhouse, accompanied by a private, traversed the 300-yard-long bridge, reached the other end, and, braving almost certain discovery by the lookouts, actually went behind the German barbed wire barriers, seized and brought back the tree, and fastened it triumphantly on the roof of the French fort!

* * *

When the corporal told us the story the captain who was accompanying us called the poilu sharply to attention, saying severely: "It's my duty to reprimand you for taking grave risks unnecessarily—and," he broke off, taking the man's hand and shaking it warmly, "it's a pleasure to congratulate you!" he finished with a delighted smile.

No; there's not much cause for concern. The old saying about every French private having a Marshal's baton in his knapsack remains as potentially true in concrete pill boxes and underground fortresses as it was in the trenches.

Before going to the Front, I had heard some apprehensions expressed, not only in London but to a lesser extent in Paris, as well, about the Alsatians. After all, it was argued, they are not wholly French; from their language they almost seem German. Is it safe to trust them to defend so much of the frontier? (for it is a fact that most of the forts along the Rhine are manned chiefly by Alsatian conscripts). But here again, experience on the spot is reassuring. France has had the wisdom to realize that these people, if they are different from the rest of the French, are emphatically not German: they are

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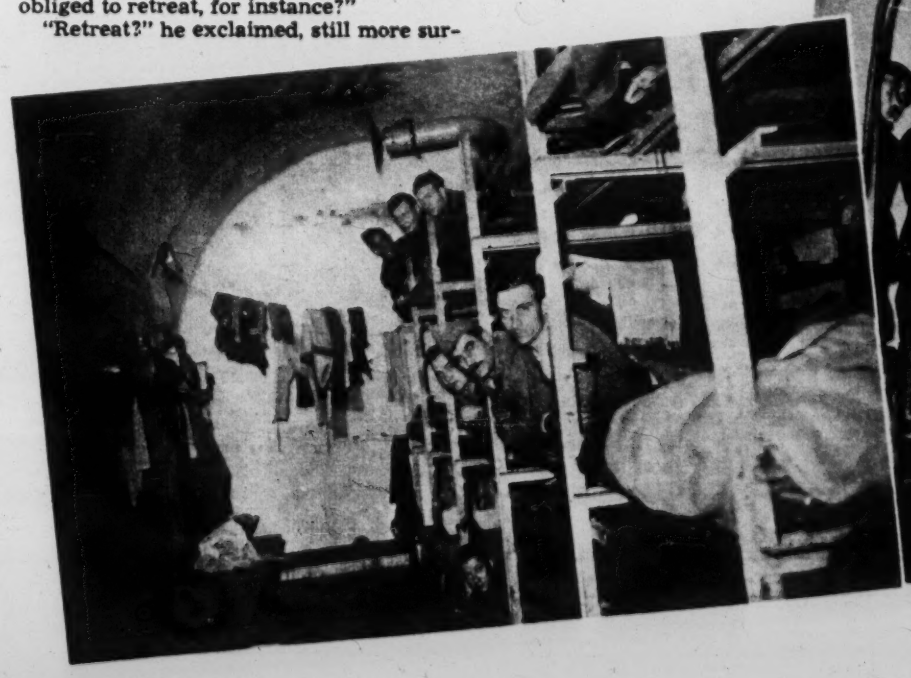
Wide World

THE CONCRETE KIDS

A Ski Detachment (Top) Doing Patrol Duty on the French Mountain Frontier. Some of the Kids in Their Concrete Bunk Room, and Some Soldiers Dining, Buffet Style, From a Tea Wagon Operating in the Maginot Line



Tracing the Speech Map

How Learned Societies Intent on Preserving American Dialects Track Down Species of Provincial Speech and Bring 'em Back Alive

By John Eden

IT HAS BECOME a commonplace of wry humor to say that nowadays there's no use in looking at an atlas, because, the way things are going in the world, what you see in an atlas tonight won't be factual tomorrow.

But there's a new kind of atlas that you might like to spend some time with. They call it a Linguistic Atlas, and that's no empty label. The Linguistic Atlas tells you where people talk how, if you follow me. It also tells you where people have ceased to talk as once they did, at that particular point on the map. Neat?

It came about in this way: In 1921 members of the Modern Language Association said casually among themselves that it would be interesting—and might well become important—to make a linguistic survey of the United States and Canada. One of the prime endorsers of the idea was Prof. Hans Kurath, then a professor at Ohio State, now Professor of Germanic Languages and General Linguistics at Brown University.

In 1928 a formal proposal to this end was made by the present-day English group of the association, and Professor Kurath was made a member of a committee to study a practical plan for the project. In 1929 he was made chairman of a committee to prepare a concrete, budgeted plan for the studies.

When you stop to think of the length of time and the degree of care put into preliminary studies, before ever there was an investigator chosen to arm him or herself with working materials and take the field, you get some idea of the magnitude of the work in view, and the standard of thoroughness set up for it.

From the outset it was intended to make it a co-operative work. It was sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, the Rockefeller Foundation, and a number of colleges. Yale University offered officers for organization work, undertook to provide half the salary required for an assistant director, and a fellowship for one field worker. Brown University and the University of Vermont provided fellowships, too, and the home port, so to speak, became Brown University, with Professor Kurath as the editor. Harvard subscribed the other half of the associate director's salary. The volumes were to be issued at Brown and Dartmouth, and Mt. Holyoke would contribute a share in the necessary facilities.

The basic project, then, was to catch and catalogue species of speech before newspapers, the radio, schools, and other forces, "shifting and fraying the linguistic boundaries of earlier times," caused them to be lost. And none too soon was the work begun, it seems. Did you realize, for instance, that today far fewer Bostonians than previously speak in a broad *a*, and drop their r's? Well, they do.

The procedure was worked out between Professor Kurath and Prof. Miles L. Hanley of the University of Wisconsin. From among thousands of Yankee words and phrases, a key list of 900 was made up and the field trackers took off along the linguistic trail.

Linguistic atlases are new to the United States but not to Europe. Jules Gillieron constructed an "Atlas Linguistique de la France," and Karl Jaberg and Jacob Jud prepared the "Sprach-und Sachatlas Italiens und der Sudschweiz." But these European pioneers, and the American workers for a linguistic atlas maintained one practice in common. They used a uniform, approved method of field recording and cartographic system. But with one difference. In Europe the investigators quizzed only one informant to a given locale. But in democratic America, folk speech and cultivated speech are not so far apart, so three social levels were covered. One of people elderly and unschooled. For instance, an 85-year-old New England cattleman talked well and was intelligent, but had no schooling. "I went to school half a day," he said. "The teacher didn't come, so I went home. I'd ought to have gone more, I guess, but somehow I never did."

The moderately schooled representation had some schooling, grammar or perhaps high school. And, in 38 communities, a group of cultured informants was studied. Recording was by means of phonetic notation by field workers, carefully trained, who spent from eight to twenty hours with each person studied. Because of the almost universal familiarity with upper-class speech in America, informants were not asked to give dialectical equivalents for the expression of the literary language, but, rather, to name objects, actions, and qualities. More than half the number of total informants talked directly into the microphone on a great variety of subjects of their own choosing and now a library of 700 double-faced records, 12-inch aluminum discs, constitutes the nucleus of the permanent objective record of New England and Canadian speech.

The workers relied for local help on postmasters, town clerks, ministers, doctors, and librarians who could tell where members of old New England families had remained planted in their pioneer localities. The questions calling for answers referred for the most part to house furnishings, foodstuffs, farm practices, animals, and crops.

One interesting use for the linguistic atlas turns up at this juncture. Writers of folk literature will have an authoritative source of information in the atlas, when they want to accurately reproduce folk habits of speech. They won't make the mistake a writer made not so long ago, crediting a farmer in the Litchfield-Stockbridge region with referring to his "nigh horse." Tsk-tsk—in the Litchfield-Stockbridge region—as he could have found out if he'd known where to find a linguistic atlas—say "*near* horse."

Take a few more instances. Did you know that, in eastern Massachusetts, a farmer "teams" wood, but that in Rhode Island and Connecticut he would "cart" it? Or that on Cape Cod, the shed joining a house to the barn is a porch, whereas elsewhere in New England, it is an "ell."

* * *

Using the International phonetic alphabet, it has been possible to indicate about 12,000 shades of sound. According to Professor Kurath, a mass of interesting facts have come to the surface by way of the survey, and one in particular stands out. Language changes have been slower in New England than elsewhere. And also New England is shown to be the fountain head in the United States of the English which is spoken by the rest of the country. In the Middle West the influence of the New England dialect is still strong. Yet in a way it is an error to speak of *the* New England dialect, because New England is really made up of dialect districts. For instance, speech in New Hampshire differs sharply from speech in Boston. Rhode Island has a lingo all its own. And the folk speech of Fairfield County, which is in southwestern Connecticut, bears little resemblance to speech in, say, Middletown, Hartford, or Norwich.

The speech of the dialect districts of New England leads the linguistic student back to the places whence hailed the early settlers. In the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the type of speech or dialect most spoken was that of the counties around London and East Anglia. Population studies point to that area as the home of most of the Massachusetts Bay settlers, and so does the recorded speech of East New England.

The Atlantic seaboard communities tend to cling to early speech characteristics more generally than communities in the western regions. Fairfield County probably has fewer New Englandisms because of its proximity to New York City. Occasionally a pronunciation or a folk word will be found to be geographically wide. For instance, all along the seaboard, both north and south of Boston, soft drinks are often called "tonic." Yet in eastern New England sour milk is commonly known as "bonny clapper" and in the Connecticut Valley as "loppered milk."

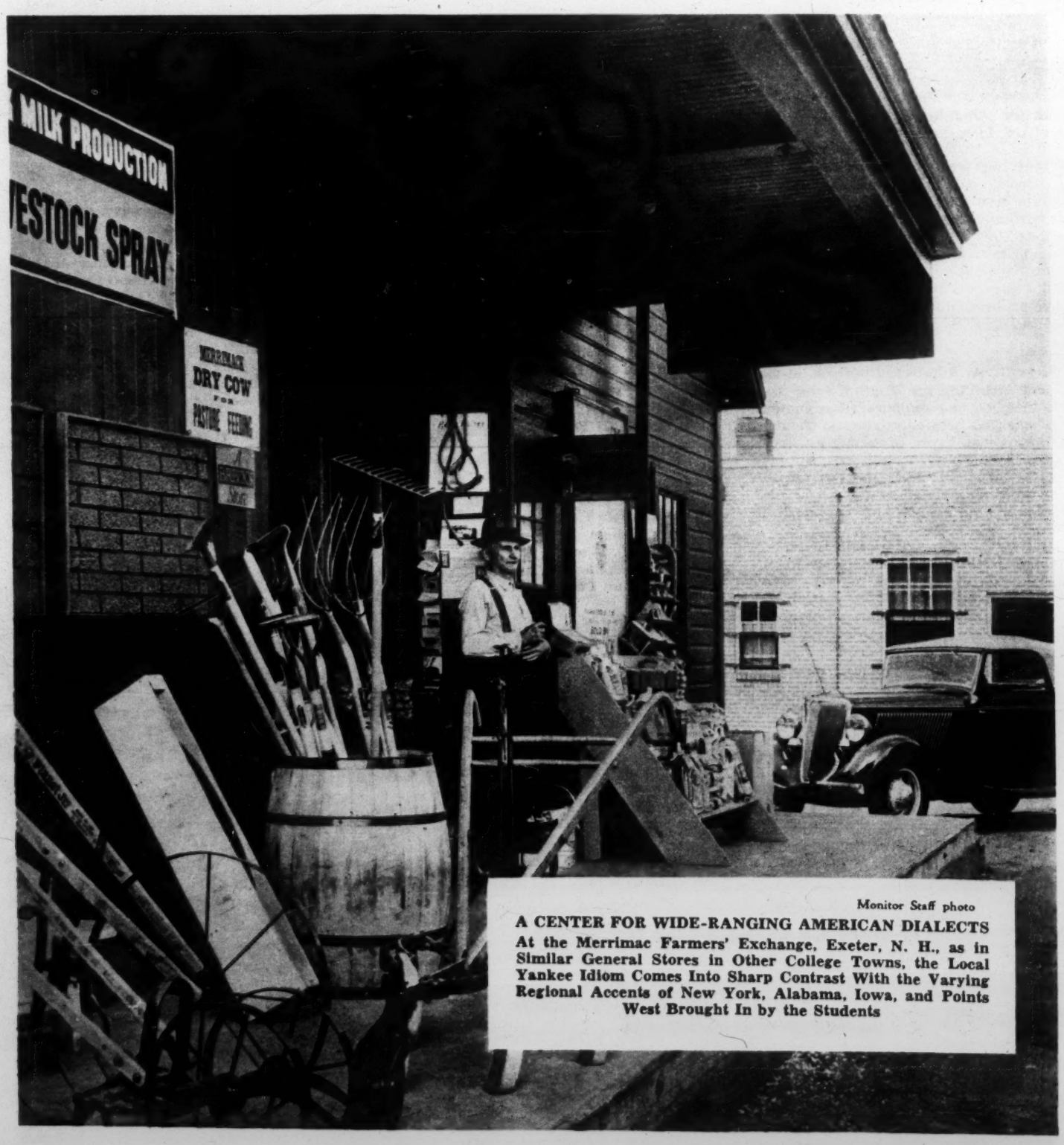
* * *

Most people would probably surmise that a sycamore tree is a pretty well-known thing. Yet, according to the Atlas survey, a sycamore tree is practically unknown in New England. In western Connecticut and parts of western Massachusetts it is a "buttonball" tree, while in eastern New England is is a "buttonwood."

People in Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts refer to a thunder storm as a "tempest." Rhode Island is apparently the last stand of the word "kitchen closet," meaning pantry.

Speak of shellfish in New England and, mercy! what a string of words you get. On the Connecticut coast hard-shelled clams are "round clams"; in Rhode Island and on certain parts of Cape Cod they are "quahogs," and at other Cape points and northward they are "cohogs."

The staff of the Linguistic Atlas has already been at work on the project for eight years. Volume One of the Atlas contains 238 maps, showing where different words and expressions are used, and how they are pronounced. The collateral "Handbook of the Linguistic Geography of New England" is a 250-page history of the population of New England, with 25 charts to show how dialect features have spread.



Monitor Staff photo

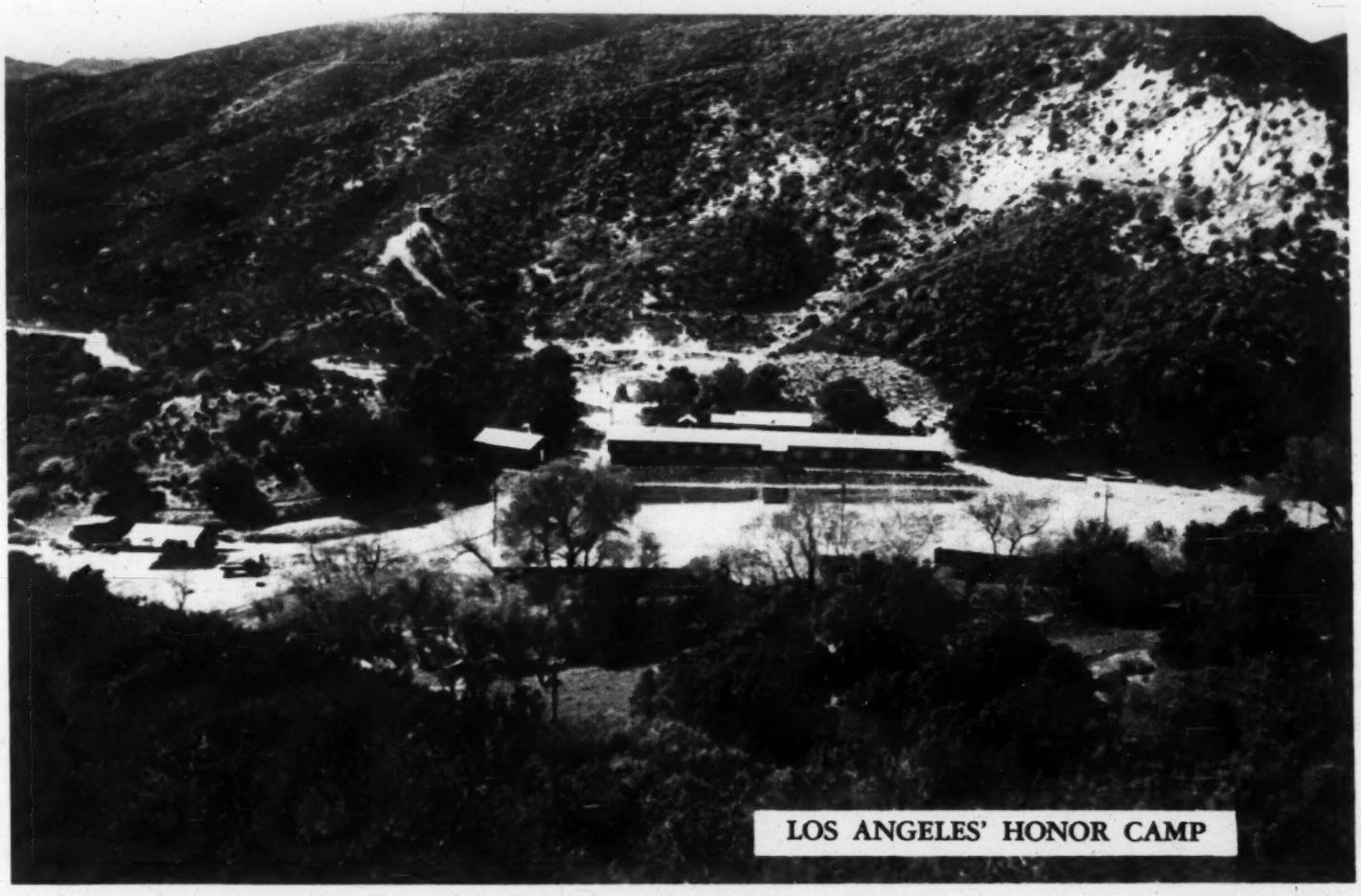
A CENTER FOR WIDE-RANGING AMERICAN DIALECTS

At the Merrimac Farmers' Exchange, Exeter, N. H., as in Similar General Stores in Other College Towns, the Local Yankee Idiom Comes Into Sharp Contrast With the Varying Regional Accents of New York, Alabama, Iowa, and Points West Brought In by the Students

Boys Rebuilt

The Honor Camp, a Local Adaptation of the CCC, Is Los Angeles County's Successful System for Rehabilitating Delinquent Youth

By Robert K. Shellaby



LOS ANGELES' HONOR CAMP

IN ANSWER to one of the most serious challenges on democracy's home front, rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents is being achieved in Los Angeles County through an honor camp system. It started in 1930, when as many as 400 homeless boys a week were arriving in the county. Some got into trouble in their search for shelter and food. The arrested youths usually were routed through the Juvenile Court, which could either provide charity-rate transportation back home, or send the boys to the State schools for deportation at county and State expense. Many of these boys, believing there was no advantage in going home, would drop off the train at some point on the return journey.

As a means of handling the situation, the Juvenile Court judge, the probation officer, and the Forestry Department decided to make an experiment. They established a camp for 30 transient boys, 16 to 18, on a mountain site, where there was opportunity for forestry work. County teachers held classes four nights a week. Discipline, recreation, and counsel were organized by the Probation Department. Maintenance of the camp, provision of meals, and supervision of work were in charge of the county forester.

* * *

As wards of the court the boys were sent to the camp for an indefinite period. Fifty cents a day was banked to each boy's credit for each day's work of eight hours. If his conduct was good he would be released as soon as he had earned money for a ticket home, and for the needed clothing and meals en route. While the boy was in camp the probation officer had made inquiries with the object of getting in touch with his relatives, and making arrangements for his return home.

Successful from the outset, this camp was continued until the short-lived Federal Transient Bureau took over juvenile transient care and set up similar camps of its own. The county began to use its camp then for local delinquent boys, 16 to 18, continuing the same rate of pay and using it for the boy's rehabilitation. Some of the money went to continue his education or to help in his home. Sometimes it supported him until he could get work.

When the Federal Transient Service was discontinued the county expanded its camp system. Last August it included two 60-boy camps, one 90-boy camp, and one 30-boy camp for merit-boy graduates, from the juvenile camps, who are still on probation.

Raymond A. Wallin, the county's Director of Camps, estimates that as many as 3,000 boys have passed through the various camps, the average stay being 18 weeks. He reports that in a four-year survey, 89 per cent of these "alumni" had remained clear of trouble.

To show the county's financial benefits from the camps, a recent four-year period for one of them was analyzed. The 817 boys who had passed through the camp had stayed an average of 90 days. Direct costs of the camp were $1.43 per day per charge, or $105,147.90. To maintain these 817 boys in conventional schools and institutions would have cost $217,260. The Forestry Department estimated $4 as the per day value for each boy's work, or $222,470.

Los Angeles County authorities answer queries about the cost of establishing a camp with detailed statement of how $18,900 can be spent, granted a site; the sum to include costs of maintenance and operation, plus capital outlay, but not including pay of personnel.

National attention to the migrant problem has cut down the number of transient juveniles in these camps; hardly 10 per cent of the camp rosters bear out-of-state names at present.

* * *

On a typical camp day the boys get up at 5:30 a. m., have a flag-raising ceremony, eat breakfast, take their lunches and go out to work on forestry trails, reforestation projects, etc., for eight hours. Upon return to camp, they have a shower, change their clothes, have a one-hour rest period, take part in a flag-lowering ceremony, and have their dinner about 4:30 p. m.; they then have a half-hour for writing letters or reading. Next comes one hour of athletic competition—track, softball, volleyball, basketball, boxing, and wrestling. Then they have one and a half-hours of school; and return to the dormitory, and lights are out at 9 p. m. Work ends Saturdays at noon. That afternoon they are taken to a motion picture show, or other forms of amusement are provided. On Sundays they attend religious services and may receive visitors for two hours, engage in athletics, take hikes, or loaf.

* * *

A running conduct record is kept. The boy is given a daily grade on the work, on his actual conduct, and on his school progress. A bad grade today does not carry over until tomorrow. Boys who will not adjust themselves are brought back to court for further action.

There is a modified self-government program—with a mayor, chief of police, and squad leaders. These boys get 15 cents a day more and are chosen because of high-conduct records. Trips to entertainments and other amusements are given as a reward for good conduct. There are no demerits, no corporal punishment, and no detention cells.

Aside from their delinquency record, all boys in the camp are normal mentally and physically. They are said to have a better record after detention than do graduates of all other types of correctional institutions in the State. The quality of their forestry work is equal to that of adult camps, reports the county forester.

LOOKING YEARS AHEAD

Daisy Bell's Second Century

By E. C. Sherburne

SUNNY SKIES PROMISE A PLEASANT SPIN FOR THE GIRL AT THE LE

© Fox Photos, Acme, Wide World, the Franklin Institute, Cycle Trades of America, Inc., H. Armstrong Roberts, the Boston Public Library

AFTER ALL THESE YEARS, bicycles are doing a comeback. For the fifth year running the manufacturers have entered upon a million machine annual production. Some of the members of the Cycle Trades of America, Inc., at their convention just held in New York City, predicted that the high of 1,200,000, reached in 1898, might again be touched. Appropriately, at the flood tide of the revival, the observance of the bicycle's centenary, recently held at the Boston Public Library, drew thousands of visitors. All of them moved with broad smiles among the exhibits of ancient and new machines, faded prints and cases of trophies. The older visitors renewed memories of their cycling days and the youngsters laughed over oddities of wheeling 40 years and more ago.

About this time of year, at the turn of the century, the thoughts of a good share of the New England population turned to bicycles. The big spring question was, "Shall I buy a new wheel this year?" Many of us had already made up our minds after seeing the new models on Washington's Birthday, when the season officially opened in the bicycle trade. Park boulevards and country lanes were dotted with riders in groups, couples, and singly.

There is no thrill precisely like that of rolling swiftly along an upland road, the countryside a slowly unfolding panorama, no sound but the hum of tires whirling on gravel and the faint song churned in the air by the wheels' spinning spokes. The mild exertion of keeping the pace steady is in itself gently exhilarating. Bicycling has delights all its own.

Better roads of today make it possible to ride tires only an inch and a quarter in diameter, which means easier rolling because of the reduced friction, as compared with the larger tires that were needed in the days of gravel highways. Present-day speedometers register up to 50 miles an hour; we don't know why. Ten miles an hour, including stops, is good going. Nat Butler made 25 miles in an hour's plug against time across the Newbury Marshes, near Boston, many years ago. That would be a feat today, as it was then.

Today you may have a bicycle that makes its own electricity as you ride at night, keeping bright lamps that shine fore and aft. Brakes operate on the wheel rim in a model that offers three shifts of speed, making hill climbing easy. That will cause many an old-timer to heave a sigh as he recalls his efforts to push a 93-gear up even the smallest inclines. On level stretches he inordinately enjoyed the majestically slow revolutions of his feet while those of his companions, riding with lower gears, were revolving frantically in an effort to keep up. Many a 93-gear pusher, when going up hills, fretted because he hadn't stuck to 72, while in his heart he knew he should be pushing a 64. Ah, vanity, vanity.

What would the sturdy wheelman, who liked to fancy that his powerful leg thrusts made him, in a way, kin to Sandow, think of the laboratory sharp who says that a six-day bicycle rider, in the course of his strenuous week's wheeling, produces only enough power to make 77 cents' worth of electricity?

Girl cyclists wore sailor "skimmers" skewered fast with hat pins that were hat pins—a foot long they were. Their white shirtwaists were starched stiff and they often wore flowing bow ties, long, pleated skirts of tweed and high-laced shoes.

So many girls of those days took to the rear saddles of tandems that one of them got into a song called "Daisy Bell":

> . . . you look sweet
> Upon the seat
> Of a bicycle built for two.

Looking forward, she couldn't see much, either to port or starboard, and the scope of even that small view was diminished in proportion to her escort's breadth of beam.

Occasionally would be seen a "sociable," which was so designed that the riders could sit side by side. When alone he could perch on a third seat, which was in the middle, and push on the two inner pedals. He never looked as if something was missing quite so much as did a single rider of a tandem.

Three riders called for a triplet, and for larger crowds there were quads, quints, and even a contraption that could accommodate 10 riders in line.

Bicycle race fans in and about Boston had their fun Saturday afternoons at the Charles River Park in Cambridge. Where Sanger used to do an unpaced mile—three times around the bowl—in two minutes flat, there are now stores and factories.

Chevrolet was the star on one occasion, paced a mile by motor cycle in 53 seconds. There was little applause. Could the spectators have had a feeling that they were watching the end of an era, another example of the passing of brawn in favor of the machine? Soon afterward Chevrolet went into motorcar manufacturing in Detroit and became an automobile name second only to Ford.

The ambition of all the younger cyclists was to do a "century." Out of Boston you wheeled for 50 miles, then turned around, arriving home after 10 hours or more. Certain powerful fellows were known to do a double century. The League of American Wheelmen published a road book and issued official medals. On many a cyclist's sweater tinkled the tokens of his accomplishments, each century being marked by a bar, with so many added at times that miniature ladders dangled in the air as these iron men bent grimly to their task. On they would grind by the hour, seldom relaxing except when they passed a purist who had stuck to his high wheeler, and they grinned at him under their arms. The coaster-brake was a boon,

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for you could sail down the hills with the machine under control, and might even go slow enough at the bottom to roll through the pool of sand that was usually there. You learned how to dismount with ease, if not with intention.

Forty years ago almost nobody believed that the bicycle would ever make way for the motorcar. I wheeled through the White Mountains in the summer of 1900, 480 miles in 12 days, and encountered only five automobiles. Two of them were drawn up beside the road while the bewildered drivers were trying to get things functioning again, their embarrassment being in no way lessened by the advice of passing small boys: "Get a horse."

When you first got your machine you took it apart at least once a week and applied a superfluous polish to the gleaming ball bearings. Then the day came when you packed them in vaseline and gave them no more thought that year.

There were so many cyclists that the bicycle turns were often part of the vaudeville entertainment in the days when motion pictures were so unentertaining they were used as chasers to get durable spectators out of their seats at theaters which gave continuous performances. St. Onge, the cycling comedian, used to ride circles around the stage, pretending to a mounting alarm as his machine came apart piece by piece, winding up with nothing but a single wheel, and falling into the bass drum for a wow finish. Similarly-made "breakdown" bicycles are shipped today to the Gold Coast natives in Africa. They have but to hook up the parts on delivery by parcel post, pump up the tires, and ride away into the jungle.

One of the heroes of the day was "the man who beat the Empire State express," riding a specially prepared strip alongside the train and benefiting undoubtedly from its values as a windshield and its powers of suction. One can only wonder if the engineer sympathetically refrained from pulling the throttle all the way out until after the race was over.

George H. Collett of New Haven in 1898 was amateur quarter-mile, half-mile, and two-mile champion. But his chief pride came to be his daughter, Glenna, repeatedly United States champion woman golfer.

Forerunners of the bicycle go back at least to 1819, when the hobby horse became the fad in England and France. But it was the application of pedals, by Kirkpatrick MacMillan, a blacksmith of Dumfriesshire, late in 1839, that provided the bicycle's real start. Another Scotsman, John Boyd Dunlop, completed the job 50 years later with his invention of the pneumatic tire.

From boneshaker to cushions of air the bicycle went through many phases, the most important being the coming of the "safety," with its 28-inch wheels, made possible by the sprocket and chain drive, the invention of H. J. Lawson of England. Wheels of wooden spokes made way for wire wheels, and provided the variety comedians with a new wheeze for their double talk, "wire wheels." One maker sought to soften the rough going before Dunlop's pneumatics came in by putting rims of springs around the wheels. A Currier & Ives print of 1869 shows a navigator of a three-wheeler outpacing a trotter and boasting:

We can beat the swiftest steed
With our new velocipede.

Came the automobile, as the movie titles of the day would have it. Many bicyclists bought Model T's, their touring tops braced by gleaming brass rods and a brass band around the hood. Roads improved, linen dusters and goggles disappeared, tire troubles diminished, gas stations multiplied; bicycle sales dropped.

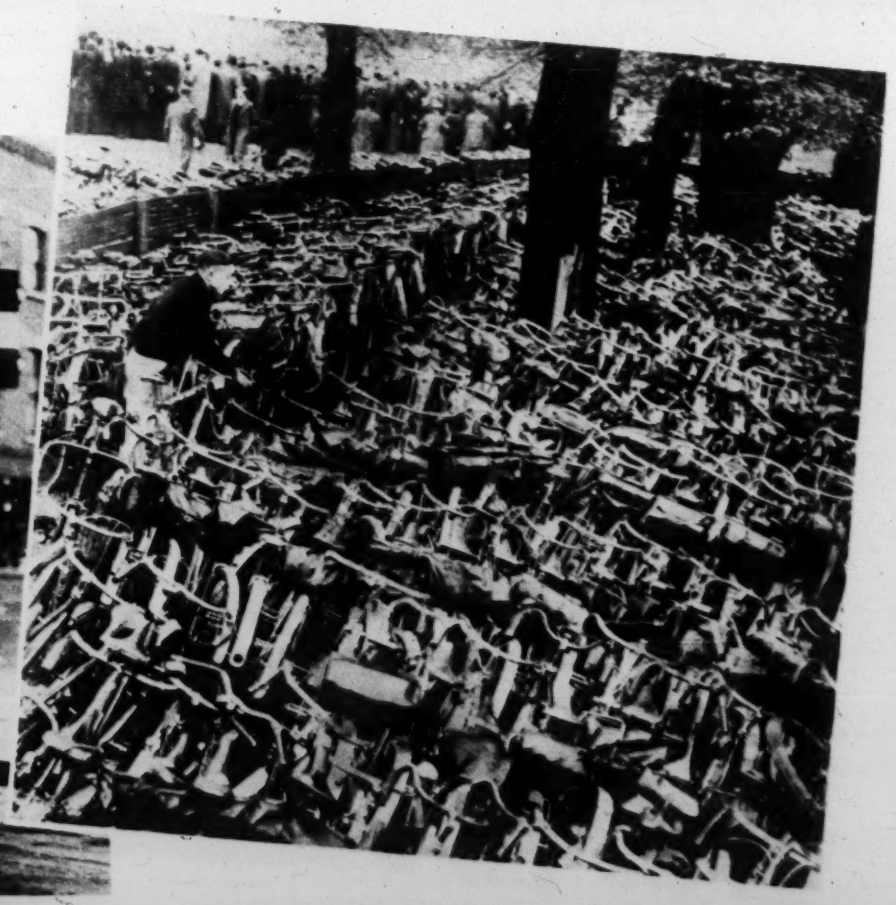
The League of American Wheelmen is flourishing still and there is also an Amateur Bicycle League of America. The Youth Hostels, Inc., encourages bicycling with its offer of low-cost stops at convenient intervals in the United States. In 1939, 209 hostels reported 34,000 overnights registered, an increase of 8,000 over 1938.

The Cycle Trades of America, which took hold 18 years ago when sales reached only 200,000 annually in the United States, is agitating for more cycle paths in the city parks. Already New York has a dozen, and other cities have made proportional cycle path increases. Next we may look for paths paralleling the motor highways, as in Britain and elsewhere.

With the bike making a comeback in America there may yet be a bloc to get things done in Congress for bicyclists.

N ENGLISH CYCLE PATH

MARK HILL HAS CYCLED 60 YEARS



IT'S A SMART CYCLIST WHO KNOWS HIS OWN BIKE

Among the New Books

Jesus' Teaching Vs. Today's Materialism

The Knowledge of God, by D. Elton Trueblood. New York: Harper Brothers. $2.
The Man Called Jesus, by Amos I. Dushaw. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $2.50.

IN A COMPACT VOLUME Dr. Trueblood renders the cause of religion a substantial service in his approach to the subject from the standpoint of a professor of the philosophy of religion. In support of his thesis he adduces solid arguments to support the convictions of humanity held for thousands of years that God is, that He is immanent, and that His presence may be realized through personal experience.

In the development of his argument, he reviews and evaluates the many traditional concepts of Deity and the certainty that God is, and states convincingly that the experiences usually termed "mystical" do occur, that they are even more common to the "amateur" than to the "professional" religionist. He draws a sharp contrast between natural science and religion. "As science becomes more professionalized it advances, but whenever religion is professionalized it is degraded."

The progress of religion, he holds, was fettered by a special class of holy men. These fetters were broken by the vigorous minds termed prophets. And he cites Amos and Isaiah as examples of prophets who, in order to progress the cause of truth, had to combat the priests of their time. The simple men become the seers and prophets. Moses was a shepherd at the back of a lowly desert; St. Francis of Assisi was a soldier; George Fox, a shoemaker. Jesus was a carpenter who challenged the vested priesthood of his time with a message from the living God. And Dr. Trueblood points out that it was the professionally religious men who passed by the wounded man on the Jericho road.

* * *

Religion connotes a relationship distinctly personal. No one can experience it for another. The steps which lead to heaven must be taken individually. The credibility of witnesses is carefully analyzed. The religious genius has contributed unimpeachable evidences. Empirical evidence may not be denied. Among those who bear witness to the presence of God and His love for His children "is a glorious company of prophets, martyrs, apostles, and saints."

Dr. Trueblood in this volume has presented his case so convincingly that none may dispute his conclusion. In this day of doubt and denial it comes as a clear, strong breeze to sweep away the misty arguments of error. "It was the fool who said in his heart, 'There is no God.'"

The life of the Founder of Christianity is a story that is always new, for no two authors present it from precisely the same viewpoint or from the same convictions. Its many facets, for he was at once the simplest and most complex of men, furnish viewpoints which lead to a multitude of conclusions. It has been well said that the true biography of the Master has never been written. And perhaps it never can be, since it must deal with that of which is possible an endless variety of expression. The Revelator of the Infinite must of necessity reveal that which is not susceptible of limitation or exact expression in terms of human language, either vocal or written.

* * *

The author of this impressive volume is not primarily a theologian, although a minister of the Gospel. He has been an extensive traveler, especially in the lands most nearly related to Biblical lore. He also has been a deep student of the Bible, its historical background and content. Thus he seems well equipped to write regarding the life and teachings of the Nazarene.

The purpose of the author has been to make readily understandable the text of the Four Gospels through presenting comments and historical facts regarding the personages and places touched upon in the Gospel story. He sets off the teachings of Jesus against the ideologies, the materialism of this age. In pursuing this fundamental purpose, he asks and answers three questions: (1) Who was it actually rejected Jesus? (2) Why was Jesus rejected by them? (3) Who first took up the cross for future ages? The author believes that in the teachings of the Master is to be found the solution of all the problems of the present time, a solution inherent in both the teachings and personal conduct, that is, in the words and works, of the Man of Galilee.

The historical data and comments interspersed in the text of the Bible deal with important topics. These constitute the raison d'être of the volume. The student of the Scriptures will find these comments stimulating and instructive to a degree, as they are the result of much scholarly research, keen spiritual insight, and extensive travel in the Holy Land.

It may be said that all religionists will read this book with pleasure, for they will gain a clearer concept of the life of Christ Jesus.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

In the Kentucky Hills

River of Earth, by James Still. New York: Viking. $2.50.

SELDOM CHURCHHOUSE, on the roadway leading from the mouth of Defeated Creek, was honored one day by the presence of Brother Sim Mobberly, so the hillfolk, all the way from Rockhouse to Pigeon Roost, came to hear him preach. On this day, he used the familiar hills to illustrate his text.

"'I was borned in a ridge-pocket,' he said. 'I never seed the sun-ball withouten heisten my chin. My eyes were sot upon the hills from the beginning. . . . These hills are just dirt waves, washing through eternity. My brethren, they hain't a valley so low but what hit'll rise agin. They hain't a hill standing so proud but hit'll sink to the low ground o' sorrow. Oh, my children, where air we going on this mighty river of earth . . . ?'"

Brack Baldridge's son faithfully records "the preaching" in his narration of all of the great events which starred the years that opened with his seventh birthday. "River of Earth" is the resultant story. It is James Still's newest contribution to those tales of the eastern hill country which have added so many picturesque chapters to American literature.

More poet than novelist, Mr. Still is closer to Jesse Stuart than to Elizabeth Madox Roberts, for example, but the comparison cannot be carried too far, for the robust vitality and irrepressible enthusiasm of the author of "Head o' W Hollow" are supplanted in James Still's work by depth and subtlety.

Nevertheless, the two authors are alike in their love of the "log shacks and lonesome waters" of which they write, in their sensitivity to humor and pathos (although in Mr. Stuart's hands these tend to become farce and tragedy), and above all, in their skillful use of the speech of the hillfolk as the medium with which to narrate their stories. It is this unusual style which causes James Still's work to stand out from that of so many of the authors who have looked to the eastern mountains, from the Great Smokies to the Alleghenies, for their material.

In "River of Earth," the members of the Baldridge family are typical of the pure American stock to be found in the foothills of the Cumberlands in eastern Kentucky. For over 200 years, since the first settlers left the coastal colonies to find refuge in the Alleghenies and the Appalachians, these districts have been populated by families whose language, customs, and mode of living have scarcely changed with the passing years.

Their problems, too, have varied little. Chief among these is the one which occupies Brack and Alpha Baldridge: how to choose between the age-old conflicting pulls of town and country. Through the eyes of their son, the reader sees Brack intent on moving his family from town to town as he seeks mine work and a precarious wage from the industrial communities in the valleys, while Alpha lifts up her eyes to the hills and longs for a homeplace there that they can call their own, with a few acres of ploughland, some chickens, and a cow. As the boy unfolds his story, in the simple, poetic speech that is native to him, a deeply compassionate picture emerges of a people who live in poverty and yet are rich.

M. W. S.

The Dawn of Understanding

The Morning Is Near Us, by Susan Glaspell. New York: Stokes. $2.50.

SUSAN GLASPELL, after several years of silence, has made a worthy addition to her books for readers of discriminating taste. The new novel, which she calls "The Morning Is Near Us," is a mystery story of an unusual kind—unusual in the nature of its mystery, but more so in the fact that interest centers less in the mystery than in its effect upon character. The result is a tale that will be remembered for the frustrated but sound and unquenchable character of Lydia Chippman.

There was something queer about the Chippman house, and about most of the Chippmans. There had been something queer about John and Hertha Chippman—Father and Mother. Lydia's brother Warren acknowledged it, prosperous small-town businessman though he was, when he drove out to the old place to give it a last look before turning it over to the cemetery trustees. By the terms of his father's letter Lydia was to have the place if she wanted to live there, but if she did not claim it by the time three years were up the land was to go to the cemetery and the house be torn down. The time had all but elapsed and no one had heard from Lydia. Of course she wouldn't come back, thought Warren, not after having been away 19 years and most of that time in foreign countries.

Lydia did come, heralding her approach by a telegram which said, "Happy to come back and save our home. Flying to Kansas City with Koula and Diego. Pancho Villa will follow by train." The telegram was from Mexico.

Warren and Warren's wife, Ivy, were aghast. Lydia's return would mean reviving all that talk about Father—and about Mother, too; and Lydia, of course, after years abroad, would never settle down for good in the ugly old house. Besides, everybody felt that the cemetery ought to have the land. Moreover, who were Koula and Diego? Oh, well, they might be a cat and a parrot. But Pancho Villa? Who knew but that he might be the original, whom Lydia had kept in hiding all the time.

* * *

When Lydia arrived, Koula and Diego turned out to be, respectively, a 5-year-old Greek girl and a 7-year-old Mexican-Indian boy, both of whom had been adopted by Lydia because they needed a home. As for Pancho Villa, he was exotic enough, but innocuous if one kept out of the way of his hind hoofs.

Lydia herself, after all those years living with Aunt Jenifer, going to good boarding schools, and then wandering about in Italy, Syria, the Greek isles, Yucatan, and what not, was still Lydia Chippman of the old home town—poised, graceful, dark, and distinguished-looking, but the same Lydia with whom Warren used to run races when they were children.

* * *

Warren had dreaded her coming and Ivy was set against it, but Lydia won them both over. She won everybody by the zest and intelligence with which she set to work to make that bleak old house into a real home for the two children she had brought back. It was not all so well with Lydia, however. Things had been done to her that she never understood. Why had she been sent away when she was 16 and never allowed to come back home? Why had her mother never shown her any affection? She hoped to find an answer to those questions in the old house. But as the house yielded up fragments of information, secrets piled upon secrets. Skillfully Miss Glaspell gives Lydia, and the reader, an inkling here, shuts a door there, keeps the dénouement to the very end. The story will be spoiled if a reader peeks at the last chapter. Marred a little it will be, in any case, because the spell of the narrative is not quite enchanting enough to make John Chippman's self-sacrifice wholly convincing; but nothing mars the atmosphere, the stretching of the threads of suspense, and, above all, the charm of Lydia.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

Cold Pogrom, by Max L. Berges (Jewish Publication Society of America, $2.50). Translated from the German by Benjamin R. Epstein. A novel describing the middle-class, comfortable, well-intentioned, hard-working Jewish family, whose antecedents in Germany go back for 300 years.

History of Oregon Newspapers, by George S. Turnbull (Portland, Ore. Binfords and Mort, $3.50), reviews the development of the press of a state which claims the first newspaper west of the Mississippi. The University of Oregon professor's study is replete with intimate detail of editorships, ownerships, and incidents.

The Śilappadikāram, by V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, with a foreword by Jules Bloch (Oxford, $8.25). Tamil life and culture, historical material, social life, and religious observances.

The Spirit of Finland, by Willis N. Bugbee (The Willis N. Bugbee Co., $2), presents a concise and authentic picture of Finland and its people. The book contains fine illustrations and a map.

Southward Ho! by William La Varre (Doubleday, Doran, $3). The adventures of a treasure hunter in South America.

The Eagles Gather, by Taylor Caldwell (Scribner, $2.50). Another biggish novel in what may become a series on a family of arms makers.

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Dumas, Some "Country Notes," and the Bobby—A London Letter

The Laughing Mulatto, by Ruthven Todd. London: Rich & Cowan. 12s. 6d. net.
Country Notes, by V. Sackville-West. London: Michael Joseph. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Harper. $2.50.
Robert of London, by Alan Ivimey. London: Hutchinson. 8s. 6d. net.

IN HIS ESSAY on the "Vicomte," Stevenson wrote of Dumas that: "The . . . great eater, worker, earner, and waster, the man of much and witty laughter, the man of the great heart and alas! of the doubtful honesty, is a figure not yet clearly set before the world; he still awaits a sober and yet genial portrait. . . ." Most people, I think, would agree that that is still the case; and it does not appear to me that Mr. Ruthven Todd has done much to rectify the omission.

His biography is certainly genial without being too racy, and it is accurate in its facts; but it is sketchy and superficial. In it, we see Dumas as the de Goncourts saw him, as "something of a showman of prodigies and commercial traveler for the 'Thousand and One Nights,'" whose chief exhibit was the prodigy, Dumas—Caliph of Bagdad, and Count of Monte Cristo. So well did he produce himself, on such a magnificent scale did he conceive, project, and substantiate wherever possible by his actions this image of himself, that it is impossible not to believe in a part of it.

But in how much? How far was he Monte Cristo by nature, and how far merely a buffoon, or an ebullient schoolboy, hoaxing the Boulevards with immense glee? Was it, for example, merely showmanship, vanity, and a love of excitement that lay behind his flamboyant gestures and picturesque exploits as a royalist, a revolutionary, and a "liberator" of Italy, or was it a deeper and more honest emotion?

* * *

Mr. Todd hardly satisfies us on these points; he is content for the most part to stick to events, and leave us to draw our own conclusions. He touches only lightly on the background, with its political tenseness, and its literary feuds that attended the Romantic revival; but, otherwise, he tells his great story competently. The famous scenes stand out clearly: Dumas, the revolutionary, emerging from the assault on the Artillery Museum, armed with the helmet, the shield, and the sword of Francis I, and the arquebus of Charles IX, or galloping with a forged warrant to Soissons, and capturing the arsenal almost single-handed; Dumas the Magnificent, distributing with both hands every penny of his vast fortune to friends and parasites and any chance comer, and finally, collapsing cheerfully under a mountain of debt; and Dumas, the author of "twelve hundred volumes," working with superhuman energy, plagiarizing unblushingly, writing "repetitive" dialogue since he was paid by the line, and using a "factory" of collaborators.

Nor does Mr. Todd neglect to give us revealing anecdotes of the brilliant wit, the dandy, the philanderer, the traveler, and the friend of princes; but I feel that he has not quite done justice to Dumas, the noble-hearted. For such he was, in spite of his many faults. His generosity has scarcely a parallel; he was without a trace of jealousy, invariably loyal to his friends, and wholly tolerant and fair to the enemies who attacked him venomously, with little justice and no mercy; and when he came to be penniless and very tired, he never lost his courage, his laughter, and his kindliness.

"It is very difficult, indeed," says Miss Sackville-West in "Country Notes," "to write about nature and the natural processes without getting bogged in morasses of sentimental language." That is most true. Few writers can communicate their vision of nature, and the emotion consequent on it, quietly and yet effectively, without ever falling to whipping up our feeling with an adjectival ardor that only teases them into intransigence. But Miss Sackville-West succeeds triumphantly. She manages to be vivid without being effusive, to be knowledgeable and yet not boringly technical, and to press the beauty of gardens and flowers and the English countryside between her pages without leaving it desiccated. Her woods are fresh and her pastures new—an effect not only of her style, but also of her observation.

Part of her secret is contained in her own words on the appreciation of the Kentish scene: "One must be satisfied with small and subtle things. One must have time to absorb." That is how she satisfies us, with small and subtle things, contemplated with a lingering enjoyment; and that is what makes her book so restful.

* * *

Praise must also go to the photographs by Bryan and Norman Westwood, of which there are over 200.

Mr. Alan Ivimey describes very readably and thoroughly the policeman's lot in London. He cannot tell us, in the manner of the "Just-So Stories," how the policeman got his tact, but he tells us pretty well everything else there is to know about him. He has chapters on the history, organization, duties, methods, and training of the various branches of the Force.

The average Londoner is inclined to take his police for granted, and even to imagine that it needs little more than a large presence, good humor, and a convincing manner of saying "You can't do that there 'ere," to make a Bobby; but this book should convince him that Robert is a gentleman of nearly as many attainments as Gilbert's Heavy Dragoon.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Germany, Seen From London

When Freedom Shrieked, by Rothay Reynolds. London: Gollancz. 10s. 6d.
Inside Germany, by Oswald Garrison Villard. London: Constable. 2s. 6d. New York ("Within Germany"): Appleton-Century. $1.

MR. REYNOLDS, whose book derives its title from Campbell's poem, writes in a fresh and entertaining manner about Germany during the whole post-1919 period. He was a correspondent there until the early months of 1939. He corrects the Nazi myth that pre-Hitler Germany was merely "a heap of ruins, politically, economically, and culturally," giving plenty of illustrations in support of his argument.

At the same time, he shows that German militarism was fostered by most sections of the former ruling classes long before Jan. 30, 1933. It was not the Nazis but the Stahlhelm (Steel Helmets) who said, "We hate with all our souls the present state (Weimar republic), its form, its origin, its being. . . . We hate it because it stands in the way of our reconquest of the territory across the eastern frontier (that is, Poland) . . . because it is a bar to the military training of the German people."

Mr. Reynolds covers again the Nazi attempt to build a new Sparta, the persecution of the churches, the new paganism, etc., and concludes that the price paid for Nazi benefits was far too great. His book is good reporting throughout, and only in his too lenient treatment of the Center Party's surrender to Hitler in March, 1933, when it granted him dictatorial powers, would one disagree with him. Personal impressions naturally differ, but the bold, statesmanlike speech of the Social Democrat leader, Otto Wels, in that same parliamentary session, could hardly be described as "a miserable failure."

"Inside Germany" consists of newspaper articles and a radio talk which Mr. Villard gave in England in November last. Though these writings tell little more than foreign correspondents had been writing for some time previously, they caused a stir throughout Britain because of their lucid matter-of-factness and because they came at a time when public opinion regarding conditions in Germany was beginning to crystallize. Mr. Villard emphasizes that "the Germans are extremely able soldiers, the best organizers in the world, and their present rulers will be controlled by no principles or ethics." He also states a conclusion which has gradually been forced upon a reluctant British public regarding Germany, namely that "unfortunately patriotism and the Hitler teachings that the men of a nation live only to die on the battlefield are bound to hold millions in line who at heart do not like the Nazis or their creed."

The short epilogue concludes on an optimistic note which reveals his faith in the Allied cause. "Goodbye, England! I go unafraid. For Justice, Humanity, and the Right are standing on your right hand. And to them Victory will come in time."

E. W.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation . . . the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life—while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

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Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises . . . as you learn the power of words.

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Those who have already taken the Conversation Course agree that there is absolutely nothing like it. They tell us that it is not only intensely practical, but also exciting and inspiring.

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We'll Find Our Own Jobs

ELEVEN YOUNG AMERICANS without jobs—discontented with their lot, but not discouraged—have set about in a systematic way to find jobs for themselves, and as many others of the thousands of unemployed young people in their community as possible.

With the advice of a parent, these energentic young people, who live in San Francisco, Calif., have established a "job-preparation, job-finding organization," managed and operated by themselves and other jobless youth.

They call the organization "18 to 30 Associates." And their purpose is:

"To assist young men and women between the ages of 18 and 30 in securing positions in fields most suited to their educational qualifications, and aiding them in taking up vocational training which might better their positions."

A caller at their office quarters—contributed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in its own building—found three of the 11 at work telephoning, typing, and checking applications.

These 11—six of them women—were cashiers at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition at Treasure Island on San Francisco Bay. They knew their jobs were temporary. For advice they turned to Ted Landsborough, chief cashier at the San Francisco Fair, their boss. His daughter, Antoinette, a student at University of California at Los Angeles, was interested.

These are some of the things about American youth they discovered, and some of the things that determined them to try to establish an organization that would help them and others "help themselves."

In looking at the total figure of unemployed in the United States—some 9,000,000 people—they found that some 4,000,000 are under 25 years of age. They found that a Chicago research bureau report by educators and social service advisors stated that two out of every five of all young persons in the United States are unemployed. California's State Education Department reported that between 160,000 and 170,000 young people between ages 18 and 25 are unemployed. In San Francisco there are more than 12,000 young people in the 18-25 age group jobless. Here, indeed, was a job to do.

They asked themselves many questions as to their purpose, and the most efficient ways for securing positions. They do not compete with private job-finding agencies, nor the State Employment Agency, and have had long talks with officers of these groups who have agreed that "18 to 30 Associates" has a place in the community. Now the organization receives more than 50 applications and makes several placements daily.

They are searching for the sincere young man or woman who comes in and says, "I need a job. I would like to do (this or that) kind of work. I have certain qualifications. I need training in another aspect of my chosen job. I'm willing to do whatever I can in the meantime to help you here, or help others find work."

Thus "18 to 30" members' first approach in the job-hunt is to the best of their ability to help the "member" to qualify himself or herself for the type of work sought.

To do this they have presented the young persons' problem to businessmen, storekeepers, newspaper publishers, the Retail Merchants Association, and others, and have secured the assistance of many of these public-spirited citizens. These business men and women often take a "member" for a few hours a day, and explain the business and the job from a practical standpoint. It is not apprentice work, but merely to show him what he could know about in no other way.

Then the member is asked to get books for study from the city public library, books on vocational training. The member must also be willing to do office work at the "18 to 30" office, and to go out and make contacts wherever possible to aid others besides himself to find an opening.

The original 11—most of whom have jobs by this time—remain as the "Executive Committee." There is a permanent office manager provided for from payment of dues—when enough dues come in from those who have received jobs. Meantime, Eleanore O'Leary, one of the original 11, acts in that capacity. The dues are paid by "alumni members"—those who have received jobs—at 75 cents a month for three months, and as long after as they wish.

Regardless of the length of the application list, no more than 25 "active members" are in line for jobs at any one time. If a job shows up for which someone on the waiting list but no one on the "active" list is qualified, naturally he receives it.

As one person joins the "alumni" the next on the waiting list moves up to the "active" membership, does his research, office work, his contact work, and works himself into a job.

ROYAL ARCH GUNNISON

"... who loveth well Both man and bird and beast"

LILIAN MIDDLETON

Because he loves all furry ones
Domiciled in quietude
And wings along the paths of space
One reads a marvel in his face.

A marvel, grown behind the eyes
Compassionate, most pitiful
Of every interrupted thing,
Of violated carolling,
Of any paw in any snare.

One reads a revelation there,
Along a puzzled line of brow,
Indelible upon the lip,
Across the gentle curve of cheek,
Although he does not speak.

. . Elizabeth Morrow

(Continued from Page 4)

go. It was thought that boarding school would be less arduous."

She called it "The Covered Wagon Period of Education of Women."

"I want that sense of being a part of History to belong to the girls," she added.

"Should they be helped to love to work?" I asked, mindful of the layman's criticism of the American students' puppy attitude toward learning.

"They work hard," was her swift rejoinder. "I have no sympathy with people who say things against youth. Young people are sincere, eager, honest, ready to work." She was thinking out loud. "The trouble is, they are in such demand from outside sources. They are in danger of spreading themselves too thin. Requests come to me to let them take part in this broadcast or that form of social service. One must be constantly alert lest they take on too much to allow them to get what they came for—an education."

It was the mother of three Smith girls who was speaking now—one who knows the pull of world interests, the importance of quiet times for thought, and the truth that "the greatest service a person can render to the world is to achieve peace with himself, an outward and inward unity." The mother of three Smith girls, did I say? The mother of two thousand! The "freshman" President who is laying "a patch of green" between two regular Presidents; and, in a way that is especially Elizabeth Cutter Morrow's, building into college history a year that Smith will probably long remember.

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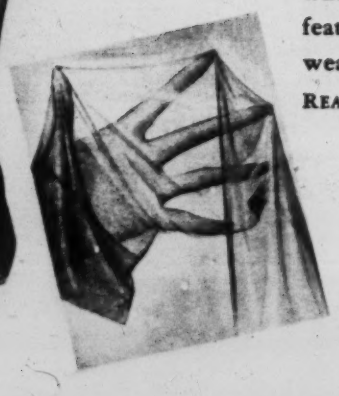

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Light in Darkness

IN ONE MINUTE the King of England made Miss Minnie L. Haskins famous, sent the newspapermen trooping to "Brooklands," the red-brick villa where she lives so quietly at Crowborough, Sussex. And all because of 58 words that she wrote 27 years ago in a forgotten little book that few people ever saw—a little book printed privately and sold for sixpence in aid of an Indian missionary society.

So rich in quality were those words, however, and so apposite

Keystone

Miss M. L. Haskins: She Became Famous Overnight

today that, when the King saw them reproduced in "Points From Letters" in The Times newspaper on Sept. 9, he treasured them up, quoted them in the course of a Christmas Day address on the radio to his people struggling in the throes of war.

The words, penned as an introductory passage to a three-verse poem entitled "God Knows," in a collection of short poems called "The Desert," were:

> And I said to the man who stood at the gate of the year:
> "Give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown."
> And he replied, "Go out into the darkness and put thine hand into the Hand of God. This shall be to thee better than light and safer than a known way."

When the King sent the beautiful message of these lines into millions of homes, editorial staffs of newspapers turned to their reference libraries for the author's name. Without result. So they put reporters on the quest, and contents bills blazoned on the streets the mystery of the unknown quotation. A German radio commentator attributed the words to the Bible. Sir Edward Denison Ross, eminent scholar, declared in an interview that they must have been written by someone famous, because of their literary distinction.

Early next morning the telephone bell at "Brooklands" began its ringing. Right through the day it kept on, as accompaniment to the procession of telegraph boys bearing telegrams or cables from overseas. Outside in the quiet Crowborough street stretched a queue of motorcars. And inside, at her desk, sat Miss Minnie Haskins, frankly overwhelmed by it all.

Like the poet Byron, she "woke to find herself famous." An experience which, in these eager days, means urgent requests to write "specials" for the papers, to pose for the photographers, to talk for the news reels, to give interviews to the press, to sanction the reproduction of her work in many quarters.

Miss Haskins' suddenly-found fame in the field of literature was all the more surprising to her for the reason that writing, with her, has so far been only a sideline, supplementary to the work from which she has just retired as tutor in sociology at the London School of Economics. She has had two novels published and right now is busy on a third.

Miss Haskins was born in the Gloucestershire village of Warmley, and there it was she wrote the lines quoted by the King.

Once Miss Haskins met the King. When he was the Duke of York. And he exchanged a smile and a few words with her, as he did with most of those present at the opening of the Industrial Welfare Society's new offices that day. How astonished both would have been then, she says with a smile, by the idea that their names would be linked in the newspaper headlines by the "unknown" words she wrote for charity in 1912.

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Botany Above the Arctic Circle

By DR. HUGH M. RAUP
Plant Ecologist at Arnold Arboretum

MOUNTAIN RANGES in North America that are completely unexplored botanically are no longer common. Many expeditions and local collectors, from the days of Kalm, Michaux, Douglas, and Nuttall to recent times, have seen to that.

But the Mackenzie Mountains of Northwestern Canada have remained a challenge, not only to botanists but to geographers and geologists as well, during the long period of more active exploration around them. They are remote both by distance and accessibility, hidden away in the vast wilderness of Yukon and western Mackenzie, and drained only by broken, unnavigable streams.

A few hardy trappers and prospectors, and a few Indians who are among the least civilized on the continent, are the only inhabitants. But the development of air transport in recent years has altered all our prospects for biological exploration. The hitherto inaccessible regions now become available for study by naturalists.

As part of its general program of field work the Arnold Arboretum sponsored a collection expedition to the Mackenzie Mountains during the past summer. The main objectives were to make collections representing the flora of a part of this unknown region, and a study of the local types of vegetation.

The net results will be a contribution to the broader problems of boreal phytogeography, for the summer's work will throw light on one of the largest blank spots in our plant maps of the northern part of the continent. The field work was in charge of the writer, who, with his wife, had been engaged in the botanical investigation of the Mackenzie basin for several years. Mr. James H. Soper of Hamilton, Ontario, served as field assistant. Since it was especially desirable to reach the mountains for spring collecting (mid-June), and since the Mackenzie system at Great Slave Lake is not commonly open to navigation so early in the season, plans for the whole trip had to be made the year before.

* * *

Most of the food supplies, collecting outfit, and heavier camping equipment were packed and shipped to the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Simpson in the summer of 1938. The party left Boston May 20, 1939, and reached Simpson on June 8, using a Mackenzie Air Service plane for the last and ordinarily most time-consuming stage of the journey, north from Fort Smith. A week at Simpson gave time to sort and repack supplies, and to collect the local spring flora along the Mackenzie River.

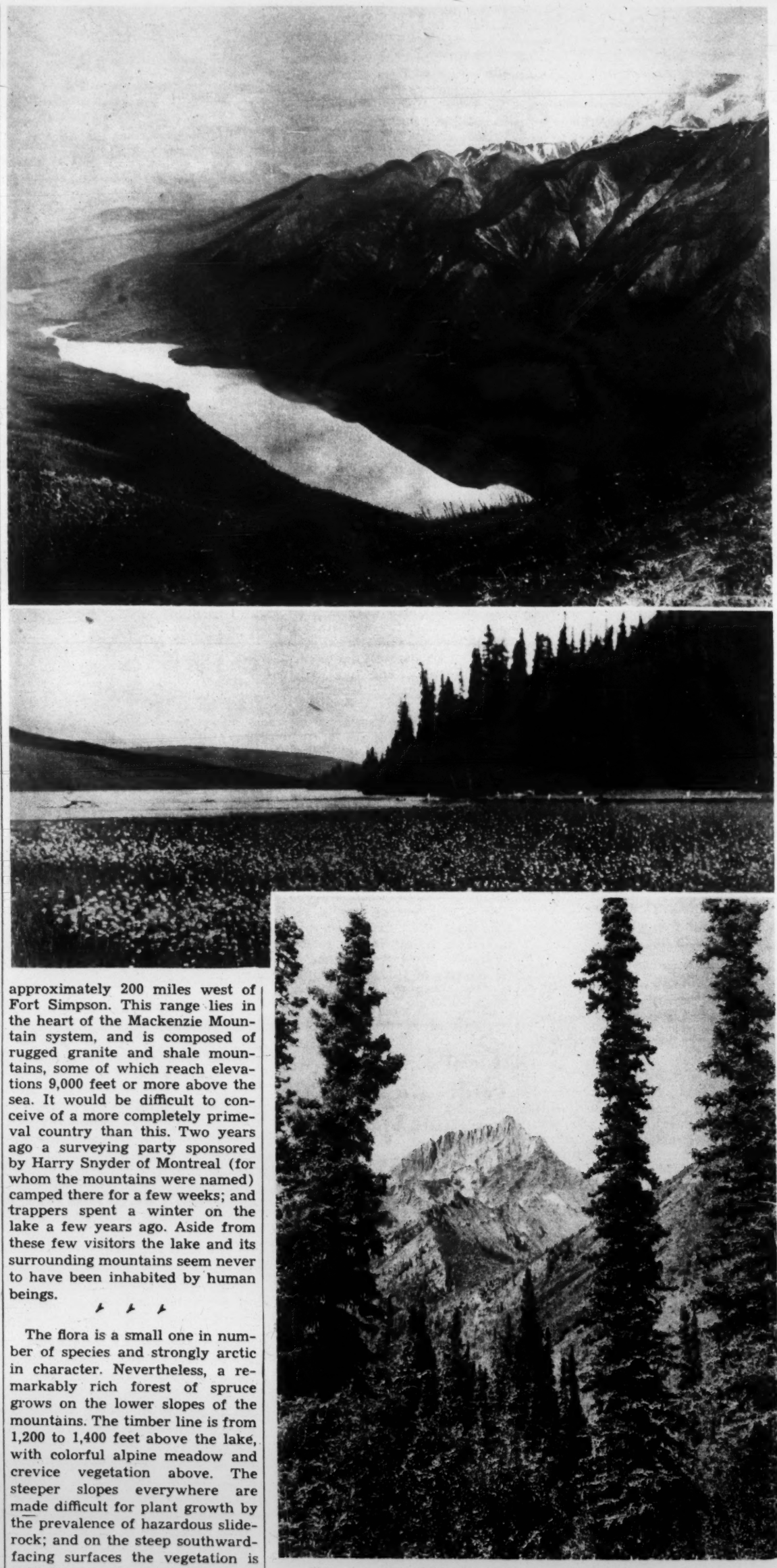
June 16 a chartered plane carried us to Brintnell Lake, a small body of water at an altitude of 2,600 feet in the Snyder Range, approximately 200 miles west of Fort Simpson. This range lies in the heart of the Mackenzie Mountain system, and is composed of rugged granite and shale mountains, some of which reach elevations 9,000 feet or more above the sea. It would be difficult to conceive of a more completely primeval country than this. Two years ago a surveying party sponsored by Harry Snyder of Montreal (for whom the mountains were named) camped there for a few weeks; and trappers spent a winter on the lake a few years ago. Aside from these few visitors the lake and its surrounding mountains seem never to have been inhabited by human beings.

* * *

The flora is a small one in number of species and strongly arctic in character. Nevertheless, a remarkably rich forest of spruce grows on the lower slopes of the mountains. The timber line is from 1,200 to 1,400 feet above the lake, with colorful alpine meadow and crevice vegetation above. The steeper slopes everywhere are made difficult for plant growth by the prevalence of hazardous slide-rock; and on the steep southward-facing surfaces the vegetation is subject to great damage by periodic spring snow slides. Collecting and field studies of local distribution problems engaged our attention until another plane came for us on Aug. 20. A sectional canoe made possible short trips about the lake, but otherwise we went on foot to the surrounding country.

After a stay of three weeks at Fort Simpson, we traveled southward up the Mackenzie, Slave, and Athabaska Rivers by slow stages, and finally reached home Sept. 28.

The summer's collecting netted some 15,000 herbarium specimens, over two thirds of which are of flowering plants and ferns, and the remainder lichens, mosses, and fungi. Most of the material came from Brintnell Lake and Simpson, although some very interesting plants, especially willows, were gathered along the rivers as we traveled northward in the spring.



IN THE MACKENZIE MOUNTAINS

Top: Brintnell Lake in the Foreground, With the South Nahanni River Valley Trailing Off to the Left. Center: Cotton Grass Covering a Mud Flat at the West End of Brintnell Lake, 2,600 Feet Above Sea Level in the Snyder Range in the Canadian Northwest. Typical of This Region Are the Tall White Spruces Which Frame This Rugged Peak of Granite and Shale

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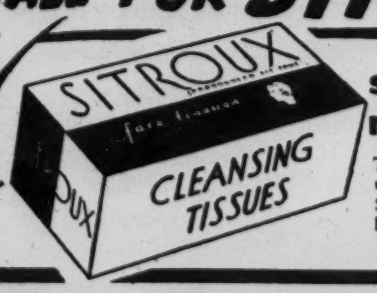

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Over the Editor's Desk

WENDELL L. WILLKIE, who presents a private business argument in this issue against sundry New Deal theories and practices, is listed in Who's Who as a Democrat. He is a lawyer of many years' practice in Ohio and New York City since being admitted to the Indiana bar. Since 1933 he has been president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, and is on the board of directors of several other public utility companies.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reeve Cutter Morrow, though generally known as Mrs. Dwight Morrow because of her husband's prominence while United States Ambassador to Mexico, has had a distinguished career of scholarship on her own account. After being graduated in 1896 from Smith College, of which she is now president pro tem, she spent a year in graduated study at the Sorbonne, and later received degrees from Amherst College and from the New Jersey College for Women.

Transylvania, now a part of Rumania, contains racial groups that are akin to other countries, including Hungary. These relationships complicate the efforts to bring the Balkans into a defensive bloc in the current situation, as it relates to Germany, Italy, and Russia. Gordon Walker, of the foreign news staff of The Christian Science Monitor, wrote his article out of long study of Central European political history.

Mallory Browne, chief of the Monitor's European Bureau, now and then leaves his post in London for first-hand observations in other countries. On Christmas Eve he visited the "Concrete Kids" in their underground passages along the Maginot Line, and had the stirring experience of hearing French soldiers singing in German, for reasons that make good reading of his article.

How Los Angeles County is helping to a new feeling of self-respect the youngsters who have been labeled for one reason or another delinquents is the subject of an encouraging article by Robert K. Shellaby, Los Angeles correspondent of the Monitor.

Letters

In the Middle East . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In your Magazine Section of Jan. 13, 1940, Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah, the "Afghanistan Authority on Eastern Affairs," gives his commentary on the situation in the Middle East.

Not caring to go into the detailed criticism of his misleading account, I shall limit myself to the refutation of the statement concerning the "Azerbaijanian Turks' domination of the Armenian and Georgian national units in the Caucasian Republic."

Neither during the Czarist regime nor under the Soviet have the Azerbaijanians "dominated" the above-mentioned cultured national units of Trans-Caucasia. As a matter of fact and record, the "Azerbaijanians" are a group of various Turko-Iranian tribes in that region, with diverse religious faiths and thoroughly devoid of leadership, either "national" or religious. They are the most backward people in all the Caucasus, illiterate, primitive, and most of them nomads. Under the Czars they were pariahs of the existing environment and under the Soviet they continue to live in the economic and political bondage directly dependent on the oil managers of the Baku region.

VICTOR C. SVIMONOFF
Bakersfield, California.

* * *

The Uses of Inquiry . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Mr. Dies of the Committee of Investigation is holding a difficult position, when we realize that that committee is standing for the correction of everything that is not truly American and that calls itself democracy, and is not democracy. When these organizations come to the light and get a good airing they will decide to be with us—but until then we shall still need the Committee on Investigation of subversive activities, and no radical planted in the South or North can through propaganda cover up or hinder that which needs to be known. Mr. Dies deserves the honest support of all who wish for real peace and true prosperity in our country.

M. E. B.
Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I am very much surprised at the article in the Weekly Magazine Section of Jan. 20, 1940, by your Mr. Edward B. Talty. Under the heading of "Uses of Inquiry," all the people do not think as your Mr. Talty, and all the opinions are not adverse. A great army of us believe in Mr. Dies and what he is doing for America.

MRS. MARIE BUFORD SHAPLEY
Brooklyn, New York.

. . Maginot

(Continued from Page 5)

Alsatians, and loyal to an understanding France, which, even in wartime, freely allows them to retain their Alsatian character with its many Germanic associations.

This was picturesquely illustrated by what happened to me on Christmas Eve. With one other American war correspondent I dined at the officers' mess in an old fort—built by the Germans before 1914, then christened Prince Frederick Wilhelm Fort, but now called Fort Pètain. Afterward we were invited to a "fête" presented by the regiment in an old powder magazine. As we entered the long, vaulted, stone room in the wake of the colonel, the "orchestra"—a piano, a violin, a saxophone—started to play. . . . Could it be? No . . . yes! It really was the "Star-Spangled Banner," played—a bit unsteadily, perhaps, but very enthusiastically, while the whole company stood at attention. It was truly, for one a long way from home on the Night of Nights, an unforgettable moment.

I was no less moved when, as the climax of the program of entertainment put on by the men in the fort, a dozen husky poilus, all Alsatians (as were 80 per cent of the regiment), gathered around a big, gaily decorated Christmas tree and sang—in German first—"Oh, Tannenbaum!" followed with the French version: "Monbeau Sapin." Afterward all the company joined in "Silent Night, Holy Night"—again being first in German as "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht," next with equal fervor in French as "Douce nuit, Sainte nuit." Then as we all joined in a vibrant chorus of "La Marseillaise," I recalled, almost with a start, that this was going on within easy range of the German guns across the Rhine.

There, too, I mused, soldiers were probably singing "Oh, Tannenbaum" and "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht"—but not in French, as well as German—not while the Nazi regulations still prevailed there. Nevertheless, one somehow felt, listening to those Alsatian soldiers of France singing alternately in German and French, in the candlelight around a Christmas tree, that the gap was not so wide after all, and that it might not be so very long before it would be bridged with the angel message of "On earth peace, good will toward men."

Meanwhile, as long as it seems necessary, the "gars du béton," solid, resistant guardians of the Maginot Line, can be relied upon to hold the fort for France.

When Blondie Listened In

1. I cut in on room 220 to see if the man was still talking to Room Service, and heard him say: "I told you not to send coffee with my dinner. I can't drink the stuff . . . it's a stimulant, so please take it away!"

2. Honest, I don't know what made me do such a thing, but I couldn't help butting into the conversation. "Why not let them bring you Sanka Coffee, sir?" I said. "It's 97% caffein-free . . . and positively is *not* a stimulant!"

3. "But I don't want any!" he insisted. I said: "Sanka is extra delicious! Only the caffein comes out . . . the flavor stays in!" He hesitated. "Well, since it's not a stimulant . . . I'll try it."

4. "By the way, who are you?" he asked. I disconnected quick, and crossed my fingers, hoping he wouldn't kick to the manager. But nothing came of it, until a few days later, when I received a big box of flowers.

5. Orchids, no less! And a note from Room 220. "Thanks for telling me about Sanka. It's *real* coffee . . . *all* coffee . . . and I love it! So here's orchids to the smart girl who introduced me to coffee that is not a stimulant!"

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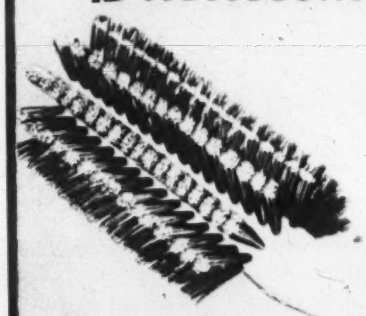

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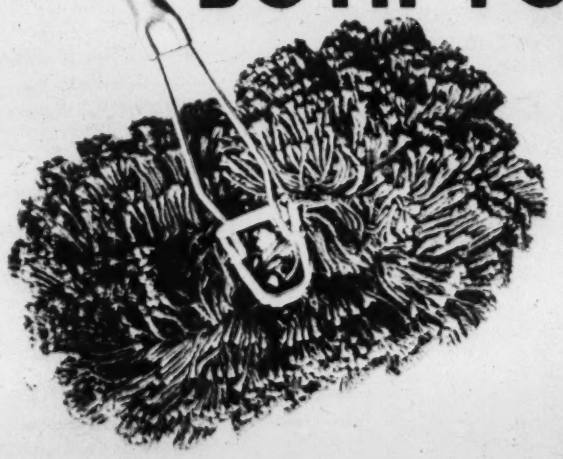

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